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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 12.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S JOURNEY FROM OOTACAMUND TO MADRAS.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
1918. October 15 ..	Tuesday ..	Ootacamund ..	Departure ..	..	4-0	By motor. Departure private.
	Do. ..	Mettupalayam ..	Arrival ..	..	6-30	Arrival private.
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-0	By special train. Departure private.
„ 16 ..	Wednesday.	Madras (Central).	Arrival ..	7-15	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed 'Madras Governor's Camp, India' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—
T. E. Moir, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain W. S. E. Money, Military Secretary.
Captain L. M. Peel, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. G. S. Hale, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Ootacamund,
8th October 1918.

W. S. E. MONEY, Captain,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, September 10, 1918.

No. 171.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras which cannot reach Ootacamund by the 13th October 1918 should be addressed to Madras.

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1918.

Public Department Notifications No. 167, dated the 30th August 1918, and No. 180, dated the 23rd September 1918, granting privilege leave to Mr. H. G Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, and notifying consequential arrangements published at pages 919 and 983 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd September 1918 and the 1st October 1918, are cancelled.

L. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.—

Ootacamund, October 1, 1918.

No. 669.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Herbert Bakewell, Bar.-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been granted by the Secretary of State, an extension of furlough on urgent private affairs up to the 24th December 1918.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 670.—M.R.Ry. Gopalasamudram Sivarama Sastri Srinivasa Sastri Avargal, Inspector of Police, Coimbatore district, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, and to be in charge of Pollachi subdivision in the same district, *vice* Mr. S. S. Arpudaswami Pillai deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 671.—Mr. Maurice Arthur MacMahon, acting Deputy Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Superintendent, fourth grade, with effect from the 13th August 1918.

No. 672.—The following promotions in the Police Department are notified:—

(With effect from the 14th July 1918, *vice* Mr. C. M. Atkinson on military duty.)

Mr. Edward Litton Skinner, Superintendent, fifth grade, to be Superintendent, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 14th July 1918, *vice* Mr. E J Johnson on military duty.)

Mr. Alfred Francis Balkley, Assistant Superintendent, first grade, to be Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from the 12th August 1918, *vice* Mr. L. Wilkinshaw on military duty.)

Mr. Cyril Edward Sweeny, Assistant Superintendent, first grade, to be Superintendent, fifth grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 673.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Salem.

M.R Ry. Pichai Pillai Minakshisundaram Pillai Avargal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Madura.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

Mr. John Satanam Krishnamma, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Nellore.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1918.

Mr. Charles Greenaway Anstee, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tinnevelly.

Cotacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 674.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Royapetta Samuel Davies, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Ramnad.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Edayelam Venkataramma Ayyar, Sub-Magistrate, in the district of North Arcot.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 675.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the places specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 845, dated the 9th October 1912, published at pages 1064 and 1065 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by Notifications Nos. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, and 567, dated the 7th August 1918, published at pages 886 and 720 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 16th August 1918, respectively:—

M.R.Ry. Kalligudi Gundappa Avargal	for the union of Kampli, Hospet taluk, in the district of Bellary.
Molla Makhdum Sahib Bahadur	
M.R.Ry. Kanakalle Subba Sastri Avargal ..	
M.R.Ry. Mangalore Subbarama Rao	

Ootacamund, October 4, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Ippili Soryanarayana Chetti Garu—for the town of Chicacole, in the district of Ganjam.

M.R.Ry. Radhakrishna Ayyar Balakrishna Ayyar Avargal	for the town of Tindivanam, in the district of South Arcot
M.R.Ry. Kamasetna Sambasiva Chetti Sundaramurti Chetti Avargal	
Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur	

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

In Home Department Notification No. 809, dated the 15th August 1918, published at page 937 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th September 1918, *for* the words "1st November 1918" *substitute* the words "1st January 1919."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1918.

No. 676.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th September 1918.

No. 809.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in Part F of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 713–732 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

(a) *For* the existing items 8, 9 and 12, *substitute* the following:—

8. Contracts connected with the loading and unloading of goods and railway stores and for other matters necessary for, or incidental to, railway working	By Agents and Heads of Departments of "State Railways."
9. Contracts connected with the sale of scrap, ashes and other surplus material.	By Agents, Deputy Agents, Locomotive Superintendents, and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents of State Railways.
12. Agreements with covenanted Engine-drivers, Foremen and other mechanics on the expiry of the term of their original covenants.	By Agents, Locomotive Superintendents and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents of State Railways.

(b) In the remaining items *for* the word "Managers," wherever it occurs, *substitute* the word "Agents."

Ootacamund, September 18, 1918.

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the City of Madras.

No. 677.—Under section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following

revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending the criminal courts in the City of Madras :—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the expenses of witnesses will be paid on behalf of Government in the following classes of cases, viz. :—

(*a*) Cases shown in the second schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable.

(*b*) Cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on under the orders or with the sanction of the Governor in Council or of any public servants acting as such.

(*c*) Where the witness in question has been compelled to attend by a process issued under section 540 of the Code.

(*d*) Cases in which the court certifies that the attendance of such witness was directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, Europeans, Eurasians and Indians shall be divided into three classes, and the Magistrate before whom they are required to appear, or the Commissioner of Police or in the case of witnesses from the mofussil the Magistrate of the district from which they come shall fix the class with due regard to the station in life of each individual.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the Magistrate of the district may delegate his powers to any subordinate Magistrate.

3. The following are the maximum rates which may be awarded to the several classes of witnesses, and no expenses in excess of, or other than, those here provided for shall be allowed :—

Witness.	Class.	Subsistence allowance.	Carriage-hire allowable for days of actual attendance.	Travelling expenses, if any, incurred.			
				By rail.	By a public motor service.	By road otherwise than by public motor service.	By sea or canal.
Europeans and Eurasians.	1st class.	5 rupees per day.	8 rupees per day.	1st class fare.	1st class fare.	8 annas per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.
	2nd "	3 " "	5 " "	2nd class fare.	2nd class fare.	5 " "	
	3rd "	1½ " "	3 rupees "	3rd class fare.	3rd class fare.	3 " "	
Indians ..	1st "	2 " "	3 rupees "	1st class fare	1st class fare.	3 " "	
	2nd "	1 rupee "	1 rupee "	2nd class fare.	2nd class fare.	2 " "	
	3rd "	8 annas "	*Nil.*	3rd class fare.	3rd class fare.	3 annas per 10 miles.	

* If there are only two classes the first and second class witnesses will be paid the higher class fare and third class witnesses the lower class fare.

4. All disbursements under these rules shall be made by the Commissioner of Police, to whom witnesses coming from the mofussil should report themselves on arrival at Madras.

5. Witnesses resident in the Presidency town will be entitled only to such actual expenses as they may show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that they have been obliged to incur in obedience to the process or order of the courts.

6. Witnesses sent from the mofussil will be furnished with a certificate by the despatching Magistrate showing the class to which they belong, the date of their departure, and the correct distances (if any) to be travelled by road; and unless such certificate is produced before the Commissioner of Police, that officer may disallow all or any of the expenses claimed.

7. Mofussil Magistrates may make reasonable advances to witnesses summoned by the High Court or Presidency Magistrates and requiring such advances to enable them to reach Madras, but shall in every such case note the same on the certificate referred to in rule 6. The Commissioner of Police should also be advised of such advances, and he will refund the amount to the officer making the advance.

8. Whenever it is practicable for witnesses to travel by rail or steamer, they shall be allowed no more than the rates prescribed for those modes of conveyance.

9. Subsistence allowance may be paid for the days occupied in travelling to Madras as well as in the return journey. The subsistence allowance at Madras will cease as soon after the conclusion of the inquiry or trial as the means of quitting the town become available.

10. The expenses of witnesses will be paid on production of a certificate signed by the presiding Magistrate or in the case of the High Court by the Clerk of the Crown setting forth the inquiry or trial in which their attendance was required and the days on which they attended.

11. It shall be competent to the court before which a witness appears to disallow payment of any expenses on behalf of Government if for any cause such court thinks fit to do so.

12. The Commissioner of Police will disallow the whole or part of the expenses of any witness for the defence whose evidence may not seem to him to have been material, unless he is satisfied that such witness has been brought down to Madras against his will, and that no

compensation for his expenses has been paid or deposited by the defendant. This power does not extend to the case of a witness who has been examined and certified by the Court or Magistrate to have been material.

18. In applying the foregoing rules to public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable the following additional rules shall be observed :—

(1) When a public servant appears in any case under rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity that is, evidence of facts within his knowledge as an official, no payment shall be made to him, but the court will give him a certificate setting forth that he appeared to give evidence of what had come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he had to deal, in his official capacity, the dates on which he appeared and the period for which he was detained, so as to enable him to draw travelling allowance and batta under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Exceptions.—(*a*) In cases in which a public servant has to give evidence at a court situate not more than five miles from his headquarters, the court is authorized, where it considers it necessary, to pay him the actual travelling expenses incurred.

(*b*) In cases in which the salary of the public servant summoned does not exceed Rs. 10 per measem, the court itself is authorized to pay his expenses.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case which does not come under rule (1), e.g., in a case in which section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied, the party at whose instance he is summoned shall prepay into court the travelling and halting allowances admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The amount so prepaid shall be credited to Government but the Court shall give the witness a certificate containing the particulars specified in rule (1) supra so as to enable him to draw the travelling and halting allowances admissible under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations. When a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

(4) When a public servant whose emoluments are governed by the Army Regulations, India, appears in any case under rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, he shall be paid the travelling allowance and batta admissible under these rules, and shall be furnished with a certificate showing in detail the amount paid. If the amount paid is less than the amount admissible to him under the military rules to which he is subject, the difference will be paid to him by the military authorities on production of the certificate:

14 Medical subordinates in Local Fund or Municipal employ (including Government servants lent to, and paid by, local bodies) when attending court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

15 Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any claim under this rule for scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot, who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

16. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs.

17. Officials of the Mysore Durbar appearing as witnesses in their official capacity before courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates at which they would be entitled under the Regulations of their own Government. This arrangement may be extended by the Government to other Native States which have agreed to pay the expenses of British official witnesses from the Madras Presidency appearing in their courts on the same scale as that admissible to them under the Regulations of the Madras Government.

NOTE.—The above arrangement with the Mysore Durbar has been extended to the Sandur State (vide Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 844, dated 18th September 1918, published at page 921 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1918).

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency outside the Presidency town.

No. 578.—Under section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency other than those of the City of Madras.

1. The criminal courts are authorized to pay, at the rates specified in rule 4, the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer, or when it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Court to be directly in furtherance of the interest of public justice; also in cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; and in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chapter XLVI of the Code.

2. (1) For the purpose of these rules witnesses are divided into two classes, namely, of officials and non-officials. Official witnesses, that is to say, public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable summoned to give evidence as officials, are entitled to receive for their journeys to and from the court and for the days spent by them in attendance at the court to give evidence in cases coming under rule 1, travelling allowances at the rates prescribed by the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force. The court shall not, however, make any payment to official witnesses in such cases, but shall grant them certificates setting forth that they appeared to give evidence of what had come to their knowledge, or of matters with which they had to deal, in their official capacity, the date on which they appeared and the period for which they are detained, so as to enable them to draw travelling allowance and batta under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Exceptions.—(a) In cases in which a public servant has to give evidence at a court situate not more than five miles from his headquarters, the court is authorized, where it considers it necessary, to pay him the actual travelling expenses incurred.

(b) In cases in which the salary of the public servant summoned does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, the court itself is authorized to pay his expenses.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in other cases (e.g., in cases in which section 544 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure is applied), the party at whose instance he is summoned shall prepay into court the travelling and halting allowances admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The amount so prepaid shall be credited to Government, but the court shall give the witness a certificate containing the particulars specified in rule (1) supra so as to enable him to draw the travelling and halting allowances admissible under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations. When a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

(4) When a public servant whose emoluments are governed by the Army Regulations, India, appears in any case under rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, he shall be paid the travelling allowance and batta admissible under these rules, and shall be furnished with a certificate showing in detail the amount paid. If the amount paid is less than the amount admissible under the military rules to which he is subject, the difference will be paid to him by the military authorities on production of the certificate.

3. Medical subordinates in local fund or municipal employ (including Government servants lent to and paid by local bodies) when attending court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Non-official witnesses are entitled to travelling allowance under two different scales as shown below according as they are (1) Europeans or Eurasians, or (2) Indians. Persons falling under either of these descriptions are, for the purposes of these rules, divided into three classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or as witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life which they occupy—

	Europeans and Eurasians.			Indians.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Travelling allowance—						
By rail	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare.	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare.
*By a public motor service.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
By road, otherwise than by public motor service.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 3 per mile.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 3 per mile.	3 pies per mile.
By sea or canal ..	Actual expenses of passage.			Actual expenses of passage.		
Batta not to exceed.	Rs. 3 per diem.	Rs. 1. per diem.	As. 8 per diem.	Re 1 per diem.	As. 8 per diem.	As. 4 per diem.

* * If there are only two classes, the first and second-class witnesses will be paid the higher class fare and the third class the lower class fare.

5. In cases within rule 1, the Commissioner of Police may make reasonable advances to witnesses resident in the city of Madras who are summoned by a criminal court in the mufassal and who require the advances to enable them to reach the court. The court issuing the summons, on being advised by the Commissioner of Police of the advances made, will refund the amount to him.

6. The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be allowed for the journey to and from the station at which the court is held and for attendance at court shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

7. All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the courts of magistrates of the second and the third classes shall be scrutinized by the magistrate of the division in which such courts are situated before the charges included in them are finally passed.

8. Whenever a magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainant in such case.

9. The criminal courts are authorized to pay the necessary and actual expenses of carriage to a witness travelling by road, in the case of persons whose sickness, age, position or habits of life render it impossible for them to walk, provided the expense incurred under this rule shall in no case exceed As. 8 a mile.

10. To Indians and Europeans graded in the first class of non-officials, there may also be allowed the actual cost of carriage-hire to and from court on the days of attendance at court.

11. Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any doubtful claim for scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

12. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs.

13. Officials of the Mysore Durbar appearing as witnesses in their official capacity before courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates at which they would be entitled under the Regulations of their own Government. This arrangement may be extended by the Government to other Native States which have agreed to pay the expenses of British official witnesses from the Madras Presidency appearing in their courts on the same scale as that admissible to them under the Regulations of the Madras Government.

NOTE.—The above arrangement with the Mysore Durbar has been extended to the Sandur State *vide* Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 454, dated 18th September 1918, published at page 931 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 1st October 1918.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Octacamund, October 1, 1918.

No. 93.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Mahadevayya Susila of the London Mission in the Anantapur district on the 12th February 1910 is hereby revoked.

No. 94.—Under sections 9 and 98 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Reverend Mahadevayya Susila of the London Mission, residing at Bangarupalle to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the Native State of Bangarupalle as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 53 —

Statement showing the financial position of the Madras Port Fund for the official year 1917–18.

Fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.				Total.	Budget estimate.	Charges.	
	Government securities.	Cash.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans received.	Loans repaid.	Profit on investments.			Ordinary charges.	Loans advanced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Madras Port fund ..	..	16,847 14 4	1,21,128 8 7	..	..	..	1,38,474 6 11	93,360	1,04,606 14 11	..

Fund—*concl.*	Charges—*concl.*					Closing balance.		Loans.	
	Loans repaid.	Loss on investments.	Total.	Budget grant.	Allotted grant.	Cash.	Government securities.	Total sums lent up to the close of the year.	Total sums borrowed up to the end of the year.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Madras Port fund ..	..	..	1,04,606 14 11	91,221	1,16,536	34,658 5 0	..	..	..

L. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

No. 416.—M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, Uncovenanted Assistant, Settlement Party No. I, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

No. 419.—M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, seventh grade, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Party No. II and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of chavadi site in Irumbedu village, Wandiwash taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Irumbedu village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, S. No. 213-3, belonging to Kappa Kavundan of Irumbedu, bounded on the north by S. No 213-1, east by S. No. 212; south by S. No. 214, west by S. No. 249	2·42

Ootacamund, October 4, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act

and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Uttangarai taluk, Vathiamar village.

	acs.
Dry, S.F. No. 41, patta measuring 2 50 acres and numbered as 3 belonging to Ramaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by S.F. No. 39, east by S.F. No. 60; south by S.F. No. 43, west by S.F. Nos. 40 and 42	2 50

M. YOUNG,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Separate Revenue).

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

No. 14.—The following promotions in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are ordered:—

(I. To be Assistant Commissioner, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

M.R.Ry. Panchanada Ayyar Duraiyappa Ayyar Avargal, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(II. To be Inspector, first grade.)

M.R.Ry. Perungulam Appavayyar Madhava Ayyar Avargal, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(III. To be Inspector, first grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

Mr. George Oswald DeSouza, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(IV. To be Inspector, second grade.)

M.R.Ry. Viraswami Ayyangar Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, with effect from 9th May 1918.
Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
M.R.Ry. Tarasangalam Krishna Dikshitar Sivarama Sastri Avargal, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(V. To be Inspector, second grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

Mr. John Aloysius Chisholm Brown, with effect from 9th May 1918.
M.R.Ry. Savur Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
Mr. John Domenic Franz Lemerle with effect from 1st October 1918.

(VI. To be Inspector, third grade.)

M.R.Ry. Thiruvadi Ayyangar Jaganantha Ayyangar Avargal, with effect from 9th May 1918.
M.R.Ry. Kambiam Valiappil Kannan Nayar Avargal, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
Mr. Frederick Norman Dawes, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(VII. To be Inspector, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

Mr. Albert Alexander Connor, with effect from 9th May 1918.
M.R.Ry. Addari Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
Mr. Albert James Giddens, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(VIII. To be Inspector, fourth grade.)

Mr. Nelson Guy Deane with effect from 9th May 1918.
M.R.Ry. Mayavaram Rameswami Ayyar Nelson Ayyar Avargal, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, with effect from 1st October 1918.

(IX. To be Inspector, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

M.R.Ry. Gondapuram Nilakanta Mudaliyar Avargal, with effect from 22nd June 1918.
M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Raghunatha Acharya Avargal, with effect from 1st October 1918.

2. The promotion of Mr. Noel James Ernest Hereford as Assistant Commissioner, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, ordered in the Revenue Department Notification No. 405, dated the 14th September 1918, published on pages 963–964 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th September 1918, will take effect from the 23rd July 1918, the date on which Mr. F. Hedding went on military service.

M. YOUNG,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 63.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. H. F. A. Wood, District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1918.

No. 64.—Mr. H. F. A Wood, District Forest Officer (on leave), to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, *vice* Mr P. M. Lushington retired. He should join his appointment forthwith.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

No. 65.—The following posting of a forest officer is ordered :—

Muhammad Habib ul lah Saheb Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, *vice* Mr. H. F. A. Wood granted leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

No. 66.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCE—WAR.

Simla, the 21*st September* 1918.

No. 10038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rice from any port in Burma to Calcutta.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1918.

No. 67.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, shall be constituted 'reserved forest' with effect from 1st December 1918 :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of block.	Area.	Situation and boundary
Salem ..	Namakkal.	Ariyur Nadu and Gundur Nadu.	Ariyur block.	Acs. 1,090·00	The block comprises parts of survey os. 189, 238, 255, 237 236, 239, 244-1, 256, 274 and 302 of Ariyur Nadu and part of survey No. 70 of Gundur Nadu villages of the Namakkal taluk. It lies to the east of the Kaveripudi Kombai Reserved Forest and Solakkattuppatti village.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No 262 at the eastern boundary of the Kaveripudikombai reserved forest, the boundary runs south by east along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 151, 152, 153, 147, 154, 197 and 198 to the south-east corner of the last mentioned field, thence a straight line south by slightly west to a stone on the western boundary of survey No. 191 900 links north west of its south-east corner; thence along the western and southern boundaries of survey No. 191 to its south-east corner; thence a straight line south by west to a point on the northern boundary of survey No 240 818 links west of its north-east corner; thence south west along the western boundary of survey No 240 to its southernmost corner; thence a straight line south by west to the westernmost corner of survey No 241, which is also the northernmost corner of survey No. 242, thence south-west along the north-western boundary of survey field Nos. 242 to its south-west corner; thence westward along the north west boundary of survey No 243 to its north-west corner; thence south along its west side to its south-west corner, thence south-east along the southern boundary of the same field to its south-east corner; thence in a straight line in the same direction for 825 links to the south-westmost corner of survey No 245, thence in a straight line east by slightly south for 2445 links to the second bend in the southern boundary of survey No. 248 counted from the south-west corner, thence along the southern boundary of that field to the southernmost point of the same field, thence in a straight line east by north to the southernmost corner of survey No 257, thence in a straight line north-east to the southernmost corner of survey No. 254; thence north north-east along the eastern boundary of that field to its north east corner; thence in a straight line east by slightly north to the south-west corner of survey No 48; thence generally east and south east along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 48, 24, 22 and 21 to the south-east corner of the last mentioned field; thence south along the eastern boundary of survey Nos 21 and 20 to the south east corner of survey No. 18 on the village boundary between Ariyur Nadu and Gundur Nadu villages; (all the survey Nos referred to appertain to the Ariyur Nadu village); thence in a straight line east by slightly north to the north-west corner of survey No 248 of Gundur Nadu village.

East.—Thence the boundary runs in a straight line south by slightly east to the western most corner of survey No. 248, thence along the western boundary of that field to its south east corner, thence a straight line south-west to the north-west corner of survey No 230; thence a straight line almost in the same direction for 375 links to a boundary stone between Gundur Nadu and Ariyur Nadu villages); (the survey Nos referred to appertain to the Gundur Nadu village), thence a straight line south-west to the northernmost corner of survey No 204 of Ariyur Nadu village.

South.—Thence the boundary runs in a straight line west to the northern most corner of survey No 207; thence along the northern boundary of that field to its north west corner, thence a straight line south west to the south-east corner of survey No 195, thence west north-west along the northern boundary of that field to its north-west corner; thence north along the eastern boundary of survey No 187 to its north-east corner; thence in the north-east a straight line to the southernmost corner of survey No 2 S; (Change north-east along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 249 and 251 to the easternmost corner of the latter field; thence a straight line north by slightly east to the western most corner of survey No. 261, thence north-west along a portion of the eastern boundary of that field to its north-east corner, thence a straight line in the same direction to the north-east corner of survey No 273, thence a straight line west by slightly north (magnetic bearing 283°) for 2 2 100 links to a point 11 thence north-north east of the middle stone on the northern boundary of survey No. 210; (*Note*.—This is the point where the path to Kalasamudram K ril meets a path from Kombalpatti meets), thence a straight line north-west (magnetic bearing 321 degrees) for 3,960 links to the north-easternmost corner of R No. 156, thence along its north western boundary; thence along the northern and western boundaries of R No 286 and the western boundary of R. No. 267 and the northern boundary of R. No. 295 to the north-

west corner of the last mentioned field ; thence north-north-west in a straight line to the north-east corner of S. No 244-2 ; thence a straight line in the same direction to the north-east corner of S. No 243 , thence west along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 259, 251 and 242 to the north west corner of the last mentioned field, thence a straight line west to the eastern most corner of S No 231 (the survey numbers referred to appertain to the Ariyur Nadu village).

West.—Thence the boundary runs north-north-west in a straight line to the north-east corner of S. No. 174 , thence west along its northern boundary to its north-west corner ; thence north-west along the eastern boundary of S T No 173 to the Mandalam stone at the south-east corner of S. No. 170 where the boundary meets the Kuravalli Kombai reserved Forest (the survey numbers referred to appertain to the Ariyur Nadu village) , thence generally north and north-west along the eastern boundary of No. 8 Kuravalli Kombai reserved forest to the starting point.

Remarks.—I. The following rights of way are admitted through the reserve. They are ten yards wide :—

(i) *Path open for men and cattle from Ariyur to Thayanai.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary at a point where the path to Kombai pond Branches 11 chains north-north-east of the middle stone on the northern boundary of survey No 270, runs in a north-westerly, westerly and southerly directions and so to the reserve at a point 12 chains west of the south-west corner of survey No. 45 on the northern boundary of the reserve.

(ii) *Path open to men and animals of worship to Perumanni Kovil in survey No. 254.*—This enters the reserve in the northern boundary at a point 20 chains west-south west of the south-west corner of survey No. 41, runs in a southerly direction for 6 chains till it reaches the temple.

(iii) *Path open for men and cattle from Ariyur to Kombai pond.*—This enters the reserve in the southern boundary at the same point as right of way No 2 (i) supra being a branch of it), runs in an east-south-easterly direction and quits the reserve in the south boundary at a point 3 chains north-west of the south-west corner of survey No. 22

(iv) *Path open to men and animals of worship from Ariyur to Perumanni Kovil in survey No 302 (admitted right 12 (ii) infra).*—It enters the reserve in the southern boundary at a point 8 chains south of the easternmost corner of survey No 284 and runs in an easterly direction for 48 chains to the Kovil

(v) *Path open for men and cattle from Ariyur to Solaikattuppatti.*—This enters the reserve in the southern boundary at the north-east corner of survey No 288, runs in a south westerly direction and quits on the northern boundary at the south-east corner of survey No 252. It re-enters the reserve on the northern boundary at a point 1½ chains north of the south west corner of survey No. 241, runs in a south-westerly direction and quits the reserve on the western boundary at a point 11 chains south of the north-east corner of survey No. 174

(vi) *Path open for men and cattle from Solaikattuppatti to Kuliveluvu.*—This enters the reserve in the western boundary at a point about 6 chains south west of the south west corner of survey No. 146 , runs in a northerly direction and quits the reserve in the northern boundary at a point 2 chains west of the south-west corner of survey No. 101.

(vii) *Path open for men and cattle from Solaikattuppatti to Thayanai.*—This branches from path No (v) at a point 12 chains west of the south-west corner of survey No 112, runs generally in a north-easterly direction and quits the reserve in the northern boundary at the north-west corner of survey No. 240

N.B.—The survey numbers referred to appertain to the Ariyur Nadu village

II. The following temples are admitted as enclaves and the right of worship in them by the devotees of the Malayali villages is also admitted :—

(i) Perumanni Kovil situated in survey No. 254 twenty chains south-west of the south-west corner of survey No 46. The temple is reached by right of way No. 1 (iv)

(ii) Perumanni Kovil situated in survey No. 302 sixteen chains south-east of the south-east corner of survey No. 20 The temple is reached by right of way No 1 (iv).

(iii) Arunga Muthanani Kovil situated at a distance of 100 links from the northern boundary of the reserve which runs from the south-east corner of survey No. 253 to the south-east corner of survey No. 41 It is on the right of way No. 1 (iv).

Note.—The temples serve only nominal upage and hence no extent of the enclosure is given.

1. Killakkanalvenpatti.
2. Kuravanpatti.
3. Perumbettupatti.
4. Eravandi
5. Ariyur.
6. Solaikkattuppatti.
7. Sotta Kadai.
8. Kuliveluvu.
9. Thayanpatti
10. Paravayepatti.
11. Nallakeli, hamlet of Gundur.

III. The ryots of the 10 hamlets of Ariyur Nadu and one of Gundur Nadu (noted in the margin) are permitted to graze their cattle and to collect dead wood for fuel in the Ariyur Shola Block subject to the following conditions :—

(a) that they protect the reserve against (i) illicit felling of trees, (ii) fire, (iii) goat browsing and (iv) grazing of cattle from the plains ;

(b) agricultural implements and building materials are obtainable only on payment of salgiriyage fees and under permits from the Forest Department.

A. B. KNAPP,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918

Under articles 233, 236 and 238 of the Civil Service Regulations, M S Ry Kangayam Rama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Headquarters subdivision, Kurnool division, is granted, with effect from 3rd August 1918, combined leave for three months, viz., privilege leave for two months and four days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

EXTENSION OF LEAVES.

Mr. R T. B. Tressler, Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1918

Mr. P. V. Cheri, temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Electrical subdivision I (Headquarters, Madras), is appointed to officiate as Electrical Inspector to Government, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr E J. B. Greenwood on special duty or until further orders

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1918.

(With effect from 27th August 1918, *vice* Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent, on military duty.)

Mr. William Percy Clay, from Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, provisionally permanent, and Honorary Assistant Engineer.

M.R.Ry. Subamani Sundashani Muttayya Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, permanent, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank.

M.R Ry. Anantaktishna Ayyar Sivaswami Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R.Ry Krishna Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, from Supervisor, first grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. Yattaraju Venkatasatyanarayana Sarma Avargal, from Supervisor, second grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, first grade, provisionally permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1918.

M.R Ry. Anantakrishna Ayyar Sivaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, from the Mannyoru subdivision, Guntur division, to the I Circle.

S. B. MURRAY,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·3213 acre, i.e. the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Government Girl's school at Vallam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk No. 163, Vallam North village.

	ACRE.
Dry, Nos. 178-N and O, belonging to 642 Gw Nizam Mahi-ud-din Rowthar, Mahi-ud-din Batcha Rowthar, widow of Jamal Rowthar, Bibiha Beevi Ammal mother and guardian of minors Bagadeen, Dawood Mahi-ud-din, Abdul Kadir, Kuval Bibi, Asha Bibi, Mahi-ud-din Bibi, Sultan Bibi Ammal and Kadir Nawaz sons of Rahima Bibi Ammal, bounded on the north by property of Noor Beevi Ammal; east by property of Gw. Kadir Batcha Rowthar; south by property of Pakir Mahi-ud-din Rowthar; west by property of Dawood Rowthar Mahi-ud-dinn Rowthar and Fatima Beevi Ammal	0·0984
Portion of land belonging the above eleven persons	0·0030
	0·1014
Dry, 178-O, Q and R, belonging to 123 Gw Kadir Batcha, brother dead, sons Vera Ulumanna Rowthar, Abdul Rahiman Rowthar, Ibrahimma, Kahimatulla Rowthar, Dawood Mahi-ud-din Rowthar, daughter, Mahi-ud-din Bibi Ammal grandsons, Amir Batcha minor son of deceased daughter, Thota Bibi Ammal under the guardianship of the maternal uncle Vera Ulumanna Rowthar, and widow Kathiya Bibi Ammal, bounded on the north by property of Noor Bibi Ammal and Amirali Rowthar; east by property of Rahimanna Rowthar and Noor Mahi ud-din Rowthar; south by property of Pakiri Mahi-ud-din Rowthar; west by property of Nizam Mahi-ud-din Rowthar	0·0875
Portion of land belonging to the above eight persons	0·0038
	0·0913
Dry, S No. 178-O, belonging to Gw. Rahimanna Rowthar, bounded on the north by properties of said Rahimanna Rowthar and Sultan said Rowthar, east by property of Azumankulam lane; south by property of Gw. Noor Mahi ud-din Rowthar; west by property of Gw. Kadir Batcha Rowthar	0·0875
Portion of land belonging to the above person	0·0038
	0·0913
Dry, S. No. 178-P, belonging to 443, Gw. Noor Mahi ud-din Rowthar (dead), widow, Bibi Ammal, guardian of minors, Kadir Mahi ud-din, Raja Mohammad, Rahimat Bibi, Dawood Bibi Ammal and Mohammad Mahi Ammal, bounded on the north by property of Rahimanna Rowthar; east by Azumankulam lane, south by property of Pakiri Mahi-ud-din Rowthar; west by property of Gw. Kadir Batcha Rowthar	0·0841
Portion of land belonging to the above five persons	0·0030
	0·0871
Dry, S No. 178-T, belonging to said Sultan Rowthar, (dead), issue:—(1) Dawood Mahidin, (2) Nathuna Rowthar, (3) Abdul Kadir under the guardianship of his mother and (4) widow, Rahimat Bibi Ammal, bounded on the north by property of So and so, said Sultan Rowthar, east by Azumankulam lane, south by property of Gw. Mohamanna Rowthar, west by property of Gw. Kadir Batcha Rowthar ..	0·0346
Portion of land belonging to the above four persons	0·0024
	0·0370

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 169, Vallam North village—*cont.*

	acres.
Dry, S. No. 176-S, belonging to M/s Rahimana Rowthar, bounded on the north by property of M/s Rahimana Rowthar; east by property of M/s Sultan Rowthar; south by property of M/s Rahimana Rowthar; west by property of M/s Annappa Rowthar	0·0227
Portion of lane belonging to Rahimana Rowthar	0·0099
	0·0326
Dry, S. No. 176-V, belonging to M/s Annappa Rowthar, son of Mirasa Rowthar, Padma Bivi, Dawood Bivi, Rahuja Bivi, Sahanajan Bivi, Raja Bivi and one one-year old boy; guardian, Kaliyanal alias Arangatha Rowthar, Jaleen Bivi and Dawood Rowthar, bounded on the north by property of M/s Annappa Rowthar; east by property of M/s Rahimana Rowthar; south by property of M/s Kadir Batcha Rowthar; west by property of Noor Bivi Ammal	0·0161
Portion of lane belonging to the above ten persons	0·0059
	0·0220
Dry, S. No. 176-ward V, belonging to Noor Bivi Ammal, bounded on the north by property of Noor Bivi Ammal; east by property of M/s Annappa Rowthar, south by properties of M/s Hasan Mohidin Rowthar and M/s Kadir Batcha Rowthar; west by properties of Noor Bivi Ammal and Padma Bivi Ammal ..	0·0124
Portion of lane belonging to the above person	0·0064
	0·0188
Total ..	0·0218

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 1ST AND 8TH OCTOBER 1918

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Chingleput District Board for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1057, L. & M. (Local), August 17, 1918. [2 as.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording the — of the Tiruppur municipality for the last four months of 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1138, L. & M. (Municipal), July 17, 1918 [1 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Karur municipality for 1917-18
G.O. No. 1231, L. & M. (Municipal), August 3, 1918. [3 as.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Srirangam municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1276, L. & M. (Municipal), August 6, 1918 [1 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Proddatur municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1287, L. & M. (Municipal), August 10, 1918. [1 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Cuddapah municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1290, L. & M. (Municipal), August 10, 1918. [1 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Salem municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No 1301, L. & M. (Municipal), August 14, 1918. [3 as.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Palni municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1317 A, L. & M. (Municipal), August 17, 1918. [1 a.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Periyakulam municipality for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1333, L. & M. (Municipal), August 20, 1918. [2 as.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1918. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Octacamund, October 8, 1918.

No. 1134.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Percy Joseph Rose and to appoint Aga Muhammad Ali Beg Sahib Bahadur as members of the Godavari District Board.

No. 1135.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chellur Doraiswami Ayyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Poonganti Parthasarathi Rayaningar Garu as members of the Chittoor District Board.

No. 1139.—Under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. Sadambi Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu as President of the Bandar Taluk Board in the Kistna district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 15th October 1918.

No. 1137.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Major Diwan Gunapat Rai, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 1138.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Mailrangam Amaravaneswara Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Proddatur.

No. 1139.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Satyavarapu Gunnayya Nayudu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizianagram.

No. 1140.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Singh Huzuri Garu as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Adoni.

No. 1141.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal to be Chairman of the municipality of Dharapuram.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1142.—The Governor in Council directs that the time allowed for the receipt of objections or suggestions in respect of the draft alterations in the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in notification No. 976 on page 480 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1918, be extended to the 1st November 1918.

No. 1143.—Under sub-section (i) section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in schedule I to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published on pages 802-821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915 :—

TANJORE DISTRICT.

For—

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Pattukkottai Taluk Board.	
1. Kavalipatti firka	1
2. Pattukkottai „	3
3. Nedunmal „	2
4. Arantangi „	1
5. Peruhthi „	1
6. Vallur „	1
Mannargudi Taluk Board.	
1. Mannargudi firka	3
2. Nidamangalam „	1
3. Sattanur „	1
4. Paluvur „	1
5. Tiruttuippundi „	1
6. Kachchanam „	1
7. Nachikulam „	1
8. Kariyapatnam and Talaiyar „	1
Kumbakonam Taluk Board.	
1. Kumbakonam firka	3
2. Tirunageswaram „	2
3. Tiruppanandal „	1
4. Valangiman „	1
5. Papanasam „	2
6. Milattur „	1
Mayavaram Taluk Board.	
1. Mayavaram firka	1
2. Tarangambadi „	0
3. Kuruthai „	2
4. Tirukkadaiyur „	2
5. Shiyali „	3
6. Sirkazi „	1
7. Tiruvengadu „	1

Substitute—

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle
Pattukkottai Taluk Board.	
1. Kavalipatti firka	3
2. Pattukkottai „	3
3. Nedunmal „	2
4. Arantangi „	2
5. Peruhthi „	1
6. Vallur „	2
Mannargudi Taluk Board.	
1. Mannargudi firka	3
2. Nidamangalam „	2
3. Sattanur „	2
4. Paluvur „	1
5. Tiruttuippundi „	1
6. Kachchanam „	1
7. Nachikulam „	1
8. Kariyapatnam „	1
9. Talaiyar „	1
Kumbakonam Taluk Board.	
1. Kumbakonam firka	3
2. Tirunageswaram „	2
3. Tiruppanandal „	2
4. Valangiman „	2
5. Papanasam „	2
6. Milattur „	1
Mayavaram Taluk Board.	
1. Mayavaram firka	2
2. Tarangambadi „	2
3. Kuruthai „	2
4. Tirukkadaiyur „	2
5. Shiyali „	2
6. Sirkazi „	1
7. Tiruvengadu „	1

No. 1144.—Under sub-section (i) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in schedule I to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published on pages 802—821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915 :—

TANJORE DISTRICT.

NEGAPATAM TALUK BOARD.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle
1. Negapatam firka	2
2. Kivalur firka	3
3. Tiruvalur firka	2
4. Kurukattai firka	1
5. Nemilam firka	2
6. Tirumarugal firka	1
7. Patalam firka	1
8. Vishnupuram firka	1

No. 1145.—Whereas it appears that the hamlets of Kondapuram and Kothapalle included in the Pamidi union in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district are situated at inconvenient distances from the union centre, that the income derived from these hamlets is small and that there is no advantage in retaining them in the union: in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 487 published on page 262 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th November 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the said hamlets from the said union with effect from 1st October 1918.

No. 1146.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council declares that the maximum number of members of the panchayat of Satyamangalam union and the number of members to be appointed by election shall be twelve and eight respectively.

No. 1147.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 123 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the members of the union panchayat of Pennagaram in the Salem district to appoint their chairman by election from among their own number.

No. 1148.—Under section 43 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that, from the date of this notification, the land specified below and situated in Venkonda. nation, Venkonda taluk, Guntur district, shall be excluded from the operation of the Act :—

Name of village.	Nature of land.	Survey number and extent.	Description.
Venkonda ..	Village-site ..	S. No. 290 1-A, 0,280 sq. ft. or 5·24 cents.	The land forms a portion of the nation road leading to Venkatabhavi and is now required for the construction of a choultry for travellers.

No. 1149.—Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in schedule I (to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards) published under notification No. 1371 on pages 802–821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915 :—

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circles.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualifications for the taluk board.
Aviyalur Taluk Board.		
1. Jayankondasolapuram firka.	3	Rs. 30
2. Tadapalur firka	1	
3. Periathirukonam firka ..	1	
4. Kilapalur firka ..	2	
5. Sendurai firka ..	1	
6. Alagapuram firka ..	1	
7. Perambalur firka ..	2	
8. Adanur firka	1	
9. Vembavur firka ..	2	
10. Tudakalur firka ..	1	
Kurur Taluk Board.		
1. Kurur firka	2	Rs. 30
2. Pugalur firka	3	
3. Chinnadharapuram firka.	2	
4. Kulittalai firka ..	2	
5. Thogamalai firka ..	1	
6. Manapparai firka ..	2	Rs. 30
7. Krishnarayapuram firka.	2	
Musiri Taluk Board.		
1. Musiri firka	1	Rs. 30
2. Tottiyam firka ..	2	
3. Pullambadi firka ..	1	
4. Gopalapuram firka ..	2	
5. Tattaiyangarpettai firka	1	
6. Lalgudi firka	2	
7. Pullambadi firka ..	1	
8. Manachanallur firka ..	1	
9. Sirugamani firka ..	1	
Trichinopoly Taluk Board.		
1. Trichinopoly firka ..	4	Rs. 30
2. Srirangam firka ..	2	
3. Puttur firka	2	

No. 1150.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alteration which it is proposed to make in schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notifications No. 1371 on pages 802 to 821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915, as modified in notification No. 327 on page 188 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st March 1916. Any objections or suggestions that persons interested may desire to make in respect of the draft alteration should reach Government on or before 30th October 1918 :—

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
(Firkas). *Adoni Taluk Board.*	
1. Adoni	3
2. Yemmiganur	2
3. Kolig	2
4. Alur	2
5. Holalagundi	1
6. Ramadurgam	1
Bellary Taluk Board.	
1. Bellary	3
2. Kurugodu	3
3. Muka	1
4. Tekkalkota	2
5. Hagaribi	1
6. Siruguppa	2
Hospet Taluk Board.	
1. Daroji	1
2. Harapanahalli	1
3. Hospet	1
4. Gudigunta	1
5. Kudligi	1
6. Kottur	1
7. Hadagalli	2
8. Harpanahalli	1
9. Telgi	1
10. Annigeri	1
Rayadrug Taluk Board.	
1. Rayadrug	1
2. Gooty	2
3. Kanekal	2
4. Kottur	2
5. Tharakaru	1
6. Hoochalli	1
7. Kudligi	1

No. 1151.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, and in modification of notifications No. 1037 published on pages 711–12 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th December 1911, and No. 328 published on page 188 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st March 1916, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the number of members of the taluk boards specified below to be appointed by election shall be as shown against them.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Name of taluk board.	Number of members to be elected.	Name of taluk board.	Number of members to be elected.
Adoni	18	Hospet	12
Bellary	10	Rayadrug	10

No. 1152.—Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in Schedule I to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published on pages 802-831 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1916 :—

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Number and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Ezhilpetta Taluk Board.		*Tinnevelly Taluk Board*—cont.	
1. Veeradevanallur firka	6	4 Tachanallur firka	2
2. Sankaranayanarkoil firka	2	5. Kadayanallur firka	2
3 Nilakottai firka	1	6. Alankulam firka including Othimalai mitta.	3
4. Ilavelangal firka	3	7 Melapattam firka	1
5. Kayattar firka	1	*Tuticorin Taluk Board*	
6. Kovilpatti firka	2	1. Sawyerpuram firka	3
7. Vilathikulam firka	3	2. Paikulam firka	2
Tinnevelly Taluk Board.		3. Karungulam firka	3
1. Tinnevelly firka	3	4. Tambapparai firka	3
2. Maungalpalayam firka	1	5. Tiruchendur firka	2
3. Manur firka	3	6. Sattankulam firka	1

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1153.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for public latrine sites in Ravulapalem ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Razole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Razole taluk, Ravulapalem village.

	Cents.
Inam, dry, No. 833-2 A, belonging to Nandra Mankkam, bounded on the north by No. 833-1 ; east by No. 833-1 & 2 ; south by No. 833-3 ; west by No. 833-2 B & C	35
Inam dry, No. 833-2 B, belonging to Pottamsetti Satti Reddi and Nandra Atchi Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 833-1 ; east by No. 833-2 A ; south by No. 833-2 C ; west by No. 788	5
Total ..	50

No. 1154.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 38 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a lane in Nilakanta Rao street in the Anakapalla Municipality ; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Tahsildar of Anakapalla is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Anakapalla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Anakapalle taluk, Anakapalle municipality.

	Sq. yds.
House-site, dry, belonging to Boddeda Jaggayya, Boddeda Ramulu, son of Jaggayya, Boddeda Appala Naredu, son of Jaggayya, being minor, male and guardian Kamallu ex Malla Ramaswami of Anakapalla, bounded on the north by municipal road of Nilakanta Rao street ; east by vacant site of Boddeda Jaggayya Yakkayya	38

No. 1155.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 22·465 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Pattamangalam town in the Mayavaram municipality ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No. 65, Pattamangalam village.

	Cents.
Inam, Dry, T.S. No. 113-3, belonging to Sri Mayuranathaswami, trustee, Ambalavana Pandara Sannidhi, Tiruvadutharai mutt, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 113-1 & 2 ; east by T.S Nos. 110 and 112, south by T.S. Nos. 111, 129, 214 and 114 ; west by T.S. No. 246	22·465

No. 1156.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the

Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Vellur village.

	ACS.
Eyotwari, unoccupied dry, portion of S. No. 12-1, belonging to wards and co-pleas Perimbra Raman Nayar, Manjeshe Cheria Krishnan Nambiyar, Manjeshe Nawaran Embrandiri and Payyan Vadakkevettil Kannan Nayar, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 12-1 (portion); south by S. No. 12-3 (portion), west by S. No. 12-4 (portion)	1·75
Eyotwari, unoccupied dry, portion of S. No. 12-3, belonging to registered owner Mundangi Narayanan Embrandiri (dead), present owners Mundayur Keshvan Nambudiri and Vishnu Nambudiri, hereditary Mangolathillath Govindan Nambudiri; pattadar Ambalavasi Vaikkomadathil Vishnu Nambi, bounded on the north by S. No. 12-1 (portion); east by S. No. 12-2 (portion); south by S. No. 16; west by S. No. 12-2	5·26
Total ..	6·93

No. 1157.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 777 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a storm water channel in Uttaramdukkal street in the Vellore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, South Vellore village.

	SQ. FT.
Village-site poramboke, T.S. No. 868-1, according to the new subdivision, belonging to V. R. Sitarama Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 788; east by T.S. Nos. 867 and 788; south by T.S. No. 868-2; west by T.S. No. 869,.	777

No. 1158.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Gosha Hospital at Tuni; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Tuni taluk, Virarayam village.

	ACS.
Inam dry, not surveyed, belonging to Pantula Chidambaram, bounded on the north by High school play ground, east by Tuni Seetaramam road, south by Sree Ramalingeswaraswami's inam; west by Kottam estate, property	0·42

No. 1159.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway to the burial ground at Porto Novo; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Agaram village.

	CENTS.
Dry, S. No. 118, belonging to Muthukumara Mudaliyar, Dharmakarta of Adikesavaswami temple, Porto Novo, bounded on the north by S. No. 110, east by S. No. 118 A, south by S. No. 117 A; west by S. No. 124	10

No. 1160.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·42 or so acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an inspection shed near the Palam causeway; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Peda Alvalapadu village.

	ACRS.
Kara, dry, S. No. 352-1, belonging to Nathamalli Narasayya, bounded on the north by No. 451; east by No. 351-2; south by No. 351, west by No. 352-4	0·42

No. 1161.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a new latrine in Tolugupeta in the Nandyal municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Nandyal village.

	CENTS.
Dry, S. No. 883 D-10 B, belonging to Oja Venkatapati, Oja Sankanna, Pedda Ramudu and Chinna Ramudu, bounded on the south by S. No. 883 D-10 A; east and south by S. No. 883 V-21 D-4; west by S. No. 883 V-13	2

No. 1162.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play-ground and garden at Kuttakudi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Kallakurchi taluk, Kuttakudi village.

	ACRE.
Dry, inam, S. No. 319-A, belonging to Mukkan, bounded on the south and east by No. 319-B; south by No. 320; west by No. 322	0·16

No. 1163.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing manure in the Hospet municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Hospet is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Amaravathi village.

	ACS.
Dry, S. No. 118, belonging to Sarda Hanumantappa of Chitradgi, bounded on the north by Doddi Krishnappa Naya's patta, east by mala; south by Kothambri Erra's patta, west by Halla Bhimappa's patta	1·40

No. 1164.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a trenching ground in the Hospet municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Hospet is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hospet and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Hospet village.

	ACS.
Government, dry, belonging to Hyagoh Nagappa, bounded on the north by S. No. 294; east by S. Nos. 297 and 298; south by S. Nos. 296 and 297; west by S. No. 294	3·20

No. 1165.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6·02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the general market at Anakapalle; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Anakapalle taluk, Anakapalle municipality.

	ACS.
(1) Personal inam, dry, T.D. No. 2844, belonging to Vedula Rama Somayajulu, bounded on the north by dwelling houses on the trunk road, east by cart-stand road; south by vacant site of the municipality (previously a municipal latrine), inam of Uppala Sanyasyya (Item No. 2); west by personal inam of Meddala Polayya, etc. (item No. 4)	2·42
(2) Personal inam, dry T.D. No. 2845, belonging to Uppala Sanyasyya, bounded on the north by a portion of site No. 1, east by vacant site of the municipality (previously a latrine), south by cart-stand road, west by property of Sankara Kondayya alias Kondalarayudu	0·41
(3) Kasavi jeeyuta, dry, belonging to owners, proprietors of Anakapalle estate—tenants, Sankara Kondala Raj garu Kondalarayudu and Vellati Jogi Naredu, bounded on the north by portion of site No. 1 (Vedulavari inam); east by item No. (4) Uppala Sanyasyya's inam; south by municipal road, west by Jogi Naredu, personal inam of Meddala Polayya, etc (item No. 4)	0·83
(4) Personal inam, dry, T.D. No. 1634, belonging to Meddala Polayya, Meddala Adinarayana and Meddala Ramulu, bounded on the north by dwelling houses by the side of the trunk road; east by sites Nos. 1 and 2; south by municipal road; west by irrigation channel	2·31
Total ..	6·02

No. 1165.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·28 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Koduvayur village.

Ryotwari, occupied, dry, portion of S. No. 668-13, belonging to owner Pillayandan Veetil Kutta Gurukkal; occupier, Meenakshi, wife of Pavalu, bounded on the north by S. No. 668-16, east by S. No. 668-13 (portion), south by S. No. 668-17, west by S. Nos. 668-14 and 668-17	0·03
Ryotwari, occupied, dry, portion of S. No. 668-14, belonging to owner Pillayandan Veetil Kutta Gurukkal; occupier, Lakshmanan, son of Chemban, bounded on the north by S. No. 668-13 (portion), south by S. Nos. 668-16 and 668-17; west by S. No. 668-16	0·04
Ryotwari, unoccupied, dry, portion of S. No. 668-16, belonging to owner M. K. Ry. Raman alias Kathiravatiath Nagar Avargal, occupier, K. Velayudhan, son of Karuppan, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 668-14 (portion) and 668-16 (portion); east by S. Nos. 668-14 (portion) and 668-17, south by S. No. 677; west by S. No. 668-16 (portion)	5·16
Ryotwari, unoccupied, S. No. 668-17, belonging to owner M. K. Ry. Raman alias Kathiravatiath Nagar Avargal, occupier, K. Velayudhan, son of Karuppan, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 668-14 (portion) and 668-16 (portion); east by S. Nos. 668-3 and 668-13 (portion); south by S. Nos. 677 and 668-3, west by S. No. 668-16 (portion)	0·42
Total ..	5·29

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, October 6, 1918.

No. 139-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 138-*P.*, published on pages 550–551 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1918, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—		Coimbatore —cont.			entrance to the hospital out-patients' dispensary, then along the Convent bridle-path between the Hospital and the Municipal office to its junction with the Mount Road near St. Anthony's school, following the Mount Road to its junction with Agara at Eighth road near Mugaith's shop, and, thence along Agara at Eighth road and lower Church bridle-path through Burrowed to the Old Bhat road following this road to the municipal boundary; south and west, thence along municipal boundary to the starting point.
Anantapur, Dharmavaram.	Uppurapalli Dharmavaram.	Kollegal —cont.	Harale. Handarhalu. Kollegal. Sittaiyanpuram.		
Arcot, North—					
Tiruppattur.	Tiruppattur.	Pollachi.	Periya Nagamam Pollachi Settiyakkupalaiyam Sowrampalaiyam. Vadukkipalaiyam.	Ootacamund.	Nanjanadu. Ootacamund.
Bellary—				Salem—	
Hadagalli.	Bachigondanahalli. Badanur. Davagondanahalli. Hadagalli. Holagondi. Malur Uttangi.	Guntur— Bapatla.	Chirala.	Hosur ..	Bolagondapalli, Bitarcadi
		Kanara, South— Mangalore	Mangalore.	Rasipuram.	Rasipuram.
Harpanahalli.	Adirthalli, Benniahalli Chiratahalli. Harpanahalli. Kunchura Nagathanapuram. Nichapuram. Prathivombuvanam.	Kurnool— Dhone ..	Veldurti.	Salem ..	Salem Town—Blocks 3 to 7 and 10 of survey division No. 5 and blocks 8 to 11, 13, 23 and 26 of survey division No. 7
		Nandikotkur—	Atmakuru. Kurukunda.		
		Nadyal— Kanala.			
Rayadrug	Muridi.	Salgara, The— Coonoor.	Kotu. The portion of the Coonoor Municipality specified below:—		
Coimbatore—					
Avanashi	Kappapalayam.				
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore. Kuruchi. Settipalayam.		North, starting from the point where the base-course stream enters municipal limits and following the course of the stream to the point where it is intersected by the Vannarpet bridle-path, eastward along the bridle-path as far as the	Uthangarai.	Hosur.
Kollegal	Gundegalam. Hampapuram.				

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. Mysore.

The whole State

II. Bombay.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (*a*) Districts—Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana.
   (*b*) Towns and ports—Ahmedabad, Broach and Bombay.
2. *Central Division*
   (*a*) Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and West Khandesh.
   (*b*) Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (*a*) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri.
   (*b*) Town and port—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Towns and ports—Karachi and Kemari.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Akalkot State, Baroda State, Bhavnagar Port, Cambay State, Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Maratta Country, Mahikantha Agency, Mandvi Port, Mundra Port, Porbandar Port, Rewakantha Agency, Satara Agency and Savanur State.

III. Bihar and Orissa.

Districts—Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Saran

IV. The Punjab.

Districts—Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Mianwali.

V. Burma.

(*a*) Districts—Bassein, Henzada, Insein, Magwe, Maubin, Mekhtila, Myaungmya, Prome, Shwebo, Thayawaddy, Thaton, Tounguo and Yamethin

(*b*) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.

(*c*) States—Northern and Southern Shan States.

VI. The United Provinces.

Districts—Ballia, Basti, Benares, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur.

VII. The Central Provinces.

(*a*) Districts—Akola, Buldana and Jubbulpore.

(*b*) Towns—Akola, Basim and Jubbulpore.

VIII. Hyderabad.

The Whole State.

IX. Central India.

States—Bhopal and Indore.

X. Rajputana.

Ajmer district.

XI. Bengal Presidency.

Presidency Division—
Town—Calcutta.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Nellakedari Kotrabasappa Guru, of Harpanahalli town, Harpanahalli taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Hospet, in the district of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,
1st October 1918.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. A. R. Madhavachar Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a councillor of the Kurnool municipality in the district of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
28th September 1918.

B. G. STOKES,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nireshwallia Narasappa Saraswa Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a councillor of the Mangalore municipality for the Kodialbail west ward.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
1st October 1918.

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pallavarayapet Sadaya Pillai Srinivasa Pillai Avargal, has been duly elected as a member of the Mayavaram Municipal Council.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
30th September 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Raddam Venkoba Rao Garu of Penukonda has been appointed by election to be a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Penukonda Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. H. Siva Rao Garu of Anantapur has been appointed by election to be a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
28th September 1918.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
President.

The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. H. Perayya Sastri Garu, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tenali, to be a member of the Tenali Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
2nd October 1918.

E. A. DAVIS,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Edavalath Kovilakath Rama Varma Raja Avargal has been appointed by election as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Tellicherry Taluk Board

Malabar District Board's Office,
1st October 1918.

F. B. EVANS,
President.

The President, District Board, Ramnad, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Velusami alias Vijaya Raguanatha Shanmukha Karuthudayar Sarvaigar Avargal to be a member of the Ramnad Taluk Board.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
1st October 1918.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Manathatai Rangaratnam Ayyar Setturatnam Ayyar Avargal to be a member of the Karur Taluk Board with effect from the 19th October 1918.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
29th September 1918

T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
President.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Regd. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 40] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1918. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

LEAVE.

Octavemund, October 3, 1918.

No. 141.—Under article 471 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R Ry. R. Sadagopa Ayyangar, Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 18th August 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octavemund, October 2, 1918.

No. 142.—Mahadev Krishnath Dandekar, to be Principal of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, on probation for two years from the 1st September 1918.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1918.

No. 143.—M R Ry. Mangadeva Damodara Kini Avargal, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, to act as Additional Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, in the month grade of the Provincial Educational Service, during the deputation on other duty of Dr. J. L. Simonsen or until further orders with effect from the 8th July 1918.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1918.

No. 138.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

Ootacamund, September 28, 1918.

No. 144.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the temple mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2 Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

Draft notification.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the Sri Muktesvara Swami temple at Big Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district and described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of the ancient monument.—Sri Muktesvara Swami temple.
Name of village.—Big Conjeeveram
Description—wet or dry with survey number.—Poramboke, S. No. 1061.
Name of owners.—The trustees for the time being, Gopala Raja, Subbu Raja and Venkata Raja, all residents of Big Conjeeveram.
Boundaries.—North, east, south and west, S. No. 1062.
Extent.—Three cents.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 33 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a school building at Pampini; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Jeypore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Jeypore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Jeypore taluk, Pampini village.

	CENTS.
Dry, belonging to owner, Maharaja of Jeypore, *a.c.i.n.*, occupier, Madhava Pathani of Pampini, bounded on the north by owner's other land and public path; east, south and west by owner's other land ..	33

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATUM.

In the list of candidates awarded Government scholarships in 1918 published on page 599, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1918, *for* Abdul Fazel Na. 19 *read* Abdul Wahed.

Madras, 1st October 1918. H. S. DUNCAN,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE.

M.R.Ry. J. A. Peters, Personal Assistant to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, will be considered to have been on leave on medical certificate on half pay for eleven days from 8th August 1918.

Bellary, 29th September 1918. A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TESTS EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1918.

ACCOUNT, JAIL AND REVENUE TESTS AND CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TESTS.

Notice.

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering those of the question papers for which the use of books is allowed.

The use of books will be allowed in answering all the papers in the Account Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test and in answering some of the papers in the Civil Judicial Test as shown in the time-table now appearing in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

In the case of the Revenue Test, the following books issued by the Superintendent, Government Press, may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

(1) Board's Standing Orders,
(2) Revenue Regulations and Acts,
(3) Village and Taluk Manuals,
(4) Stamp Manual,
(5) Income-tax Manual,
(6) Excise Manual, and
(7) Special Funds Code.

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test and the Criminal Judicial Test, the books need not necessarily be Government publications.

In answering the paper on Medical Jurisprudence (Criminal Judicial Test) candidates will be expected to use Gribble and Rah n's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India", 5th edition.

Note 1.—The use of books containing commentaries will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be subjected to, if they consist merely of corrections, amendments or generally any reference, made for the purpose of facilitating study.

Note 2.—The use of guides, digests, summaries, catechisms, etc., will not be allowed.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates for the ensuing Special Test Examinations are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Senate House, Chepauk. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the Senate House on Friday the 18th October 1918 and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list. No hall-tickets will be issued.

Office of the Comptr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st October 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday the 21st of October 1918 and six following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present :—

Date.	Hour	Subjects	Test.
1918			
Monday, 21st October.	10 a. m. to 1 p.m. ..	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with books).	Revenue Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals (with books).	Do
Tuesday, 22nd October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Revenue Acts and Regulations (with books).	Revenue Test.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles (without books)	Civil Judicial Test
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with books).	Do.
	1 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (with books).	Revenue Test.
Wednesday, 23rd October	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act (without books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles (without books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. ..	The Transfer of Property Act (without books)	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	The Provincial Insolvency Act—General Principles (without books)	Civil Judicial Test
Thursday, 24th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Civil Account Code (with books) ..	Jail Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Indian Evidence Act (with books)	Criminal Judicial Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles (without books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with books).	Do.
		Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to jails (with books).	Jail Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Medical Jurisprudence (with books) ..	Criminal Judicial Test.
Friday, 25th October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m. ..	The Provincial Insolvency Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Indian Penal Code (with books) ..	Jail Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles (with books)	Criminal Judicial Test.
	11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—General Principles (without books).	Civil Judicial Test
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (with books)	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
		The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1918. Saturday, 26th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Civil Account Code, An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts and An Introduction to Indian Government Audit (with books).	Account Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	The Civil Service Regulations (with books)	Account Test.
Monday, 28th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Translation from English into vernacular	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Translation from English into vernacular	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Translation from vernacular into English	Translation Test, Lower Grade
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Translation from vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.

2. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* [The use of books will, however, be allowed in answering *all* the papers in the Account Test, Criminal Judicial and Revenue Tests, and in answering *some* of the papers in the Civil Judicial Test.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or pepper on the floor. All 'spoilt copies, etc.,' should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comnr for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23rd September 1918.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION—DECEMBER 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test* in connexion with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering, *Intermediate* grade, will be held on Saturday the 1st December 1918, *the Practical* and *viva voce tests being conducted immediately after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written* and *Practical* and *viva voce* examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

3. In the case of applications from *pupils*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in 'Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade.'

5. Candidates must send in their applications made out *in* English on *printed forms as that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st October after which date no applications will be received.*

6. Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

7. The prescribed fee of rupees five, that is, the *fee* prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 31st October, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *sufficiently early* so that the *fee* receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st October. *On no account will the fee be remitted in the Commissioner's Office whether sent to cash or by Post Office orders.*

Note.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the Headmaster and sent* in a lump sum to *the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to the office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for that purpose will be supplied by that office to Headmasters on application.*

8. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being correctly pasted in it*:—

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakkam, Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post-card in their respective applications*. The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

9. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly and in full* in their applications, and give their *addresses in full* also; if 'Other Hindus,' they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are 'Non-Brahman Caste Hindus' or 'Panchamas.' Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.*

10. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are accordingly warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

11. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examination will be conducted as shown in the following table:—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
1918		
Monday 2nd December	11 a.m. to 2 p.m ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate grade).

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

13. *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he is passed, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd October 1918.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

COURSE OF LECTURES

With reference to the ordinary University lectures under Regulation 393 sanctioned by the Senate for the academic year 1918-19, it is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lectures.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lectures.	Days and hours of delivery.
Mr. T. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.	Currency and Banking with special reference to Southern India	Twenty lectures	Senate House ..	1918 23rd October	Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m.
Mr. B. Walker, M.A.	The History of Modern Philological Theory.	Ten lectures	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.	16th November.	Sat. Nov. 16 Tue. ,, 19 Thur. ,, 21 Sat. ,, 23 Mon. ,, 25 Wed. ,, 27 Fri. ,, 29 Mon. Dec. 2 Wed ,, 4 Fri. ,, 6 Saturdays at 10 a.m. Other days at 5-15 p.m.
		Five lectures.	Presidency College, Madras	1919 14th January	Tues. Jan. 14 Thur. ,, 16 Sat. ,, 18 Mon. ,, 20 Wed ,, 22 Saturday at 10 a.m. Other days at 5 p.m.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the terms

The Principals of all colleges affiliated in the Honours courses are requested to forward in *duplicate*, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lectures, list of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lectures.

Persons other than those mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

Senate House, 1st October 1918.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1919

In the list of textbooks in Uriya prescribed under Part I-B for the Intermediate Examination of 1919 and published at page 387 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1918 :—

Omit Utkala Gaita pp. 1—108 by Pandit Bhagirathi Ratha (Hitaishini Press, Bamra) and *substitute* in its place Chamapa Athagnotha by Phakirmohana (Soumpati Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Senate House, 23rd September 1918.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1920

In the list of text-books in Tamil prescribed under Part II, Groups (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree Examination, 1920, and published at pages 418 and 419 of Vol. I of the Calendar, 1918 —

For—

Poetry : Selections published by the University, Vol. I—
(3) Kambaramayanam—Balakandam

Prose : Iraiyanarahapporulurai

Read—

Poetry : Selections published by the University, Vol. I—
(3) Kambaramayanam—Balakandam (expurgated edition) : Nolumkaapadalam (45), Kadimanappadalam (97) and Putaiurumappadalam (39).

Prose : Iraiyanarahapporulurai (the whole).

(By order)

Senate House, 1st October 1918.

J. J. HENSMAN,
Manager in charge.

THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.

As there appears reason to believe that intending candidates for employment in Government service are in many cases not aware of the existence of the Madras Veterinary College and of the prospects offered by a veterinary career, the following prospectus of the college is published for general information. The rules of the college and the scale of the provincial and the subordinate veterinary services are liable to be altered if need requires at any time.

1. The college affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects appertaining to the veterinary profession with the object of training men for service under Government, municipalities, local

board or private employers. The staff of the college consists of a Principal, an Assistant Principal, three lecturers, two assistant lecturers and a subordinate establishment. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college is vested in the Principal who is under the control of Government in the Revenue Department. Full clinical and other facilities are afforded to meet the education requirements of students preparing for the diploma in Veterinary Science. A veterinary hospital, museum, library, shoeing forge and students' hostel are attached to the college.

2. Candidates are eligible for admission without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 18 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission to the college is desired. In ordinary circumstances, no person over 22 years of age will be admitted as a free student. Students are admitted to the college by selection which will be made by the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form printed at the end, and they should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 5th December of each year and should be accompanied by the following certificates :—

(*a*) of age,

(*b*) of physical fitness and moral character,

(*c*) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 36 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal. In the case of Muhammadan students, 30 per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in Mathematics and a Vernacular in the School Final Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be served with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when and the place at which he should present himself for personal selection. Candidates when admitted will be considered to be on probation for the first two months of the course and may be removed if found to be not satisfactory.

4. *Course and study and curriculum of instruction.*—The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over three years. The students of each year's course form a separate class. The number of students in each class is ordinarily limited to 36. Government have temporarily raised this number to 40 for five years commencing from 1918. Promotion from one class to another is made with reference to the results of the annual examinations. A student of second or third year class who fails in the annual examination for two consecutive years and a student of the first year class who fails in the annual examination at the end of the first year shall be dismissed.

The curriculum of instruction is as follows :—

(i) *First year*—

(1) Anatomy (up to Arthrology); (2) Elementary Chemistry; (3) Elementary Botany, (4) Materia Medica; (5) Handling of animals; (6) Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical).

During this year students are given practical instruction in nursing, dressing, handling, casting and securing animals as well as in the names of the instruments and appliances used in ordinary practice.

(ii) *Second year*—

(1) Anatomy (the whole, including Comparative Anatomy); (2) Physiology; (3) Hygiene (including Breeding and Rearing), (4) Principles of Horse-shoeing; (5) Theoretical Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; (6) General nursing and instructions in the use of instruments and appliances.

During this year students are required to attend hospital practice and receive clinical instruction. They are also required to attend at the Forge and Pharmacy, to carry out dissections and to perform operations on the dead subject.

(iii) *Third year*—

(1) Veterinary Medicine; (2) Veterinary Surgery; (3) Diseases of dogs, (4) Operative Surgery; (5) Therapeutics (including Toxicology); (6) Meat and milk inspection; (7) Soundness of horses and ageing of domesticated animals.

During this year students are required to perform the duties of clinical clerks and dressers, to perform operations on dead subjects, and afterwards on living animals, to conduct post mortem examinations and generally to carry out practically all the duties appertaining to their profession. Students who hold the diploma in Agriculture are not required to attend the first year's course at study, but are examined in the subjects of both the first and second year courses at the end of their first year of attendance at the Veterinary College.

Students who have passed in Chemistry or Botany in the Intermediate or B.A. Examination need not attend the course in Elementary Chemistry or Botany, as the case may be at the Veterinary College.

All students are required to undergo a course of equitation and gymnastics. A student absenting himself without leave from a lecture or from a practical gymnastic or riding class is liable to be fined.

5. The tuition shall be free to all students who execute an agreement binding themselves to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their course in the college satisfactorily. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance of each term at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum. A fee of Rs. 2 per term is also payable by each student, whether free or paying, to meet the cost of sports.

6. Government ordinarily allot thirty scholarships in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each, which will be reserved for graduates of a University preferably those who have taken a Science degree, and the remaining twenty-eight of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each, but they reserve the right to decrease the number or alter their value, if necessary. The number of scholarships at Rs. 10 per mensem has been temporarily raised from 28 to 38 for five years commencing from 1916. Five out of the 40 scholarships will be reserved for Muhammadan students. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the results of the first three monthly examinations. Scholarships tenable in the second and third years are ordinarily allotted on the results of the monthly and annual examinations. A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible for a Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good behaviour of the holders. Students who are in the enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to refund the amount which they have received as stipends and also to pay tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum, if they leave the college without sanction or are expelled for misconduct.

7. *Terms and time-table.*—Each year comprises two terms—a spring session from January to March and an autumn session from July to December. Tables of the times and subjects of lectures to which both teachers and students should adhere will be posted on the notice board at the commencement of each term.

8. *Vacations and holidays.*—(i) In addition to the miscellaneous public holidays, the students are allowed the following vacations and holidays:—

Midsummer vacation (three months),
Michaelmas holiday (one week),
Christmas and Easter holidays (gazetted).

Students are required to attend hospital cases in turn during vacations.

(ii) Leave of absence is granted by the Principal only. Scholarship-holders may, at the discretion of the Principal, be granted casual leave, with allowances, for not more than five days at a time or ten days in the year, but no casual leave will be granted in continuation of other holidays with allowances. Any further leave to scholarship-holders except sick leave for a month will be subject to stoppage of scholarship. Leave of absence in such case of illness will be recognized only on the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

9. *Examinations.*—Examinations are conducted orally and are held annually in December in all the classes. For admission to the examination candidates must have studied at the college for such times as may be prescribed and have attended at least three-fourths of the year's lectures and have done practical work in their respective classes.

10. *Diplomas and certificates.*—A diploma as graduate in Veterinary Science is awarded to students who have gone through the full course of three years' study at the college and have passed the final examination.

Such of the students as are elected clinical clerks and prosectors and perform their duties satisfactorily are, in addition, awarded special certificates on passing the final examination.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—The hostel attached to the college provides accommodation for 48 students. Students are at liberty to make their own arrangements as to their board and lodging. A monthly rent of Rs. 2 for a single room in the new extensions and Re. 1 for a single room and As. 12 for a double room (i.e., a room accommodating two students), in the old block will be charged to each student who elects to take up his lodging in the college hostel.

12. *Prospects of students who pass out of the College.*—Graduates of the college are eligible for appointment to the following posts in the provincial and subordinate service of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency:—

	Rs
Deputy Superintendents or Assistant Principal of the College on	200—25—400
Senior Lecturer of the College on	120—8—200
Veterinary Inspectors (first grade) on	100—4—120
Do. (second grade) on	85—3—100
Veterinary Assistants (first grade) on	75—2—85
Do. (second grade) on	50—5—75
Do. (third grade) on	30—4—50

NOTE.—The intermediate figure in each case represents the amount of annual increment.

Inspectors and Assistants employed in the college as lecturers or assistant lecturers will get a compensatory local allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by Local Boards and Municipalities will be paid a local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each. While so employed, they will also be provided with free quarters or granted in lieu thereof a house-rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem. Veterinary Assistants in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries at hill stations and of the Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Bhadrachalam are granted a local allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 according as they belong to the first two grades or to the third grade.

Itinerating Veterinary Assistants are paid a local allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem each. The Itinerating Veterinary Assistants posted to the Bhadrachalam division and to the Nilgiris draw a local allowance of Rs. 25 a month in addition to a pony allowance of Rs. 15.

All the above posts are pensionable. Veterinary graduates have, in addition, fair prospects of employment as Municipal Cattle Inspectors and as Assistants in charge of Veterinary dispensaries, established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to passed students in securing suitable employment.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

(To be submitted so as to reach the Principal on or before 5th December of each year.)

(1) Name of the candidate in full; (2) His occupation; (3) Name of the parent or guardian; (4) Residence; (5) Occupation of parent; (6) School and class last attended; (7) Highest examination passed and date of passing; (8) Vernaculars spoken; (9) Age; (10) Religion; (11) Whether Hindu (Brahman or Non-Brahman), Muhammadan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, etc.; (12) Stature and chest girth; and (13) Candidate's present address.

Date of application. *Signature of the candidate.*

N.B.—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) of age, (2) of physical fitness from a qualified medical practitioner and moral character from the head of school, college or office and (3) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal.

In the case of Muhammadan students 30 per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in Mathematics and a Vernacular in the School Final Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

D. A. D. AITCHISON, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.,
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

Vepery, Madras, 7th October 1918.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Admission to the Special Gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College is open to Gymnastic Instructors of recognized schools throughout the Madras Presidency who are not trained and to candidates specially recommended by managers of schools with a *definite promise* of appointment after training.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

4. Applications should be submitted countersigned by the manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

5. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November 1918 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
3rd October 1918.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRIYAR,
Acting Principal.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST, APRIL 1919.

Intending candidates for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' test to be held in April 1919 are informed that text-books prescribed in the different South Indian languages for the linguistic portion of the test are the same as those prescribed for detailed study for the Public Examination of 1919 under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme and published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th June 1918.

Madras, 17th September 1918.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is requested that all communications intended for the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, may hereafter be addressed 'Inspector of Schools, Madura, Post Box No. 18, Madura S.I.'

Madura, 19th September 1918.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited for the posts of gymnastic instructor (salary Rs. 20) and drawing-master (salary Rs. 20) in the Government Incomplete Secondary School for Muhammadans, Kurnool (temporary). Only persons holding gymnastic teachers' certificate need apply for the post of gymnastic instructor. Persons applying for the drawing-master's post should possess the technical teachers' certificate in drawing. Preference will be given to Muhammadans.

Bellary, 15th September 1918.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of two clerks (pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 20) for the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, IV Circle, Coimbatore. Candidates already in Government service having experience of office work and willing to travel will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned—

Wellington House, Royapetta, Madras,
16th September 1918.

K. KAILASAM AYYAR,
Dy. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Wanted for the College of Engineering, Madras, an Electrical Engineering Laboratory Assistant on a salary of Rs. 202—10 (biennial)—400 per mensem.

The appointment is *non gazetted* and outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service.

The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing office.

Both academical and practical qualifications are essential and preference will be given to applicants below 25 years of age.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th October 1918.

College of Engineering, Madras,
19th September 1918.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the undermentioned posts in the Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore:—

(1) A Mathematics graduate (trained B.A., L.T. preferred), salary Rs. 100.

(2) A Tamil pandit, salary Rs. 40—2—50.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned before the 15th October 1918.

Coimbatore, 23rd September 1918.

J. PATTERSON,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

WANTED a qualified Hindustani munshi on Rs. 16—1—20 and a gymnastic instructor on Rs. 20 for the Reformatory School, Chingleput. Applications stating age, qualifications, particulars of previous service, etc., will be received in this office till the 26th of October.

J. W. COOMBES,
Acting Superintendent.

Chingleput, 25th September 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to 2nd October 1918 from duly qualified men for a clerk's post in the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, on Rs 30—2—40.

None but those who have had considerable experience in general correspondence in a Government office need apply.

Applicants should state their age, their educational qualifications and the experience they possess and forward their applications, which should be in their own hand-writing through their superior officer. Holders of Secondary School leaving certificates should state the marks obtained by them in the several subjects of the Public Examination. Applications should not be addressed to the Superintendent by name.

F. WARE,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Royapetta, 3rd October 1918.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rau, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 60) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin at Rs. 2 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs. 2 should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE. CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover As. 12 (1 s.).

ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

EXAMINATIONS—ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 31st March 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4 (1 s.).

GEMS AND GEMSTONES South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1918. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt, Rs. 6–8–0 or 8s. 3d. (6 rs.)

HAMPI RUINS Illustrated and described by A. H. LONGHURST. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (6 as.)

KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo. As 12. (1 s. 6 p.)

MEDICAL COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s. 6 p.).

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 s.)

REPORT ON INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS, 1918 Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 (4 s.).

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOLS, 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Anna 1 (8 p.).

SAIDAPET TEACHERS COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 12 (1 s.)

SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo, stitched. As. 4 (1 s.).

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Akur Narasimha Ashari, on return from leave, to Polur (North Arcot district).

M.R.Ry. Totapalli Krishnaswami Ayya, on return from leave, to Atmakur (Nellore district).

M.R.Ry. Nilam Govindarajulu Naydu to Ongole (Guntur district).

M.R.Ry. Villanur Kumaraswami Ayyar to Gudur (Nellore district).

(These cancel the postings of M.R.Ry. Totapalli Krishnaswami Ayya to Gudur (Nellore district), M.R.Ry. Villanur Kumaraswami Ayyar to Ongole (Guntur district) and M.R.Ry Nilam Govindarajulu Nayudu to Yernagudem (Kistna district), notified on page 1278 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1918.)

M.R.Ry. Gadi Brahmanna to Yernagudem (Kistna district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 5th October 1918.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Mr. F. J. Marshall, temporary Forest Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the date of relief.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forests),
Madras, 20th September 1918.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Leave.—Under articles 283, 280 and 386 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Malayambakkam Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted combined leave (privilege leave and extra on medical certificate) for two months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 30th September 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Umarjee Rungaraja Purushottama Rao, Assistant Inspector, first grade, sub *pro tem.*, is posted to the charge of the office of the Excise Inspector for Railways in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. Edward Brito, Inspector, on military duty. To join urgently.

Transfer and Posting.—(1) Mr. Charles William Vingas, Inspector, from the Merkanam to the Tinnevelly circle, *vice* Mr. Alfred Edwin Taylor, Assistant Inspector, reverted from circle charge. To join urgently on relief.

(2) M.R.Ry. Kuramarangudi Vaidyanatha Ayyar Venkataramna Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, first grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Merkanam circle, is posted to the charge of the same circle. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd October 1918.

A. B. COX,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. Ganapathi Pillai, Supervisor, second grade, is on return from leave posted to the II Circle.

Madras, 20th September 1918.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Nellampatti Sundaram Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 120, is appointed Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent, with effect from the 1st September 1918.

Madras, 23th September 1918.

Promotions and Reversions:—

(With effect from 1st August 1918 against an existing vacancy.)

M.R.Ry. K. Vedantacharya, from Overseer, second grade, permanent, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 11th August 1918, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, on deputation to the Uttumalai estate under the Court of Wards.)

M.R.Ry. K. S. Krishnamachari, from Overseer, second grade, permanent, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 23rd August 1918 in consequence of the reversion from the Uttumalai estate, Court of Wards, of M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, permanent and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.)

M.R.Ry. K. S. Krishnamachari, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from 27th August 1918, *vice* Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent, on military duty.)

Conductor Michael Power, from Sub-Engineer, third grade, to Sub-Engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent.

Conductor Henry Adam Farnell, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, from Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, second grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R.Ry. H. Venkataramanayya, from Overseer, first grade, permanent and Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, first grade, permanent and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. V. Sudarsanachari, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R.Ry. K. Vasudeva Bhatta, from Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent.

(With effect from 27th August 1918, in consequence of the return to duty of M.R.Ry. Mahadanapuram Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. Mahadanapuram Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, permanent, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 31st August 1918 in consequence of the return to duty of M.R.Ry. Melattengalam Sivaramakrishna Ayyar Bhaskara Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. Melattengalam Sivaramakrishna Ayyar Bhaskara Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, permanent, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. K. Vedantachari, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from 31st August 1918, in consequence of the return to duty of M.R.Ry. N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, permanent, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. S. Raghunatha Acharya, Overseer, second grade, from the Godavari Western division, II Circle, to the V Circle.

M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramana Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from the Mopad Project division, V Circle, to the II Circle. This order carries with it sanction to transit pay.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopalan, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, Kistna Western division, is, under article 339 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 24th July 1918.

Madras, 30th September 1918.

Appointment and Promotion.—With effect from 10th August 1918, M.R.Ry. S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, Sub-Overseer, Cauvery division, is appointed Overseer, third grade, provisionally permanent, and promoted to Overseer, second grade, temporary rank.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madras, 3rd October 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. L. Ramaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th August 1918 forenoon.

Vizagapatam, 24th September 1918.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. R. Nataraja Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from Godavari Eastern division to the Godavari Northern division.

Vizagapatam, 28th September 1918.

Leave.—Mr. A. E. Ferns, Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, holds charge of the Northern subdivision of the same division in addition to his own duties with effect from the 19th September 1918 afternoon pending the return of Mr. C. L. Venkatanarasayya, Honorary Assistant Engineer from leave.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 1st October 1918.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopalan, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80 is transferred from Kistna Western division to Godavari Western division. To join at once. This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 6th October 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 280 and 242-A of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks from the date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. C. V. Ramanatha Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, Nellore division.

Posting and Transfers.—M.R.Ry. M. Butchi Raju, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, and temporary Sub-Engineer, transferred to the V Circle from the I Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 5432-C, dated 21st September 1918, is posted for charge of the North Buckingham Canal subdivision of the Chingleput division. (To move first.)

(2) M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-Engineer in charge of the Buckingham Canal North subdivision, is transferred to Madras for charge of the South Buckingham Canal subdivision of the Chingleput division.

(3) M.R.Ry. V. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge of the South Buckingham Canal subdivision, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 1st October 1918.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Alagiri Rau, Overseer, second grade, temporary, Trichinopoly division, is transferred to the Madura division as a temporary measure in connexion with the upset work of ganging the Periyar. After completion of this work he is re-transferred to the Trichinopoly division. The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Trichinopoly, 22nd September 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. D. Venkataramana Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, transferred to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 175 D, dated 13th August 1918, is posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division. (This cancels his posting to the Ironwerly division ordered in this office No. 10 Misc., Camp, dated 12th September 1918.)

Transfer.—M.R Ry. P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, is transferred from the Tinnevelly to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

M.R.Ry. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Overseer, second grade, temporary Tinnevelly division, who was transferred to the Trichinopoly division on return from leave, is retransferred to the Tinnevelly division.

Trichinopoly, 30th September 1918.

Extension of leave.—M.R.Ry. C. R Soma Rao, Overseer, second grade, temporary, Trichinopoly division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of that sanctioned in this office No 1877, dated 23rd August 1918.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 5th October 1918

Transfer.—M R Ry. K. K. Narayana Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, provisional, is transferred from the North Arcot division to the South Arcot division.

Madras, 30th September 1918.

Leave.—M.R Ry. V. Sadhakrishna Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary, Vennar division, is granted under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for seventeen days from 21st September 1918 forenoon.

Madras, 2nd October 1918.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. T. S Arumugham Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub Engineer, is transferred from the Vennar division, to the charge of the Manjpet subdivision, North Arcot division (To proceed immediately after handing over charge of the subdivision to the Executive Engineer, Vennar division.)

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Madras, 3rd October 1918.

AGRICULTURE.

Posting.—Superior Mr T. Thayan is posted to Trichinopoly circle.

G A H STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 2nd October 1918.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Srinivasalu Naynlu, L.M.S., is granted combined leave for six months from the 17th August 1918 (privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period).

(By order)

A. CHALMERS, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

Madras, 1st October 1918.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

CATTLE FAIR AT KULGUNDA.

It is hereby notified that the annual cattle fair at Kulgunda in the village of Subrahmanya, Upprinangadi taluk, South Kanara district, will be held this year from the 18th November 1918 to the 3rd December 1918. Cattle will, as usual, be admitted to the fair three days earlier, i.e., from the 15th November onwards.

2. The two quarantine stations opened last year for the inspection of cattle brought to the fair before their admission into the fair grounds have been abolished this year. There will therefore be no pre-inspection of the cattle brought for sale.

M. S. PAIS,
Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur Division.

Puttur, 28th September 1918.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that treasure consisting of gold coins (of which only nineteen are forthcoming) hidden in a mud pot buried in the house belonging to Madireddi Chinna Austhamma of Thaikallapalli, hamlet of Puttur, Tadpatri taluk, was discovered by Madiga Nagadu of the same village on or about 20th November 1917. The nineteen gold coins recovered from the said Austhamma weigh Rs. 4-10-0 and are approximately valued at Rs. 90.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Anantapur on Thursday 5th February 1918 at 11 a.m. at Anantapur in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
5th September 1918.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 17th March 1918, a treasure consisting of a piece of gold was found by Venkatan (1), Raman (2), Rangan (3), Malai (4), Sinnathumman (5), Karuppan (6), Sellan (7), Rayan (8), all Chucklers of Srinivasapuram (Kallipalayam), hamlet of Pelurapathi village, Coimbatore taluk, while they were digging grass roots in field No. 203 (puttu) of the village and that Rs. 14½ weight of the gold piece valued approximately at Rs. 365 has been recovered.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on Friday the 15th November 1918 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
25th May 1918.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 11th March 1918, treasure consisting of 4 gold coins, 2 copper coins and a white bead as detailed below and valued at Rs. 12 were found by Sarabe Guramurti and Mangala Nagamma of Pommarasanadyala village, Jammalamadugu taluk, while demolishing an old wall of Sarabe Guramurti's house at Pommarasanadyala :—

	Rs.
Four gold coins	12
Twelve copper coins	Nil.
One white bead	Nil.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 17th October 1918 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
21st May 1918.

H. H. BURKITT,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about 1st August 1918 treasure consisting of 48 gold coins known as 'Rama Tankala' valued at Rs. 200 and a dagger were found in the house of Madiga Nirugatti Nakkavadu of Chapad village of Proddatur taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah on 15th March 1918 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
30th September 1918.

H. G. SHARPUREY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found by Koonath Chekhutti of Cherarayar Amsom, Erode taluk, while digging the foundation of an old house in Thakkakoonath parambu in Chaliyapuram desam :—

	Description.	Number	Value.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Brass karandakam	1	0 4 0
2	Gold puthu paisam	75	16 9 0
3	Gold ring	1	1 14 0
	Total ..		18 11 9

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on Saturday the 8th March 1919 in order that their claims may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Malabar Collector's Office,
29th September 1918.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 17th March last, treasure consisting of a stone image 28 inches in height representing the Goddess Parvati, valued at about Rs. 50 was found hidden in the ground in Veppambatti village of Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, by one Murugan of Sembedu village, while filling up gullies, etc., in connection with repairs to the Siva temple of the above village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office of Vellore on the 23rd December 1918 for inquiry and decision in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
10th August 1918.

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified that, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, the undermentioned treasure was found on 18th January 1918 by Ayyakannu, Pachiri, Pattani Sonasalem, Kathan Kali, Virayarajapuram and Gopalaswami Pillai of Moongikadi, Negapatam taluk, while removing earth in S.F. No. 312-C (patta dry land) of Okkur village, Negapatam taluk, belonging to M. Hoothman Loyasi Marukkayar, pattadar of the village :—

	Description.	Weight.	Value.
		gms.	Rs. A. P.
1.	Nataraja	73½	35 12 0
2.	Sivagami Amman	56½	28 2 0
3.	Chandikeswarar	9½	4 14 0
4.	Pradosha Nayanar	27	13 8 0
5.	Chandrasekharar	81½	40 12 0
6.	Amman	54½	27 0 0
7.	Pedestal	3	0 12 0
8.	Broken finger of No. 5	½	0 8 0
	Total ..		152 0 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Saturday, the 7th December 1918, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
17th April 1918.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Veerappan Samban, (2) Palla Kalimuthu and (3) Uthirapathi Chetti of Neelapadi while removing earth on 5th March 1918 in S.F. No. 107 (inam dry) of Neelapadi village attached to Athiphyur vatiam, Negapatam taluk, belonging to the Tirupanandal mutt whose manager for the time being is His Holiness Sami Vasi Chockalinga Tambiran Avargal.

	Description.	Weight.	Value.
		gms.	Rs. A. P.
1.	Amman, big	52½	14 1 9
2.	Do. small	33½	14 12 3
3.	Perumal	81½	35 12 3
4.	Alwar with its base or peedam	204½	87 14 6
5.	Kalingarathanam	87½	35 6 3
6.	Broken part of gindi and other broken pieces	½	0 2 3
	Total ..		179 10 3

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 20th of December 1918 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
2nd August 1918.

J. E. HUGGINS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 24,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 30th August 1918.

No.	Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Births: Class: Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Births: Total: M.	F.	Total.	Deaths: Class: Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Deaths: Total: M.	F.	Total.	Cause: Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel complaints and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	Madura	534,130	6	103	4	..	58	61	109	8	62	6	..	37	35	72	4	4	..	18	6	2	..	39
2	Trichinopoly	123,512	10	61	6	2	40	35	75	6	36	6	1	33	36	71	..	4	..	11	4	..	1	51
3	Calicut	76,617	3	38	35	..	37	39	76	2	28	23	..	28	30	53	..	8	..	6	10	..	..	28
4	Kumbakonam	54,647	..	32	2	..	23	11	34	..	30	..	..	16	21	36	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	28
5	Tanjore	60,241	4	33	6	..	26	16	42	3	44	1	..	24	25	46	..	1	..	5	5	5	..	30
6	Negapatam	60,108	6	26	4	..	30	17	37	5	10	6	..	10	12	28	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	18
7	Salem	58,158	..	40	3	..	27	16	43	..	42	6	..	34	23	57	5	..	..	6	6	4	3	33
8	Coconada	54,574	..	55	3	..	35	21	56	..	24	2	..	18	8	26	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	24
9	Conjeeveram*	54,116	3	53	..	..	14	18	32	..	40	1	..	17	24	41	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	27
10	Vellore	53,984	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Rajahmundry	49,748	1	28	9	..	16	20	38	..	18	6	..	24	9	33	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mangalore	48,417	..	24	..	..	12	17	33	1	24	1	..	13	17	26	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	13
13	Combatore	48,412	16	26	4	..	24	16	43	5	21	3	..	3	23	61	..	5	..	5	1	3	1	12
14	Palamcottah	47,007	1	28	2	..	18	13	31	..	40	..	..	21	19	40	..	6	..	4	4	1	1	12
15	Tinnevelly	46,809	3	18	6	..	20	10	30	3	21	6	..	14	16	33	5	5	..	6	10	4	..	8
16	Palghat	44,319	..	20	1	..	10	14	24	..	22	1	..	11	12	23	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	18
17	Guntur	44,313	..	20	7	..	10	11	27	1	24	6	..	18	10	29	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	15
18	Vizagapatam	43,613	1	25	6	..	10	22	32	5	58	11	..	28	31	54	6	..	..	14	4	..	1	25
19	Ellore	43,413	..	15	..	..	6	12	18	..	64	1	..	16	15	32	6	..	..	1	9	5	1	7
20	Masulipatam	42,521	1	33	6	..	24	15	37	1	22	6	..	14	14	28	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	20
21	Tuticorin	42,125	..	23	2	..	13	11	24	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	6
22	Vizianagram	40,185	8	14	3	..	13	12	26	6	28	..	..	16	7	23	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	16
23	Bellary	37,550	..	28	1	..	13	17	30	..	22	1	..	6	16	23	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	8
24	Nellore	34,954	2	17	5	..	15	11	24	6	10	3	..	11	8	17	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	8
25	Berwada	33,246	..	12	2	..	10	4	14	2	17	3	..	11	11	22	3	..	..	3	8	..	..	12
26	Adoni	32,867	2	34	6	..	12	8	20	2	25	3	..	15	13	34	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	26
27	Berhampur	31,846	..	5	2	..	2	5	5	..	6	4	..	4	6	7	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	4
28	Tellicherry	31,166	1	12	..	..	7	6	13	..	20	3	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	6
29	Srivilliputtur	29,258	1	17	2	..	13	14	27	2	8	7	..	4	13	17	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	15
30	Cannanore	29,066	4	35	..	..	16	20	39	3	13	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
31	Mayavaram	28,557	3	6	17	..	10	15	25	4	7	6	..	11	6	19	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	10
32	Kurnool	27,121	..	17	..	..	9	8	17	..	13	..	..	7	5	12	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	9
33	Dindigul	26,010	..	7	12	..	10	6	16	..	11	11	..	10	12	22	..	2	..	13	4	..	..	5
34	Ootacamund	25,052	1	19	6	..	12	14	26	2	13	7	..	13	9	22	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	13
	Total	18,428	4	5	1	4	6	8	14	6	4	1	5	10	6	13	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6
	.. ..	7,818,674	75	826	170	6	506	534	1,120	81	925	168	6	520	514	1,034	30	43	4	188	127	37	14	593

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
30th September 1918.

*Not received.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Sany. Commr. for the Govt. of Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1918.

Population according to Census of 1871.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.								
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 1,221,192	Ganjam	1,270,554	..	..	3	334	2	1	181	155	336	..	..	..	253	7	..	137	125	262
* 2,207,871	Vizagapatam	2,199,570	..	..	7	4,024	36	6	2,088	2,038	4,126	..	..	1	4,042	18	26	2,218	2,130	4,348
* 1,952,849	Godavari	1,854,861	..	..	16	3,901	43	..	1,712	1,849	3,561	..	..	10	3,836	60	..	1,867	1,864	3,731
1,997,235	Kistna	1,997,632	..	..	29	4,423	108	12	2,062	2,305	4,367	..	..	164	3,928	208	15	2,203	2,060	4,263
1,927,611	Nellore	1,892,685	..	..	287	3,429	587	30	2,019	1,985	4,004	..	..	144	3,934	315	26	2,277	2,129	4,406
1,276,192	Cuddapah	1,326,152	..	..	23	2,446	125	27	915	892	1,807	..	..	43	2,652	468	55	1,158	1,166	2,324
818,810	Madras	818,810	..	..	..	1,817	178	4	794	819	1,613	..	..	79	1,906	232	4	815	879	1,694
1,405,858	Chingleput	1,405,858	1	23	85	5,974	88	30	1,997	1,430	3,427	..	..	25	3,252	88	21	1,190	1,785	2,975
2,842,566	South Arcot	2,842,566	1	2	71	9,819	182	10	4,956	4,806	9,762	..	..	137	8,881	275	9	3,892	3,878	7,770
2,618,216	Tinnevelly	2,162,828	..	..	117	8,214	110	10	4,744	4,707	9,451	..	..	331	4,101	183	30	2,277	2,136	4,413
2,862,682	Tanjore	2,862,682	1	4	132	9,881	207	13	5,408	5,326	10,734	..	..	228	4,193	319	32	2,348	2,409	4,757
1,922,922	Madura	1,922,922	..	..	103	6,308	126	61	3,893	3,786	7,679	..	..	158	4,805	269	87	2,384	2,482	4,866
1,448,458	Ramnad	1,448,458	..	..	80	6,448	208	18	3,429	3,321	6,750	..	..	133	3,237	651	18	1,693	1,968	3,660
1,790,619	Tinnevelly	1,790,619	..	..	425	5,587	241	4	2,161	2,082	4,243	..	..	118	4,180	815	15	2,514	2,410	4,924
874,543	Kurnool	921,199	..	..	64	1,218	221	22	754	763	1,517	..	..	79	2,652	441	38	1,606	1,396	3,002
853,996	Cuddapah	893,999	..	..	34	1,240	144	64	801	177	1,978	..	..	88	3,269	290	42	1,748	1,696	3,444
882,951	Bellary	882,962	..	..	3	1,478	177	12	856	834	1,690	..	..	8	3,937	834	36	1,838	1,953	3,791
893,998	Anantapur	953,998	..	..	3	1,974	125	11	958	888	1,846	..	..	7	3,481	348	24	1,411	1,848	3,734
1,950,000	North Arcot	1,940,000	..	..	23	4,261	249	26	2,336	2,218	4,554	..	..	98	6,401	341	64	3,005	3,510	6,921
1,238,742	Chittoor	1,238,742	..	..	4	2,261	148	68	1,272	1,262	2,534	2	..	5	2,843	147	14	1,408	1,381	2,817
1,746,688	Salem	1,746,688	2	..	16	3,813	70	15	1,735	1,621	3,356	1	..	42	3,134	146	81	1,812	1,765	3,577
* 2,116,184	Coimbatore	2,116,184	..	..	28	4,095	74	3	2,131	2,071	4,202	..	..	26	4,406	325	12	2,208	2,168	4,376
312,413	The Nilgiris	316,613	3	2	32	167	5	25	99	103	227	..	..	26	180	18	30	135	152	287
1,196,227	South Kanara	1,196,221	..	..	817	2,055	413	68	1,415	1,497	3,018	..	..	166	3,059	277	23	1,287	1,268	2,555
3,020,821	Malabar	3,011,861	..	..	160	4,768	2,726	2	3,344	3,206	7,660	..	..	173	6,396	2,478	17	3,618	3,442	7,061
41,879,166	Total ..	41,948,382	21	40	2,223	88,153	6,482	391	50,333	47,787	97,320	13	48	2,367	87,285	7,041	588	50,281	47,981	98,262

RETURN showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1918—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1912.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*																								Still-births or born dead.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																									
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			21	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
* 1,221,302	Ganjam	1,070,884	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	15	23	28	10	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	59	46	3	6
* 1,189,961	Vizagapatam	3,105,870	15	19	813	149	58	59	1,778	1,708	64	66	18	46	2	4	9	6	3	2	3	1	..	..	192	183	6	7
* 1,482,259	Godavari	1,462,864	70	60	6	6	..	..	552	729	41	46	183	196	3	4	6	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	265	288	8	8
1,597,585	Kistna	1,567,638	542	621	178	176	..	..	644	603	433	479	218	238	2	4	6	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	264	237	8	9
1,497,881	Guntur	1,497,881	676	646	283	240	..	..	720	704	95	104	155	151	2	1	4	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	791	818	8	9
1,849,159	Nellore	1,826,193	647	670	213	197	..	..	648	668	65	71	37	46	2	1	6	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	418	381	..	..
918,858	Madras	918,660	7	8	7	13	2	..	78	78	171	150	269	261	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	426	430	29	25
1,406,806	Chingleput	3,458,906	129	94	61	44	..	1	199	185	174	190	63	58	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	436	430	29	25
9,367,566	South Arcot	3,367,566	728	681	338	340	..	..	684	696	266	325	134	126	2	2	4	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	1,138	1,094	37	18
2,518,316	Trichinopoly	2,167,729	618	261	140	112	..	..	368	385	139	118	56	67	1	2	6	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,489	1,518	22	14
2,152,799	Tanjore	2,082,182	384	333	177	163	..	..	309	314	102	124	61	54	2	2	10	12	7	4	..	..	..	..	1,141	1,104	31	33
1,922,832	Madura	1,922,832	548	491	111	138	2	2	411	418	110	139	61	56	2	2	6	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	1,429	1,485	32	37
1,558,418	Ramnad	1,558,463	467	469	201	187	..	..	469	474	83	101	56	52	..	..	7	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	1,047	1,103	18	24
1,790,618	Tinnevelly	1,790,618	438	432	108	107	..	..	650	650	126	108	33	46	1	..	10	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	868	882	19	9
974,843	Kurnool	974,192	..	..	10	10	882	838	781	738	88	83	60	63	1	1	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	338	337	11	6
899,978	Cuddapah	853,996	208	196	33	47	13	9	670	649	61	61	74	73	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	278	277	4	7
963,962	Bellary	963,962	..	3	12	44	613	585	201	166	85	83	69	60	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	648	724	8	4
968,223	Anantapur	963,223	16	8	18	8	310	138	188	186	41	43	188	172	..	1	6	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	329	306	7	6
1,360,960	North Arcot	1,360,978	396	372	231	274	56	66	630	426	411	562	252	310	6	4	7	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	1,065	1,092	32	31
1,268,742	Chittoor	1,268,742	311	303	47	62	..	2	205	238	62	66	104	101	1	..	4	7	3	..	1	2	..	..	621	630	3	4
1,266,800	Salem	1,266,834	366	358	58	58	188	183	669	675	131	182	81	69	3	3	10	16	3	1	1	2	..	..	1,377	1,722	6	4
2,115,584	Coimbatore	2,115,561	888	863	210	202	127	121	950	913	975	997	472	490	3	1	16	15	3	1	1	1	..	..	1,912	1,295	14	8
118,018	The Nilgiris ..	118,018	51	37	8	6	1	..	28	15	25	17	28	34	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	83	3	2
1,396,237	South Kanara ..	1,195,287	9	..	25	17	13	16	408	396	136	159	61	68	3	3	16	5	3	1	2	2	..	..	862	841	63	51
1,220,691	Malabar	1,210,691	96	90	427	168	27	21	1,077	923	278	351	194	176	10	7	20	10	11	4	1	3	..	..	1,643	1,390	52	34
41,870,140	Total ..	40,146,481	8,291	8,479	3,126	3,139	1,588	1,278	12,917	12,039	3,583	3,633	2,307	2,471	62	64	198	178	80	48	11	11	1		20,986	19,871	590	493

* Including the Hill Tracts.

Madras, 20th August 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of February 1918.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M	F	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,473,876	Madura ..	1,473,876	..	..	31	2,435	113	70	1,650	1,354	2,953	1	..	139	2,409	220	26	2,797	1,650	2,797	433	378	183	215	..	..	295	269
713,743	Ramnad ..	713,743	..	..	32	971	16	5	516	511	1,027	..	..	32	1,010	21	4	537	538	1,075	65	50	45	60	..	..	112	93
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	..	..	123	3,416	131	75	2,216	1,867	3,980	1	..	166	3,419	241	30	3,432	2,428	4,855	497	428	178	177	..	..	397	362

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M	F.	All the causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1,473,876	Madura ..	1,473,876	66	133	31	43	3	6	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	555	559	17	22
713,743	Ramnad ..	713,743	28	26	30	33	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	276	302	21	3
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	214	231	67	93	4	6	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	1,168	1,261	38	25

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Madras, 20th August 1918.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1913.

District	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total M	F	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M	F	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	17,683	..	..	1	29	0	..	20	12	32	..	..	..	20	..	..	18	10	30
	Narasapur	21,456	..	..	1	66	0	..	44	24	68	..	1	..	39	1	..	40	40	80
	Parlakimedi	18,376	..	..	..	57	3	..	35	25	60	..	..	..	32	..	..	27	11	38
	Tekkali	13,470	..	..	0	87	1	..	65	23	88	..	1	..	241	10	..	119	142	261
	Vizagapatam	43,410	..	..	..	88	1	..	19	13	32	..	..	..	11	..	..	5	6	11
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam	9,914	..	..	4	100	8	..	63	50	113	..	..	..	148	4	..	78	75	153
	Vizianagram	31,550	..	..	..	47	..	..	18	31	49	..	..	..	110	..	..	50	61	111
	Anakapalle	30,226	..	..	0	125	4	..	69	56	125	..	..	..	140	6	..	18	28	46
	Cocanada	54,119	..	..	..	113	3	..	70	51	121	..	..	..	126	3	..	59	70	129
Godavari ..	Rajahmundry	68,412	..	..	1	84	8	..	38	22	60	..	..	..	37	1	..	14	16	30
	Peddapuram	15,438	..	..	0	127	21	..	78	70	148	..	..	..	197	2	..	134	160	294
	Tuni	12,531	..	..	0	80	21	..	74	44	118	..	..	..	244	1	..	87	61	148
Kistna ..	Masulipatam	41,123	..	..	1	80	21	..	50	68	108	..	..	..	303	23	..	123	117	240
	Bezwada	32,397	..	1	5	58	14	..	74	67	131	..	..	..	310	23	..	70	76	146
	Guntur	43,010	..	..	0	90	21	..	76	50	85	..	..	..	40	8	..	20	23	43
Guntur ..	Ongole	18,266	..	..	2	56	5	..	5	53	58	..	..	..	81	8	..	37	27	64
	Tenali	18,340	..	..	..	68	1	..	37	29	37	..	..	..	25	8	..	63	9	32
	Nidubrolu	8,763	..	..	..	13	1	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	193	71	101
Nellore ..	Nellore	60,246	..	..	1	52	11	..	20	29	49	..	..	..	168	26	..	1,405	340	1,745
Madras ..	Madras	518,660	..	..	23	1,007	120	2	704	413	1,117	0	23	24	1,405	232	0	670	375	1,045
	Conjeevaram	53,364	..	..	..	120	..	..	63	60	123	..	..	..	240	5	..	315	127	442
Chingleput ..	Chingleput	11,428	..	..	..	26	0	..	17	10	28	..	..	..	24	3	..	14	13	27
	Cuddalore	56,594	..	..	0	88	3	1	60	52	108	..	..	..	182	7	..	101	92	193
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,372	..	..	1	90	4	..	17	11	46	..	..	..	95	2	..	84	57	141
	Tiruchirapoly	123,512	1	..	21	345	82	8	183	133	317	..	..	..	201	27	17	173	171	363
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,749	..	..	..	32	..	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	75	2	..	87	43	130
	Karur	17,874	..	..	..	36	1	..	19	20	39	..	..	..	89	..	..	61	33	94
	Turaiyur	40,341	..	..	27	111	15	..	78	70	148	..	..	..	228	32	..	188	128	316
	Kumbakonam	64,647	..	..	1	107	3	..	91	60	151	..	..	..	168	6	..	92	108	198
Tanjore ..	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	0	65	1	..	32	37	69	..	..	..	88	3	..	66	45	111
	Negapatam	40,166	..	..	13	94	27	..	41	57	118	..	..	..	119	65	..	84	106	190
	Mannargudi	21,298	..	..	1	44	2	..	25	23	48	..	..	..	63	8	..	55	46	101
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	..	..	30	1	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	46	2	..	54	32	86
	Madura	134,180	..	..	12	321	19	..	206	174	381	..	..	..	378	48	..	200	188	388
	Periyakulam	18,716	..	..	4	58	24	..	32	38	70	..	..	..	41	4	..	26	21	47
Madura ..	Dindigal	26,982	..	..	15	68	30	..	44	48	92	..	..	..	89	23	..	65	38	103
	Tuticorin	18,211	..	..	1	59	..	..	33	38	71	..	..	..	49	9	..	62	35	97
	Kovilpatti	9,008	..	..	0	7	1	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	5	9
	Rajapalaiyam	20,118	..	..	..	59	18	..	34	37	69	..	..	..	48	10	..	35	31	66

[Continued on next page

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of February 1918—*contd.*

District	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*																											
			Causes of Death																										Still-births or born dead.	
			Cholera.		Small-pox		Plague		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa		Respiratory diseases		Injuries										All other causes.					
															Suicide		Wounds or accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Malice.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
			42	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
Tanjore ..	Chimoola	17,851	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	..	..		
	Berhampur	31,466	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	7	7	13	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	..	..		
	Parlakimedi	16,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..		
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam	18,118	..	..	6	8	66	66	2	0	7	12	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	13	..	..		
	Bimlipatam	8,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..		
	Vizianagram	37,656	..	..	11	2	..	..	5	10	26	20	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	32	47	..	..		
	Anakapalle	28,926	14	10	10	13	..	..	9	4	1	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	..	..		
Godavari ..	Cocanada	54,116	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	8	6	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	44	..	..		
	Rajahmundry ..	40,417	6	6	..	..	..	..	10	10	5	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..		
	Peddapuram	18,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..		
Kistna ..	Ellore	42,531	18	14	6	7	..	..	12	12	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	41	..	..		
	Masulipatam	47,128	5	6	5	11	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	27	..	..		
	Bezwada	32,867	14	6	25	26	6	..	8	8	7	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	38	..	..		
	Guntur	43,812	1	..	1	3	..	..	15	26	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	33	..	..		
Nellore ..	Ongole	13,286	..	..	6	13	..	..	6	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..		
	Tenali	14,190	6	3	9	6	..	..	10	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..		
	Nellore	33,246	50	32	11	6	..	..	11	17	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	30	..	..		
Madras ..	Madras	518,660	7	8	7	13	2	..	71	76	371	158	268	191	..	..	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	484	430	48	20		
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram	23,844	6	8	2	..	..	..	1	1	18	18	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	85	6	..		
	Chingleput	17,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..		
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	46,674	3	5	..	..	..	..	15	6	11	15	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	68	61	..	..		
	Chidambaram	21,327	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	..	..		
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	128,512	11	13	4	1	..	..	8	9	10	94	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	140	6	6		
	Srirangam	24,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	24	..	..		
	Karur	17,474	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	..		
	Tanjore	60,342	26	17	1	2	..	..	16	9	16	13	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	78	..	..		
	Kumbakonam	54,947	..	1	6	2	..	..	8	12	15	12	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	61	..	..		
Tinnevelly ..	Mayavaram	27,121	6	2	2	7	..	..	11	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	40	..	..		
	Negapatam	50,140	8	8	13	8	..	..	12	9	17	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	57	..	..		
	Mannargudi	21,859	16	11	6	6	..	..	2	6	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	..	..		
	Tuticorin	31,090	2	2	1	6	..	..	5	7	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..		
	Nellore	231,130	28	26	4	6	..	..	42	47	16	16	8	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	82	6	6		
	Periyakulam	19,716	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	..	..		
Malabar ..	Dindigal	29,888	3	4	4	..	..	..	8	8	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	46	..	..		
	Palni	13,211	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..		
	Kozhikode	76,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..		
	Badagara	10,183	11	5	..	1	..	..	4	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	..		

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of February 1918—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total M.	Total F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total M.	Total F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Guntur	Bezwada	28,068	...	...	9	70	...	...	36	43	79	...	...	1	70	7	...	40	38	78
	Tenali	21,352	...	...	6	84	6	...	51	37	88	...	...	6	72	14	6	48	48	96
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	44,809	...	...	14	74	14	...	66	37	103	...	...	1	177	14	...	99	104	203
	Tinnevelly	44,885	...	...	9	92	15	...	69	44	113	...	...	5	93	28	...	81	43	97
	Tuticorin	40,185	...	...	16	81	7	...	41	11	52	...	...	29	84	9	...	66	56	122
Kurnool	Kurnool	36,048	...	...	...	14	9	...	9	14	24	...	...	1	71	70	...	86	57	143
	Nandyal	16,230	...	...	...	10	4	...	6	8	14	...	...	2	60	31	...	59	37	96
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,007	...	...	...	10	27	...	21	16	37	...	...	1	39	36	1	47	49	96
	Proddatur	15,750	...	...	...	14	15	...	20	9	29	...	...	...	9	8	...	9	8	17
Bellary	Bellary	36,956	...	...	...	81	49	...	87	43	99	...	...	5	71	57	1	80	60	140
	Adoni	31,645	...	...	...	27	18	...	23	22	45	...	...	...	84	7	...	46	37	83
	Hospet	17,971	...	...	...	20	4	...	11	13	24	...	...	...	64	24	...	16	25	41
Anantapur	Anantapur	9,467	...	...	...	8	3	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	30	9	...	21	27	48
	Penukonda	4,716	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	4
	Tadpatri	13,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gooty	9,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntakal	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	Vellore	49,716	...	...	4	110	17	...	66	59	141	...	...	8	82	30	...	67	66	115
	Gudiyattam	23,390	...	...	...	60	7	...	14	23	37	...	...	...	40	26	...	25	47	72
	Walajapet	9,962	...	...	...	20	6	...	11	10	21	...	...	...	26	3	...	11	15	26
North Arcot	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	...	...	3	42	7	...	30	21	51	...	...	...	118	10	...	70	70	140
	Polur	10,470	...	...	...	20	53	...	24	25	49	...	...	...	25	13	...	18	21	39
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	...	...	...	24	18	...	23	20	43	...	...	...	35	10	...	16	31	47
	Tirupati	16,701	...	...	...	23	3	...	16	10	26	...	...	...	43	4	...	25	24	49
Chittoor	Chittoor	19,789	...	...	1	20	2	...	13	10	23	...	...	...	69	20	...	55	47	102
Salem	Salem	49,163	...	...	3	109	9	...	69	56	117	...	...	2	270	14	...	148	141	291
	Coimbatore	41,887	...	...	11	101	6	...	63	54	117	...	...	9	307	23	...	165	191	356
	Dharapuram	12,924	...	...	1	29	5	...	15	19	35	...	...	1	44	19	...	30	31	61
Coimbatore	Erode	19,703	...	...	...	30	9	...	15	19	34	...	...	...	69	7	...	37	39	76
	Udumalpet	10,145	...	...	...	19	...	...	11	5	16	...	...	...	72	9	...	34	14	48
	Tiruppur	9,429	...	...	...	11	3	...	6	9	15	...	...	...	39	9	...	25	23	48
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,829	...	1	19	19	1	10	20	30	49	1	2	10	52	4	31	15	36	78
South Kanara	Coconada	9,293	...	...	8	13	2	...	14	11	24	1	1	2	28	...	...	15	17	32
	Mangalore	18,412	...	...	11	59	11	...	60	52	121	...	...	21	71	13	...	60	65	125
	Tellicherry	29,269	...	...	6	58	14	...	45	31	107	...	...	11	48	68	...	65	67	132
	Calicut	76,411	...	...	19	63	34	3	64	57	161	...	...	6	109	149	6	132	139	271
Malabar	Palghat	44,378	...	...	7	109	33	...	72	68	192	...	...	6	177	16	...	99	76	141
	Cochin	29,032	...	6	28	18	20	...	62	39	74	...	3	64	53	50	...	74	71	145
	Cannanore	32,907	...	...	10	64	13	...	52	53	85	...	...	4	34	28	...	30	33	63
	Total ..	793,373	10	46	321	1,969	1,017	46	2,471	2,938	5,409	2	37	464	1,980	1,678	71	1,931	2,085	10,016

(Continued on next page.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of February 1910—cont.

District.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—cont. Cause of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-births or born dead. M.	F.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Round	Srivilliputtur	28,056	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	3	3
	Virudupatti	21,365	13	6	3	11	..	..	5	1	5	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	..	..
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,801	31	40	2	1	..	..	5	4	15	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	40	1	..
	Palamcottah	44,926	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	..	1
	Tuticorin	40,186	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	..	..
Karnool	Karnool	26,048	..	..	..	3	1	55	35	2	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	32	..	..
	Nandyal	18,233	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	4	4	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	1	..	2	..	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	1	..
	Proddatur	16,286	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	10	3	10	7	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	23	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	34,358	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	..
	Adoni	21,648	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	1	1
	Hospet	17,671	..	..	2	4	..	13	9	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,467	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	40	..	..
	Vellore	48,746	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	32	1	1
North Arcot	Gudiyattam	18,890	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..
	Walajapet	8,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	26	..	..
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	7	8	18	10	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	..	..
	Tirupattur	15,479	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	20,486	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	1	1
Chittoor	Tirupati	18,731	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..
	Chittoor	10,709	28	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	..	..
Salem	Salem	45,189	8	13	1	2	..	38	31	4	6	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	55	2	4
	Coimbatore	47,067	18	24	30	18	..	18	19	16	16	14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	64	..	..
	Dharapuram	17,926	8	1	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	18	4	1
Coimbatore	Erode	16,761	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	2	1
	Udumalpet	10,448	2	..	1	2	..	11	10	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..
	Tiruppur	6,429	..	..	1	3	..	11	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,276	21	13	..	1	..	11	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
South Kanara	Coonoor	9,993	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	3	3
	Mangalore	44,412	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	8	13	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	42	2	2
	Tellicherry	32,258	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	11	11	8	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	11	6	6
Malabar	Calicut	77,417	..	..	39	43	..	..	..	11	11	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	53	6	6
	Palghat	66,310	76	8	12	11	3	3	3	5	5	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	1
	Cochin	23,923	..	..	44	49	..	..	1	3	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	1	1
	Cannanore	28,997	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,769,075	434	397	336	264	813	281	634	538	568	593	426	391	6	6	25	28	3	1	..	..	8	..	2,418	2,531	364	318

Madras, 20th August 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 6th October 1918.

[D = Deaths; S = Seizures.]

	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Trichur.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari Agency.	Vizagapatam Agency.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899)	S 730 D 354	S 956 D 357							S 177 D 65																S 2,703 D 1,076
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S — D —	S 612 D 60							S — D —																S 1,118 D 324
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S — D —	S — D —							S — D —																S 1,439 D 1,178
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S 69 D 69	S 5,869 D 5,258							S — D —																S 6,368 D 6,102
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S 148 D 103	S 3,365 D 3,309							S — D —																S 10,813 D 4,006
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904)	S 1,299 D 1,286	S 6,908 D 1,054							S 271 D 115																S 10,911 D 3,510
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S 1,731 D 1,344	S 10,871 D 9,708							S 243 D 133																S 10,918 D 14,048
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S — D —	S 2,190 D 2,139							S — D —																S 3,208 D 3,082
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S 16 D 7	S 994 D 972							S — D —																S 1,010 D 978
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S 1,051 D 110	S 2,766 D 2,681							S — D —																S 3,817 D 4,189
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909)	S — D —	S 216 D 189							S — D —																S 5,418 D 5,168
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S — D —	S — D —							S — D —																S 6,999 D 5,346
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S 18 D 12	S 1,106 D 919							S — D —																S 10,201 D 9,267
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S 884 D 808	S 16,992 D 10,140							S — D —																S 10,974 D 15,467
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S 392 D 308	S 435 D 358							S — D —																S 6,776 D 4,106
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S 91 D 68	S 697 D 503							S — D —																S 8,719 D 6,643
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S 158 D 106	S 1,008 D 1,010							S — D —																S 8,893 D 5,977
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S 1,016 D 1,184	S 1,264 D 1,264							S — D —																S 9,966 D 7,966
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S 1,017 D 1,021	S 1,017 D 1,017							S — D —																S 10,000 D 10,000
Twenty-first period (1st July 1918 to 6th October 1918).	S 1,536 D 1,206	S 13,678 D 10,417							S — D —																S 16,708 D 14,708
Grand Total.	S 13,720 D 10,841	S 80,208 D 66,149	S 130 D 93	S 547 D 414	S 60,810 D 26,800	S 1,213 D 541	S 88 D 88	S 87 D 87	S 3,744 D 2,905	S 878 D 197	S 1,801 D 1,407	S 1,801 D 1,435	S 138 D 138	S 4,915 D 1,852	S 19,715 D 15,196	S 198 D 144	S 8,744 D 6,335	S 770 D 391	S 87 D 87	S 870 D 870	S 4,715 D 4,715	S 88 D 88	S 1,111 D 1,111	S 1,111 D 1,111	S 272,453 D 213,730

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 5th October 1918 as compared with two previous weeks.

Districts, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 21st September 1918.						Reported during the week ending 28th September 1918.						Reported during the week ending 5th October 1918.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	4	59	77	164	81	5	3	126	97	131	65	4	3	114	77	118	79

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Madras, 7th October 1918.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Fourth day of November ensuing the date hereof at ten forty five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned thereon to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated the 21st day of September 1918.

W. A. BEARDSELL,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Tadikonda Sitaramayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Kavali.

High Court, Madras,
1st October 1918.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Kodavasal Ramaswami Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif of Palghat.

High Court, Madras,
3rd October 1918.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralisation Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge of Cuddalore sanctioned in G. O. No. 2708, Home (Judicial), dated the 26th September 1918, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887.

High Court, Madras,
30th September 1918.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of Orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July and 5th, 12th and 19th August 1918 It is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency.

	Name of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
2 of 1914	A. J. D'Monte, 2nd insolvent.	8th July 1918.
14 of 1915	S. Sithapathi Ayyar ..	Do.
16 of 1915	S. Gurunarayana Raja & ..	Do.
31 of 1916	A. D'Silva, Lt. Inspector and G. Athias, 3rd insolvent.	Do.
24 of 1916	S. Samuel Pillai	Do.
358 of 1915	M. M. Thayanarayanaswami Mudali.	Do.
865 of 1916	M. V. Ganam's Pillai alias M. V. Ananthanarayana Pillai.	Do.
313 of 1916	C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Do.
3 of 1916	V. A. G. C. Curtis ..	Do.
31 of 1916	T. Narayanaswami Pillai ..	Do.
40 of 1916	A. Smith	Do.
41 of 1916	K. S. Manickam Pillai ..	Do.
130 of 1918	M. S. Ramayya Ayyar ..	Do.
101 of 1915	Nanna Meea Sahib alias Mohammad Hanif Sahib.	Do.
232 of 1913	James Moor Sahib ..	Do.
93 of 1917	Charles Trevor Commander.	Do.
62 of 1915	M. Rosa Pillai	15th July 1918.
191 of 1913	G. A. Laycock and A. A. Laycock.	Do.
160 of 1915	J. L. Meyers	Do.
208 of 1915	M. B. Rangnathan Nayudu	Do.
249 of 1914	W. A. Manuel	22nd July 1918.
247 of 1914	C. V. Lucey	Do.
231 of 1914	C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.
78 of 1916	T. Saravana Asari ..	Do.
195 of 1913	G. Patabhirama Ayyar ..	Do.
247 of 1915	Sayad Mahmad din Piran Sahib.	Do.
251 of 1915	A. Arumuga Mudali ..	Do.
33 of 1916	C. Abboy Nayudu ..	Do.

	Name of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
66 of 1916	Oomer Krishnaswami Chetti.	22nd July 1918.
173 of 1916	F. A. Macfarlane	Do.
101 of 1916	M. Munilala	Do.
226 of 1913	P. Madurai Mudali ..	Do.
161 of 1913	T. Ahmed Hussain Sahib, T. Abdul Majeeth Sahib and T. Badsha Sahib.	29th July 1918.
183 of 1914	T. Natesa Chetti ..	Do.
196 of 1914	C. Peddi Raguvulu Chetti.	Do.
853 of 1914	M. Sreerangulu Nayudu ..	Do.
254 of 1914	E. A. Abdul Kareem Sahib.	Do.
237 of 1915	M. S. Pennuswami Pillai ..	Do.
7 of 1916	V. S. Murugesam Pillai ..	Do.
61 of 1916	Kandaswami Naynkar ..	Do.
68 of 1916	A. Rangaswami Mudaliyar.	Do.
33 of 1917	S. Raja Chetti alias Venkiram Chetti.	Do.
41 of 1917	Khanbam Gramani ..	Do.
258 of 1909	A. S. Alexander	5th Aug. 1918.
129 of 1915	L. E. Philips	Do.
217 of 1915	V. Venkatanarasimhulu Nayudu.	Do.
320 of 1915	T. Guruvarajulu Mudaliyar.	Do.
228 of 1914	T. A. Fagir Muhammad Sahib.	12th Aug. 1918. Do.
186 of 1915	A. Swaminathan Mudaliyar ..	Do.
323 of 1915	K. Arumuga Chetti ..	Do.
3 of 1916	N. Venkatapathi Nayudu and V. Venkataswami Nayudu.	Do.
264 of 1915	A. Natesa Mudali ..	19th Aug. 1918.
891 of 1915	H. Subbaraayya ..	Do.
322 of 1913	Ramanath patti Nayakar and Rangoonga Nayakar.	Do.
330 of 1916	C. Jayaram Nayudu ..	Do.

High Court, Madras,
25th September 1918.

REGULAR.

A dividend is intended to be declared in the undermentioned matters. All creditors who are mentioned in the debtor's list of the schedule but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not do so before the 31st day of October 1918 they will be excluded from this dividend:—

Petition.	Name of insolvents.	Number of dividend.
No. 169 of 1906 ..	K. A. Sundaramayiki Gramani ..	I
No. 154 of 1909 ..	H. Obeidor Rahiman Sahib	II
No. 123 of 1915 ..	B Subbiah Chetti	I
No. 50 of 1916 ..	M. Sunivasa Rau	I
No. 102 of 1917 ..	K. Ethirajulu Chetti and others	I
No 220 of 1916 ..	Y. Ramanjulu Nayudu	I

High Court, Madras,
1st October 1918.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

PROBATE OF WILL.

O P. No. 46 of 1918 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADURA.

In the matter of the will of John Brown, Deceased,

Mr. Walter Browe, 31 Lambhill street, Plantation, Glasgow in Scotland, through his authorized agent Mr. Walker Hegg (by Vakil A. Rangaswami Ayyar) .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of the District Judge of Madura for a grant of probate of the will, dated 14th day of July 1916 of John Brown, late Loco-Foreman in the South Indian Railway at Madura who died on 31st day of July 1917 at Madura to

Mr. Walter Brown, 52 Lambhill Street, Plantation, Glasgow in Scotland, one of the executors of the will of John Brown, deceased, through his authorized agent Mr. Walter Hogg, residing in Madura Mills Compound, Madura, and that the 14th day of October 1918 has been appointed for the hearing of the said petition and that anyone who desires to oppose the same must file a caveat in the said court.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The gross value of the estate has been sworn at	20,100	0	0
The net value at	12,706	12	0

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

Madura 3rd October 1918.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 80 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Kethendarama Pillai and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
(1) Kuppuswami Mudali, (2) Ratna Mudali and (3) Arumuga Mudali and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to declare (1) Kuppuswami Mudali, son of Somasundara Mudali, (2) Ratna Mudali, son of No. (1) and (3) Arumuga Mudali, son of No. (1) of Vasalai village, Villupuram taluk, insolvents and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 18th October 1918.

I.A. No. 289 of 1918 (No. 97 of 1918) in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Ramachandra Ayyar and two others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Dharmambal and nineteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 27 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners have applied that the scheme of composition proposed by them may be accepted, that the order of adjudication may be cancelled and that the petition is posted to 21st October 1918 for hearing.

S. G. ROBERTS,
District Judge.

Cuddalore, 28th September 1918.

No. 9 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of the insolvency of Palaniee Kone.

Subbiah Kone, Gurusawmi Kone and Pooniah Nadan .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Palaniee Kone .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Palaniee Kone, son of Palamudu Kone, residing at Pannaiholam attached to Kandaperi, Tinnevelly taluk, has by an order of this court dated the 27th day of September 1918, been adjudicated an insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of this district an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

Tinnevelly, 30th September 1918.

No. 3 of 1918 in the Court of the Temporary District Munsif, Razole.

Vinnakota Venkata Siva Rau, son of Sapayya of Ryali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Uppugunti Sarabhayya and eleven others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, that an application has been made to this Court by the abovenamed petitioner praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 26th October 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

MD. ZAHIR-UD-DIN,
District Munsif.

Amalapur, 1st October 1918.

No. 4 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Kolagallu Palka Ayyappa, son of Yenkappa, aged 32 years, Yelama Kapu caste, coolie, resident of Kolagallu, Bellary taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dummur Gurram Kallana Gowd and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 24th day of October 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 5 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Sarapavada Dharmanna, son of Yenkawappa aged 50 years, Devanga caste, petty shopkeeper, resident of Harihall, Bellary taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Mohd. Abdulla Sahib and twelve others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 24th day of October 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

Bellary, 1st October 1918.

No. 8 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ellore

Gundumala Swami, son of Adiparayana, mala, age fifty years, of Chintayagudem .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karre Naga and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th September 1918. All the creditors are required to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Kistna, at Masulipatam.

No. 12 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ellore

Janga Sambayya, son of Ramanna, Telugalu, cultivation, of Palagudem. *Petitioner.*
Janga Ramayamma and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied in this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition stands adjourned to 8th November 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may do so on the hearing date.

No. 13 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ellore.

Thula Venkatramayya, son of Kanakayya, and Thula Seshayya, son of Venkataramayya, Telugalu, age 45 and 20 years, of Narasimhapuram alias Sunnidhanetiveri khandrike .. .. *Petitioners.*
Garuga Ramanna and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that their petition stands adjourned to 12th November 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may do so on the hearing date.

No. 14 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ellore.

Bandi Seshayya, son of Vallakki, Telugalu, age thirty-five years, of Eykaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sanam Viraswami and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and that his application stands adjourned to 18th November 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so on the hearing date.

E. NARASIMHAM,
District Munsif.

Ellore, 27th September 1918.

No. 12 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Buye Sahi Seda of Midthur, Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district.. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 25th day of September 1918 and his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

O. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

Kurnool, 28th September 1918.

No. 7 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirupati.

Kattam Muniswami, son of Venkatrayalu, Balija, service, age 40 years, residing at Tirumala .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 18th of October 1918 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

Tirupati, 1st October 1918.

No. 15 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Syed Batchumiyan Sahib, son of Murthoja Sahib of Thanipadi, Tiruvannamalai taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor),*
Gulam Dastgir Sahib and six others .. .. .. *Creditors (Respondents).*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this court on 30th September 1918. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered letter to the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Chittoor (so as to reach him on or before 30th October 1918) an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

K. S. LAKSHMINARASA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Tiruvannamalai, 1st October 1918

No. 20 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali

Thota Kotayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Prasadham Ramayya and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged insolvent, and that the said petition stands posted to the 18th day of October 1918, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before the court.

No. 32 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Munnangi Kattaya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Atchala Sri Venkatesawarlu and six others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged insolvent, and that the said petition stands posted to the 25th day of October 1918, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before the court.

N. NARASIMHAM,
Principal District Munsif.

Tenali, 30th September 1918.

No. 67 of 1918 (No. 9 of 1918) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Veeramahanty Venkatapparao of Rajahmundry .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gonta Ademma and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 6th November 1918 for hearing.

No. 34 of 1918 (No. 13 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Bolloju Sarvesalingam, Bolloju Nagalingam and Bolloju Suryanarayana .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Duvvuri Lakshminarayana Somayajulu, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, dated 24th September 1918, the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated as insolvents. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their debts on or before 5th November 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 73 of 1918 (No. 5 of 1918 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cocanada)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Nakka Venkanna .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Masanvilli Subbanna, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 24th September 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 4th November 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 70 of 1918 (No. 25 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Tammeri Venkataswamy and Tammeri Venkanna .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Talla Sattayya, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, dated 28th September 1918, the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated as insolvents. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their debts on or before 8th November 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 101 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Tota Subbamayuda .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Kurri Krishna Reddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 15th day of November 1918 for hearing.

A. KANAKARAJU,
Official Receiver.

Rajahmundry, 1st October 1918.

No. 122 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Nimmagadda Parmananda Sastri of Komaravolu .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Gajjala Nagaratnamma and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to 14th November 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 136 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Penumetcha Chinn Venkatarazu and Penumetcha Venkatarazu of Kovvada, Bhimavaram taluk .. .. *Insolvents (Petitioners).*
Gadiraju Chinn Krishnamraju and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 18th November 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date

Masulipatam, 1st October 1918. BH. SRIRAMULU PANTULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 33 of 1918 (No 2 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Panjikudel Narayana Rao, son of Krishnayya, resides for the present in Puttur kasba .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramakrishna Kuddannaya and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 30th September 1918, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th November 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 37 of 1918 (No 3 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Karkal) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Joseph Manuel Domelle, son of Francis Domelle, resides in Kallamundkur village, Marnad magane, Karkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mr. E. C. Kent and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 20th September 1918 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 16th November 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 54 of 1918 (No 26 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Denis Fernandes, son of Antony John Fernandes, resides at Uppa Boloor village, Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rev. Father S. E. C. Lewis and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 28th September 1918, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th November 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 55 of 1918 (No. 3 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Karkal), in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

M. K. Padmayya Hegde, son of Seeha Hegde, residing in Kallabettu village, Karkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
C. K. Petok and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 9th November 1918. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 8 a.m.

Mangalore, 30th September 1918. B. M. HEGDE, *Official Receiver.*

No. 77 of 1918 (No 1 of 1918 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tuticorin) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tirunelveli.

P. S. Kallapiran Pillai, son of Subrahmanya Pillai, Muthuraman Kuli Street, Srivaikuntam .. .. *(Debtor).*

The abovenamed debtor has presented a petition on 4th September 1918 for the benefit of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907. The same is fixed for hearing before me on 12th November 1918, at 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditors' objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

Vannarpet, 2nd October 1918. A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1918.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 1,26,77,178 10 3			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 37 54,188 5 9	1,78,31,362	4	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,36,36,148	10	0
Bank Post Bills	54 871	15	5
Sundries	10,30 491	13	8
Total ..	13,04,57,874	11	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,80,36,616	2	3
Other authorized Investments ..	7,35,698	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	8,63,21,387	10	3
Amounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	3,54,50,211	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased ..	95,96 638	12	1
Balances with other Banks	15,80,050	9	11
Bullion .. .. .. * ..	21,310	9	2
Dead Stock	10,08 096	1	8
Stamps	26 857	9	3
Sundries	5,85 410	4	8
	9,41,02,810	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	3,59 38,134	10	7
Total ..	13,04,57,974	11	1

* Includes 14,502 Sovereigns = Rs. 2,17,530.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. MACRAIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—51·47

Bank of Madras, Madras, 8th October 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

The following amount is outstanding in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, South Arcot division, Public Works Department, to the credit of the person named below for work done by him. If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice, it will be forfeited to Government:—

Ambalavana Asari—Constructing District Munsif's Court at Kallakurchi, estimate Rs. 30,700, C.R. No. 51/1911–12—Rs. 4.

Cuddalore New Town, 1st October 1918.

A. R. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Mhow, India, the 1st day of October 1918.

"Number, rank and name, 202252, Private, Kerrigan, John; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, coal trimmer; date of enlistment, 21st April 1915. Service reckons from 25th January 1916; place of enlistment, not known; parish and county in which born, not known; home address, 3, Errol Street, Glasgow; date of desertion or absence, 21st September 1918; place of desertion or absence, Mhow, Central India; marks, not known; under three years' service.

A. B WIGLEY, Major,
Commanding, 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion (S. W. B.).

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTING LICENCE.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining rules:—

Name and address, Khan Bahadur Dyaramjee Pestonjee, Nagpur, Central Provinces; date of order granting the certificate, 27th September 1918; area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine, Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 27th September 1918.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

DENATURED SPIRITS.

No. 11.—Whereas it has been found necessary to revise the rules providing for control of the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue under sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 24 and 29 (*m*) of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 as amended by Act I of 1905, Act I of 1913 and Act I of 1915 in supersession of the rules contained in Notification No. 15, dated 31st October 1913, published on pages 1889-1891 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th November 1913.

1. *Definition.*—Denatured spirit means spirit subjected to a process prescribed by the Local Government by notification for the purpose of rendering it unfit for human consumption. The process prescribed for ordinary denatured spirit in the Madras Presidency is the admixture with spirit of at least 50 degrees over-proof of light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases in the proportion of half a gallon of light caoutchoucine and half a gallon of pyridine bases to 99 gallons of spirit. The light caoutchoucine and the pyridine bases must answer the laboratory tests described in the appendix. Methylated spirit means denatured spirit rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of crude wood naphtha in the proportion of one part of crude wood naphtha to nine parts of spirit. The use of crude wood naphtha in a highly purified condition is not permitted.

Denaturation by other processes may be permitted by the Board of Revenue.

2. *Duty.*—Spirit manufactured and denatured locally shall be exempt from excise duty.

3. *Import.*—Denatured spirit may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other provinces of British India, a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured with light caoutchoucine and crude pyridine bases may be accepted.

Denatured spirit may be imported from other provinces by land with the previous permission of the Collector, provided that the spirit to be imported has been fully denatured as laid down in rule 8 *infra* and provided also that such spirit is transported from the frontier to its destination under cover of a permit in form D S. 6.

Spirit which it is proposed to import that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh at the expense of the importer or it must pay duty at the full tariff rate as potable spirit.

Methylated spirit may be imported only with the special sanction of the Board of Revenue.

The import of quantities within the limits of private possession is not covered by these restrictions.

4. *Export.*—Denatured spirit may be exported by distillers and holders of D S.-2 licences to places outside the Presidency under a permit in form D S.-6 granted by the Collector of the district of export. When applying for the permit the exporter shall present to the Collector a permit authorising the import from the Collector or other officer empowered in that behalf of the district to which the spirit is to be exported.

5. *Manufacture.*—Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licences in the Presidency provided (1) that the light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases or wood naphtha to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of the distillery officer and (3) that they must be used in the proportions prescribed and in the manner defined in rule 1 and the appendix to these rules. The Board's previous sanction must be obtained for the employment of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

6. *Licences—Wholesale vend.*—The distillers who manufacture denatured spirit will be allowed to sell to holders of licences under these rules either from their distilleries direct or from depots established with the approval of the Collector quantities of not more than 150 gallons of denatured spirit or 20 gallons of methylated spirit at one time. The wholesale depot licences shall be in form D S.-1.

7. *Licences—Retail vend.*—Licences in form D.S.-2 for the sale of denatured spirit may be granted by the Collector to respectable persons, free of fee, on their showing that they have a demand for such spirit. The licensee may sell in quantities not exceeding 5 gallons to other holders of D S.-2 licences or holders of special licences in form D.S.-3 (varnish-makers) and not exceeding one gallon to private persons. Issues in excess of a gallon shall be covered by a permit in form D.S.-6 to be granted by the licensee.

8. *Licences to varnish-makers and others.*—Licences in form D.S.-3 may be granted by the Collector to varnish-makers and others for possession of denatured spirit in such quantities as the Collector may determine on consideration of their reasonable requirements for use in their business but not for sale.

9. *Licences for railway companies.*—Licences in form D.S.-4 will be issued to railway companies for the storage and use of denatured spirit and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines as may be specified in the licence but not for sale. The railway companies will be exempted from taking out separate licences for individual stations for possession and use of the spirit received from the D.S.-4 premises, but transport of spirit in excess of a gallon shall be covered by a permit in form D.S.-6 to be issued by the licensee in each case.

10. *Licences to chemists and druggists.*—Licences in form D.S.-5 will be granted by the Collector to chemists and druggists who for special reasons require methylated spirit.

11. *Limits of possession.*—The quantity prescribed as the limit of private possession of denatured spirit is one imperial gallon The limit of possession of methylated spirit is one reputed quart.

12 *Permits for transport.*—No denatured spirit shall be transported in quantities exceeding one imperial gallon except under a pass in form D.S.-6.

13. *General conditions applicable to all licences.*—(i) No shop or depot for the vend or storage of denatured spirit shall be located in the same building with any shop for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

(ii) The licence must be hung up in a conspicuous place within the depot or shop.

(iii) No depot or shop shall be kept open between the hours of 9 p.m and 6 a.m.

(iv) Denatured spirit kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Any attempt to render such spirit fit for human consumption is punishable under section 55/A of the Madras Abkari Act Should any inspecting officer be of opinion that any spirit found by him on inspection is insufficiently denatured he shall report the matter to the Collector and may at the time of inspection remove the spirit in question or cause the receptacle to be sealed and submit a sample to the Board's laboratory for analysis and report. If the analysis shows that it is insufficiently denatured the spirit shall be at once treated afresh or, failing this, destroyed.

(v) True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in form D.S.-7 by the holders of licences other than those in form D.S.-4 who shall maintain their accounts in the form appended to their licence. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books which may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permits received and the counterfoils of permits issued shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the licence and shall be produced when called for by any officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

(vi) No privilege of storage or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval

(vii) With the sanction of the Board of Revenue any licence shall be revocable by the Collector on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

(viii) The premises for which the licence is granted shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector; and the Inspector shall be furnished with such information regarding the quantity of spirit used as may be required by him.

(ix) An inspection note-book with pages numbered consecutively shall be maintained for the use of inspecting officers and shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Circle or to any other officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(x) Every bottle, jar and cask containing $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ spirit received into or kept for storage or sale shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "made and $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ in India" or "made in $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ and $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ in India" or "made and $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ in ....." as the case may be.

(xi) Licensees shall be bound by any additional rules that may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

(xii) In case of breach of any of the conditions of a license it shall be competent to the Collector to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for every such breach or to cancel the licence forthwith. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of a licence shall not be held to prevent the licensee from being prosecuted under Act I of 1886

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUITABILITY OF SAMPLES OF LIGHT CAOUTCHOUCINE AND PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I.—Specification of Light Caoutchoucine.

1. *Nature.*—By "caoutchoucine" is meant the liquid obtained by the dry distillation of vulcanized rubber. By "light caoutchoucine" is meant the liquid obtained by redistilling "caoutchoucine" and collecting that portion which passes over at or below about 200° C.

2. *The specific gravity of light caoutchoucine.*—The specific gravity of light caoutchoucine at 60° F. should lie between ·835 and ·860 referred to water as 1·000.

3. *Boiling test.*—For the purpose of this test, 100 c.c. of light caoutchoucine should be redistilled in the pyridine testing flask (see specification for pyridine bases). Under these conditions not more than 15 c.c. of distillate should pass over at or below 100° C. whilst a total (including the foregoing) of at least 70 c.c. should pass over at or below 200° C.

4. *Absence of soluble constituents.*—When 25 c.c of light caoutchoucine are shaken with an equal volume of water in a stoppered graduated cylinder and due time is allowed for the liquids to separate again into two layers, the light caoutchoucine should show no appreciable diminution in volume

5 *Neutrality.*—The aqueous layer obtained from test 4 should show no marked acidity or alkalinity when tested with both red and blue litmus paper.

6. *Limit of saturated hydro-carbons.*—At least 70 per cent of the light caoutchoucine should be soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid. For testing this, 25 c.c. should be measured off into a tapped and stoppered separating-cylinder of suitable capacity and sulphuric acid should be added, at first with great care and in very small quantities. After each addition of acid the cylinder should be shaken and cooled to avoid loss of volatile constituents. Sufficient acid must be used (usually about 50 c.c.) for the high coloured layer to become quite fluid so that it can separate readily from the upper layer of unattacked constituents. After a final thorough shaking and cooling, the cylinder should be left for about three hours to effect complete separation of the two layers and the lower layer be then tapped off. The almost colourless upper layer should be again shaken with strong sulphuric acid until it appears free from soluble constituents (as judged by the colour imparted to the sulphuric acid) and separated as before after standing. It should finally measure not more than 7 c.c. The acid used should be of specific gravity 1·84 and may be of commercial quality.

7. *Freedom from water.*—Light caoutchoucine should not contain any appreciable amount of water. Any officer engaged in drawing samples for test should certify on the bottle that he has drawn the sample from the bottom of the containing vessel where the water, if present, will be found. For this purpose he should employ a syphon tube of which the shorter limb reaches to the floor of the containing vessel. He should also assure himself that the sample is collected in a bottle free of moisture.

II.—Specification of Pyridine bases.

I. Colour.—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. Miscibility with water.—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. Amount of water present.—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. Titration.—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of congo-red in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry).

V. Cadmium chloride reaction.—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. Boiling-point.—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side-tube (issuing 1 c.m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long. A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass-cylinder. At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (e.g., under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·4° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine.

D.S.-1

Depot licence granted to distillers who are also manufacturers of denatured or methylated spirits.

I, Collector of , hereby license you to establish a depot at in the town of for the wholesale vend of denatured or methylated spirits during the year ending 31st March , subject to the following conditions to be observed by you.

Conditions.

The licensee shall be bound by the rules governing the preparation, possession and sale of denatured and methylated spirit as notified by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

2 The licence extends only to the wholesale vend of denatured or methylated spirit, i.e., spirit which has been rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases or wood naphtha as the case may be in accordance with the rules framed on the subject, to holders of licences in forms D.S.-2, D.S.-3, D.S.-4 or D.S.-5

3. The spirit shall be sold only in casks or jars as received from the distillery with seals intact. The quantity of spirit issued at any one time shall not be more than 150 gallons of denatured spirit or 20 gallons of methylated spirit.

4. An account of the daily transactions under this licence shall be kept in the following form :—

Date.	In hand.		Receipts.			Total in hand and received.		Issues.				Total issues.		Balance.		
	Number of casks.	Quantity.	From what distillery with number and date of permit.	Number of casks.	Quantity.	Number of casks.	Quantity.	Name and address of purchaser.	Number of permit	Number of casks.	Quantity.	Number of casks.	Quantity.	Number of casks.	Quantity.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		GALS.			GALS.		GALS.				GALS.		GALS.		GALS.	

Dated the day of 191 .

Collector.

D.S.-2.

Licence for the sale of denatured spirit.

I Collector of hereby license you to sell denatured spirit at your shop at during the year ending 31st March , subject to the following conditions to be observed by you.

Conditions.

The licensee shall be bound by the rules governing the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirit as notified by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

2. The licence extends only to the sale of denatured spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light naphthalene and pyridine bases in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

3. The licensee may procure his supplies of denatured spirit either by direct importation or by purchase from the holder of a licence in form D.S.-1 or D.S.-2.

4. The quantity possessed at any one time under this licence shall not exceed * gallons.

Dated the day of 191 .

Collector.

* To be filled in by the Collector according to circumstances.

D.S.-3.

Licence for possession and use of denatured spirit by varnish-makers and others.

I Collector of hereby license you residing at to possess denatured spirit for use in the manufacture of during the year ending 31st March , subject to the following conditions to be observed by you

Conditions.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules governing the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirit as notified by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

2. The licence extends only to the possession and use of and not to the sale of denatured spirit, i.e., spirit rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light naphthalene and pyridine bases in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

3. The licensee may procure his supplies of denatured spirit either by direct importation or by purchase from the holder of a licence in form D.S.-1 or D.S.-2. He shall not possess at any one time more than * gallons of denatured spirit.

Dated the day of 191 .

Collector.

* To be filled in by the Collector according to circumstances.

D.S.-4

Licence granted to a Railway Company for the storage and use of denatured spirit and its distribution to out-stations.

I Collector of hereby license you to store at denatured spirit for use in the manufacture of and to distribute it to the stations on your railway named herein for use in during the year ending 31st March subject to the following conditions to be observed by you.

Conditions.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules governing the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirit as notified by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

2. The licence extends only to the storage and use and to the distribution to the railway stations named herein of denatured spirit, i.e., spirit rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

3. The licensee may procure his supplies of denatured spirit either by direct importation or by purchase from the holder of a licence in form D.S.-1 in quantities not exceeding 150 gallons at any one time.

4. No transport of denatured spirit in excess of one gallon to an out-station shall be allowed unless it is covered by a permit in form D.S.-6.

5. Accounts of the daily transactions under this licence shall be kept both at the head-quarters and at each out-station. Such accounts, together with the licence, permits and the stock of spirits shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Abkari officer of not lower rank than a Sub-Inspector.

Dated the day of

Collector.

Annexure.

Names of stations to which denatured spirit is permitted to be issued from the licensed premises	Maximum quantity to be issued $\frac{\text{monthly}}{\text{quarterly}}$

D.S.-5.

Licence for possession and sale of methylated spirit by chemists and others.

I Collector of hereby license you residing at to possess and sell methylated spirit during the year ending 31st March subject to the following conditions to be observed by you.

Conditions.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules governing the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirit as notified by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

2. The license extends only to the possession and use of methylated spirit, i.e., spirit rendered effectually unfit for human consumption by the admixture of wood naphtha in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject in the preparation of medical compounds for which such spirit is prescribed and to the sale of the same up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time.

3. The licensee may procure his supplies by importation with the special sanction of the Board of Revenue in each case or from a licensed distillery or depot in quantities not exceeding 20 gallons at a time.

4. The quantity to be possessed at any one time under the licence is limited to 25 gallons.

Dated the day of

Collector.

D.S.-6.

Pass for the import or export or transport of denatured or methylated spirit.

is hereby permitted to $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{export}}$ $\frac{\text{denatured}}{\text{methylated}}$ spirit from gallons of to $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{export}}$ transport

N.B.—The permit shall be in triplicate. One copy shall be retained in the office of issue, one given to the importer, exporter or transporter and the third copy sent in the case of export to the Collector of the district of destination, and in the case of issue from a customhouse or distillery or depot, to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned.

D.S.-7.

Nature of license and number
Name of licensee
Station

Account to be maintained by holders of licenses for the sale or for possession and use of denatured or methylated spirits.

Date.	Opening balance.		Quantity received.		Source of supply.	Total quantity in hand and received.		Quantity sold to purchasers within the Presidency or used as issued (each transaction).		Quantity sold to purchasers outside the Presidency (each transaction).		Name of purchaser.	Address of purchaser or Name of station to which issued.	Total quantity sold, used or issued each day.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	GLS.	QTS.	GLS.	QTS.		GLS.	QTS.	GLS.	QTS.	GLS.	QTS.			GLS.	

NOTE.—Holders of licences in form D.S. 3 need not fill in columns 6 to 7.
Holders of licences in form D.S. 5 Do. 7 and 8.
Holders of licences in form D.S. 4 Do. 5 to 6.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 4th August 1918.

A. R. COX,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF COIR YARN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned quantities of coir yarn, the produce of the Laccadive islands attached to the districts of South Kanara and Malabar, will be sold by public auction by the Port Officer, Mangalore, at his office in convenient lots on Tuesday the 22nd October 1918 at 11 a.m., subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Collector of South Kanara :—

I. Amindivi coir—candies 250 (1 candy = 575 lb.); quality of coir, superior; the produce of Amini, Kiltan, Kadmath and Chetlat islands.

II. Malabar coir—(a) candies 500 (1 candy = 560 lb.); quality of coir, second class; the produce of Anoreth, Kalpeni, Kavorty and Agathi islands.

(b) Candies 350 (1 candy = 560 lb.), quality of coir, third class; the produce of Andreth Kalpeni, Kavorty and Agathi islands.

2. The Port Officer does not bind himself to accept the highest bid and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

3. A sum equal to 10 per cent of the purchase money is to be deposited by the purchaser immediately after the sale.

4. The purchaser must take delivery of the coir within ten days after the offer has been accepted paying the balance value of coir. If the coir is not taken delivery within time allowed, godown rent will be collected.

5. The coir can be inspected in the godowns at Mangalore, on application to the Port Officer.

6. Samples may be taken free.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the Port Officer, Mangalore.

Mangalore, 11th September 1918.

H. F. HEYCOCK,
Port Officer.

SALE OF BOAT.

A carvel-built decked boat of the following description belonging to the Government Fisheries Department is for sale :—

Length over all 40 feet; beam, 11 feet 9 inches; draught, 6 feet 9 inches; depth, about 8 feet; planking of teak 2" thick, copper sheathed, with masts, sails, rigging, iron ballast, anchor and chain, and other fittings in complete running order.

The boat is now at Beypore and can be inspected on application to the Superintendent, Government Fisheries, Chaliyam.

Offers invited.

Madras, 28th September 1918.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Director of Fisheries.

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT LAND FOR SALT MANUFACTURE IN THE SUMADI SWAMP SITUATED TO THE NORTH OF THE SUMADI EXTENSION OF THE SURLA FACTORY.

Notice is hereby given that 200 acres of land suitable for salt manufacture will be sold by auction by the Assistant Commissioner, Waltair subdivision, at Surla Salt Circle office on Saturday the 19th October 1918 at noon.

2. The total area of 200 acres will be put up to auction in one entire block.

3. The right to be sold is that of manufacture of salt under the modified excise system with licence and lease therefor.

(i) The lease shall be for a period of 25 years.

(ii) The lessee shall execute the usual lease.

(iii) All the capital works shall be executed and maintained by the lessee at his own cost.

4. (a) The terms of the lease under which the land is to be occupied and utilised for salt manufacture are, with the exception of condition 10 thereof, similar to those specified in the draft lease attached to the letter addressed by the Secretary to the Commissioner, Separate Revenue, to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the terms of the licence under which salt shall be manufactured in the area sold are those of the licence specified in clause 9 of the aforesaid lease.

(b) The bidding shall be in terms of the proportion of salt, the bidders are willing to make over to Government, the kudivaram to be paid therefor being at such rate as may be decided by the Commissioner and which shall not be less than that prevailing in the nearest existing monopoly or monopoly-excise factory.

5. The purchasers will be required to commence the work of forming the reservoirs, condensers, etc., and laying out the beds in the areas purchased by them as soon as weather permits and to complete the works specified in clause 10 of the said lease as soon as they may be required to do so and to complete both the laying out of the reservoirs, condensers, etc., and all the works specified in clause 10 of the aforesaid lease without any delay.

6. Copy of the lease referred to in paragraph 4 of the notice and a plan of the area referred to in paragraph 1 supra may be seen on application at the office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkári Department, Surla Circle, between the hours 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on working days and any information required may be obtained there.

7. A deposit of Rs. 100 must be made by every intending bidder prior to bidding.

8. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power of attorney from him authorising him to do so.

9. The selling officer may, for valid reasons, refuse to accept any bid and in cases of dispute his decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction again.

10. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, who may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion.

11. The deposits made by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at close of auction.

12. On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once commence works in the block as per orders given to him by the Inspector, Surla Circle. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 7 supra will be forfeited to Government and the right resold or otherwise disposed of as the Board may direct.

13. The purchaser will be required to execute and deliver to the Commissioner a lease in the form specified in condition 4 of this notice and accept a licence.

M. G. E. WAITE,
Assistant Commissioner, Waltair Subdivision.

Vizagapatam, 26th September 1918.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND.

THE existing Salt extension at Iskapalli is proposed to be extended to the south and a block of about two acres of land will be sold in public auction at Iskapalli by the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore, on Thursday the 10th October 1918 at 2 p.m. on the following conditions:—

(i) that the lease shall be for 25 years from 1st January 1919;

(ii) that the successful bidder shall accept a modified excise licence and execute a lease on the same terms as the model lease;

(iii) that he shall execute and maintain during the period of the lease all the capital works at his own cost.

2. The bidding shall be on the proportion of salt to be made over to Government *annually* at the rate of kudivaram sanctioned for the existing Iskapalli extension No. I.

3. The auction sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, Madras.

4. The successful bidder should be prepared to commence operations for the season of 1919, directly he has been notified that his bid has been accepted.

5. Modified excise licences and lease conditions will be available for perusal and inspection at the office of the Inspector of Salt, Iskapalli Circle, at Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Subdivision.

6. In years in which the Government proposes to take over salt from the lessee intimation of the quantity to be taken over will be given before the 1st of January. The quantity so taken will not exceed the proportion agreed to in the bid accepted and kudivaram shall be paid at the rate fixed for the existing extension.

7. Each bidder should deposit Rs. 500 before the auction begins. The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction. The successful bidder will be required to deposit such further security as the Commissioner may direct on acceptance of the bid. Failure to furnish the extra security within fifteen days will entail forfeiture of deposit money and resale of the plot at the risk of the original bidder.

8. The successful bidder should furnish the selling officer with sufficient proof of his solvency.

C. F. SHARP,
Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Subdivision.

Nellore, 22nd September 1918.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF BEDDING.

SEALED tenders are invited for the supply of bedding to civil prisoners in this jail and will be received up to 12 noon on the 15th October 1918.

2. One set of bedding comprises the following, viz.—

1 cocohmat 6′ × 2½′	1 blanket, cotton, red or grey, 6′ × 4′
1 pillow, cotton, 1½′ × 1′	

3. The successful tenderer should be prepared to deposit a security of Rs. 20 and to execute a bond for the faithful fulfilment of the contract for a period of one year from date of acceptance of the tender.

4. The contract should not be sub-let.

5. The contract will be approved by the undersigned, subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6 All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and addressed to the Superintendent, Civil Jail, Madras, E. The covers should be superscribed—

"Tender for the supply of bedding to the Civil Debtors Jail, Madras."

7. Samples should accompany the tenders

8. As beddings are required to be issued to new admissions as they arrive, the successful contractor would do well to keep a sufficient stock (say, 12 sets of beddings, to meet emergencies) in the office of the undersigned; and to replenish the same, whenever the stock runs low. Payment for each bedding *issued* out of the stock will be made, either to the contractor or to his legal agent, on furnishing a receipt for the same.

9. The price of each article required to be supplied should be clearly stated in the tender and no tender will be accepted which does not quote rates separately, for all the three articles comprising the set.

Civil Jail, Madras,
27th September 1919.

G. W. DEANE,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed with in the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
One flat iron piece	Nil	27th September 1919.	Madras Harbour.
One steel tyre	9/18 ED Ceylon ..	27th " "	
One iron rail, 8', 75 lb.	Nil	27th " "	
One galvanised iron wire sling	"	27th " "	
One galvanised iron wire rope	"	27th " "	
One pot, chagul	"	27th " "	
One bundle tin sheets	M S M R ..	30th " "	
One jang's wood plank, 18 × 7" × 4" ..	Nil	30th " "	
Five iron plain pieces	"	30th " "	
Nine iron plate pieces	"	1st October "	
	"	2nd " "	

1880-ம் ஆண்டு 7-ஆம் சட்டம் 76-ஆம் பிரிவுக்கு அமைவாகவும் கீழே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள பொருள்கள் மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலில் கப்பலழிவுக்குள்ளாகி மீட்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தச் சுற்றறிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள் இவற்றுக்கு உரிமை கோருபவர்கள் இந்த அலுவலகத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்து மீட்புக் கட்டணத்தைச் செலுத்தி அந்த மாதத்திற்குள்ளாகவே பொருள்களை அகற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு அகற்றிக் கொள்ளாவிடில் அடுத்த மாதம் பொறியாளர், துறைமுக அறக்கட்டளை, மதராஸ் அவர்களால் பகிரங்க ஏலத்தில் விடப்பட்டு விற்கப்படும்:—

விவரங்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	கிடைத்த நாள்.	கிடைத்த இடம்.
1 தட்டை இரும்புத் துண்டு	குறியீடு	1919-ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர்	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
1 எஃகு வட்டு		27-ம்	
1 இரும்பு ரயில், 8', 75 lb	9/18 E D Ceylon ..	27-ம்	
1 கம்பியில் கயிறு பின்னல்	குறியீடு	27-ம்	
1 கம்பியில் கயிறு	Ditto	27-ம்	
1 இரும்பு இலை சட்டி	Ditto	27-ம்	
1 கட்டை தகர தகடுகள்	M S M R.	27-ம்	
1 மட்டைப் பலகை, 18' × 7" × 4" ..	குறியீடு	30-ம்	
5 இரும்பு தகடு துண்டுகள்	Ditto	30-ம்	
9 இரும்பு தகடு துண்டுகள்	Ditto	அக்டோபர் 1-ம்	
		2-ம்	

Harbour Office, Madras,
6th October 1919.

A. S. BALFOUR, Captain, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parenthesis are for packing and postage.*]

Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1918. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1 (4 as.).

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st September 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 p.).

Board's Standing Orders. Forty-third and Forty-fourth lists of corrections to Volume I. Each Pice 3 (6 p.). Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth lists of corrections to Volume II. Each Pice 6 (6 p.).

Madras Registration Manual, Part II. Fourteenth list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 p.), and Part I, Seventh list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 p.).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st September 1918. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 p.).

Madras Jail Manual, 1915 edition. Eighth list of corrections. Pice 3 (6 p.).

Madras Fasuke Code, 1914 edition. Seventh list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 p.).

Classified list and Distribution return of Establishment of Public Works Department Corrected up to 30th June 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 (5 as.).

Madras Presidency College Calendar for 1918-19. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

Secondary School-leaving Certificate Notifications and Examination Rules, 1918-19. Royal 8vo. As. 4-6 (1 s.).

Special Test Examinations Notifications and Examination Rules. Revised up to 31st July 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 1-4 (6 p.).

Public Service Notifications. Revised up to 16th May 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 2 (6 p.).

Government Technical Examinations Notifications and Rules, 1918-19. Royal 8vo. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st September 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (1 s.).

Madras Plague Regulations and Standing Orders in force outside the Presidency Town, revised up to 15th July 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (6 p.).

Madras Tenancy Manual, Vols. I and II. Eighty-second list of corrections. Annas 1 (6 p.); Eighty-third list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 p.).

Rules and Forms made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras (under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913). 1918. As. 2-3 (6 p.).

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers in the Civil department serving in the Madras Presidency corrected up to 1st July 1918. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 (4 as.).

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1917. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

Establishment List of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, corrected up to 15th September 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (6 p.).

List of Officers of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st September 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (1 s.).

Manual of Union Accounts, Thirteenth list of corrections. As. 2 (6 p.).

Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture in the Madras Presidency for 1917-18. Foolscap folio. paper cover. As. 6 (1 s. 6 p.).

Local Rules and Orders, Volume I. Eleventh supplement. As. 2 (6 p.).

Annual Administration Report on the Civil Veterinary Department of the Madras Presidency for 1917-18. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 10 (1 s.).

Report on the work of the Agricultural Stations for 1917-18. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Hagari and Anakapalle. Each As. 1-8 (6 p.). Kudipatti, Taliparambe, Sirsi and Bantanahal sheep and seed farm. Each Annas 1 (6 p.). Coimbatore, Mangamallar and Samalkota. Each As. 2 (6 p.) Palur. As. 3 (6 p.).

Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 and Rules issued thereunder. Amendments. Pice 6 (6 p.).

Madras Law College Calendar for 1918-19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 s.).

India Act III of 1918. Indian Cess. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act VIII of 1918. Indian Defence Force (Amendment). Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act X of 1918. The Usurious Loans Act, 1918. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act XI of 1918. Indian Army (Amendment). Royal 8vo. English. As. 2-3 (6 p.).

India Act IV of 1918. Indian Coinage. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act VI of 1918. Indian Paper Currency (Amendment). Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act VII of 1918. Indian Income-tax. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Each. As. 1-6 (6 p.). Malayalam. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

India Act IX of 1918. Indian Soldiers (Litigation). Royal 8vo. English. As. 2-3 (6 p.).

India Act II of 1918. Cinematograph. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

India Act XII of 1918. Indian Companies Restriction. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-3 (6 p.).

Index to India Acts, 1917. Royal 8vo English. As. 4-9 (6 p.).

India Act VIII of 1911. (Army) as modified up to 1st August 1918. English. Royal 8vo. As. 14 (1 s.).

Ordinance II of 1918. Coinage of gold coin. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Each Pice 6 (6 p.). Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-6 (6 p.).

Gods and Goddesses. South Indian Images of ——. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1916. Royal 8vo. Cloth gilt. Rs. 5-8 or £. 1d. (6 s.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR. SIXTH EDITION (corrected up to 18th May 1915). Royal 8vo. Boards. Re. 1 (8 as.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAR CONFERENCE HELD AT DELHI, 27TH TO 29TH APRIL 1918. Foolscap 4to Paper cover. As. 4 (2 *as.*).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of second clerk in this Court on Rs. 33 sub. *pro tem.* The post is likely to become permanent. A knowledge of reading and writing Uriya is necessary.

District Munsif's Court, Aska,
14th September 1918.

K. KALIANASWAMI,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the post of farm clerk at Bantanahal Agricultural Station near Gastakal. The post is temporary, but is likely to be made permanent and carries a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (without grain compensation allowance). Ability to speak Telugu or Kanarese will be a recommendation. Applicants should state their age, caste, enclose a copy of their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and if already in Government service whether acting or permanent, should send their applications through their superior officer

Bellary, 19th September 1918.

G. E. HILSON,
Dy. Director of Agriculture, II and III Circles.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a temporary teacher on Rs. 20—1—25 (increment annual). The appointment is likely to last for some years. None but candidates possessing the following qualifications need apply :—

Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary grade in (1) Geometrical Drawing, (2) Building Drawing and Estimating and (3) Freehand Outline Drawing.

Madanapalle, 20th September 1918

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, Madanapalle Division

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the examination rules for the post of range clerk on Rs. 20 in this district. The vacancy is permanent and selected candidate will be on probation for six months. School Final candidates must furnish particulars regarding marks obtained by them at the Public Examination.

Saidapet, 20th September 1918.

S. V. DEVADASAN,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of second clerk on Rs. 25-3-40 in the Kanarese section of the Government Translator's Department from persons, who have the minimum qualifications prescribed in article 3 of the Public Service Notification and whose optional language is Kanarese. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials if any and reach the undersigned before the 15th October 1918 :—

(1) Name in full, (2) father's name, (3) examinations passed, (4) caste, (5) age, (6) present profession or appointment, if any, (7) district in which born, (8) college, if any, in which educated, (9) relatives in Government service and (10) literary work, if any, produced.

Wheeler's Road, Egmore,
23rd September 1918.

B. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator to Government.

WANTED graduates for vacancies in Coonoor Revenue Divisional office and Taluk offices, Coonoor and Cotacamund, pay Rs. 20 plus 5. Applications from candidates, who have passed the typewriting test will be given preference. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1918.

Coonoor, 24th September 1918. A. H. A. TODD,
Sub-Collector.

WANTED applicants duly qualified under the Public Service Notification for two posts of clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem, one permanent, and the other temporary likely to last to end of March 1920. Applications should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the Manager of the office, and should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th October 1918.

Madras, 26th September 1918. F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified for the post of a permanent typist in the District Court, Guntur. Those who have passed Type-writing examination advanced grade and also Short hand advanced grade will be given preference. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1918.

Guntur, 26th September 1918 C. K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

WANTED qualified school final candidates with typewriting qualifications for a clerk's post in the Raja Mirasidar Hospital, Tanjore, salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications should be sent to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, on or before the 20th October 1918.

Tanjore, 30th September 1918. C. B. RAMA RAO,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

On or after the 20th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 20th September 1918. S. ANDISUNDARACHARI.

On or before the 1st November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Erode, 16th September 1918. G. R. JAGADISA SASTRI.

About the last week of October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Egmore, 16th September 1918. MANIKET NARAYANA MENON.

On or after the 28th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Cherukumillu, Kistna district, 2nd October 1918 K. VENKATARAMA RAJU.

On or after 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Egmore, 3rd October 1918. PANDIPEDDI PUNNIAH.

NOTICES.

I intend to change my name 'Muthia Padayachi' into 'Muthu Nainar'.

Chidambaram, 21st September 1918. P. MUTHIA PADAYACHI.

I, S. G. Srinivasa Raghava Chari, son of Diwan Bahadur S. Gopala Chariyar, shall shorten my name to S. G. Srinivasa Chari from the 1st October next.

Cuddalore, 26th September 1918. S. G. SRINIVASA RAGHAVA CHARI.

ESTATE OF ERNEST AUGUST HUGHES (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 25th September 1918 the estate of Ernest August Hughes deceased, late of Letchmi Estate, Travancore, under a grant of Probate made to him on the 29th July 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or to any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 4th November 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 28th September 1918. D. CHARTER,
Acting Administrator-General.

ESTATE OF KENNETH HENDERSON (DECEASED)

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 25th September 1918 the estate of Kenneth Henderson deceased, late of Messrs Addison & Co., Limited, Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 3rd September 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 5th December 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize as such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General.

Madras, 28th September 1918.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Local Government for a licence directing an association under the name of the 'Sattur Hindu Nadars' Edward School Committee' to be registered with limited liability but without the addition of the word 'Limited' to its name.

The main object for which the association is proposed to be established is to make necessary arrangements for conducting and managing the institution which is called 'The Sattur Hindu Nadars' Edward School, Sattur,' and its feeders and branches which shall hereafter come into existence at Sattur or elsewhere.

The other objects of the association are set out in extenso in the memorandum of association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the 'Sattur Hindu Nadars' Edward School Committee' at present located in the premises of the building which is called 'The Sattur Hindu Nadars' Edward School, Sattur' belonging to the Hindu Nadars of Sattur, Ramnad district, in the Madras Presidency.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government on or before the 15th day of October 1918 next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home Department (Judicial).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government, Home (Judl.) Dept.

Ootacamund, 23th August 1918.

ESTATE OF CAPTAIN DOUGLAS STEWART KENNEDY (DECEASED)

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of Douglas Stewart Kennedy, formerly Assistant Engineer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Madras, late of Craigmore Broughty Ferry Scotland, a Captain in the Royal Flaying Corps, who was killed in action on the 12th day of March 1919 in France, are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of the said Douglas Stewart Kennedy (deceased), on or before the 4th day of November 1918 at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Douglas Stewart Kennedy (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate.

High Court House, Madras,
2nd October 1918.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that T. E. Rangacharlu has applied to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, a Insolvency Petition No. 65 of 1918 to declare him insolvent and the petition is posted to 26th October 1918.

A. K. NANNIAH,
Petitioner's Vakil.

Trichinopoly, 28th September 1918.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

O.P. No. 94 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

Hilda Brito .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied for a grant of letters of administration to the property and credits of the late Denis Salvadore Mathew Brito and that this petition stands posted to 25th of October 1918 for hearing.

G. KRISHNA RAO,
Vakil for Petitioner.

Mangalore, 27th September 1918

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday and Wednesday the 14th and 16th instant on account of 'Ayuda Puja and Muharram' (last day) respectively being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 5th October 1918. W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS,

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1918.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature. Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max	Min	Highest solar radiation.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
September.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs	
30th Mon.	29·709	86·4	69·0	95·0	81·9	137·6	71	S.	55	..	36	6·7	Fine with passing clouds.
October.													
1st Tues.	·941	84·4	70·3	92·6	77·6	154·6	76	S.S.E.	70	..	38	7·6	Do
2nd Wed.	·850	83·6	69·0	91·2	76·1	154·6	81	S.E. by S.	53	..	60	7·3	Passing clouds.
3rd Thurs.	·872	83·1	67·9	92·3	76·1	152·2	77	S.S.E.	61	..	30	6·6	Fine with passing clouds.
4th Fri.	·874	82·4	77·2	90·0	76·0	158·6	78	S.E. by E	49	..	32	10·3	Do.
5th Sat.	·962	84·0	67·7	93·6	76·8	160·6	74	S.S.E.	59	..	20	9·3	Do.
6th Sun.	·890	83·5	75·6	91·3	79·4	159·6	77	S.E. by S.	51	..	18	9·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 24·81 inches, the average due for the same period being 39·89 inches.

Madras Observatory, 7th October 1918. R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Inspector.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 13 OF 1918-19, HELD ON THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. F. S. Pennell.
Mr. W. Hutton, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
Mr. R. Todd.
The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. H. F. M. Rae.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Acharlyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

199. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday, the 5th September 1918.

200. Read a note by the Chairman reporting that the Trust's tug 'Thruster' had been requisitioned by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, as a war measure.

Resolved to comply with the requisition and that the tug be handed over to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, without delay, the crew being paid off.

Also resolved that, instead of being sold out-and-out to the Admiralty, the tug should be offered on hire with a proviso, in case of a loss, for the payment to the Trust of the amount necessary to obtain a similar vessel as soon as practicable, and that the Trust's claim for compensation be now submitted to Government by the Chairman.

Also resolved that the special tug fees, sanctioned by Resolutions Nos. 133 and 137, dated the 26th September 1913 and 18th August 1915, and confirmed respectively by G.Os. Nos. 213, Marine, dated the 20th July 1914, and 383, Public (Marine), dated the 24th November 1914, shall cease from the date of the transfer of the 'Thruster'.

201. Read a telegram, dated the 2nd September 1918, from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta inquiring whether this Board would be prepared to follow the lead of Calcutta Port in addressing Government on the subject of the proposed Indian Constitutional Reforms. Also read a letter from the same source, No. 5208 dated the 11th September 1918, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

Resolved to address the Government of Madras with a view to the administration of the Port of Madras being treated in the reformed scheme as a '*reserved subject*' to be dealt with by the Governor in Council instead of as a '*transferred subject*' to be dealt with by Ministers.

202. Read again Port Trust Board Resolutions Nos 163, 166, 192 and 247, dated respectively the 3rd August, 11th October, 8th November 1917 and 10th January 1918, on the subject of the erection of a boiler house and the pipe line for the pumping ashore of petrol at the north arm of the harbour.

Read a note by the Chairman, dated the 18th September 1918, submitting, with reasons, an enhanced estimate of the cost of cutting the chase for the pipe line in the old north arm, thereby raising the estimate of the cost of the entire work from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 34,188.

Resolved to cancel the Rs 24,000 estimate already sanctioned and in lieu of it to sanction the estimate for Rs. 34,188 now submitted and that, under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Government be asked to sanction the debit to Capital of the additional estimated cost, Rs. 10,188, over and above that sanctioned in G.O. No. 417, Public (Marine), dated 2nd November 1917.

203. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 52, dated the 25th April 1918, approving the terms proposed by the Chairman for embodiment in an agreement between the Trust and the Burma Oil Company, Limited, for the laying by the latter of two new oil pipes on the north harbour breakwater.

Read a note by the Chairman submitting a draft of an agreement arising out of the above resolution.

Resolved that the draft agreement be approved and executed.

204. Read a note by the Deputy Port Conservator, No. 1058, dated 5th September 1918, supported by the Chairman, suggesting, for reasons given, that the use and upkeep of the rocket life-saving apparatus at this port be abolished.

Resolved to accept the Deputy Port Conservator's recommendation.

205. Read G.O. No. 298, Revenue (Special Marine), dated the 26th August 1918, directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of certain amendments to the rules for the importation of petroleum into the port of Madras issued in G.O. No. 280, Public (Marine), dated 23rd June 1917.

Read also a note by the Deputy Port Conservator, No. 6001, dated the 13th September 1918, reiterating the opinion already strongly expressed by him in previous notes to the effect that no practicable precautions can be considered as 'reasonably adequate' for ensuring the safety of oil vessels against fire while, simultaneously with the pumping ashore of oil, bunkering or the discharge of any other cargo is in progress.

The Board called Captain Balfour before them and discussed the matter fully with him and resolved to leave in his hands the discretion vested in him by the Government Order of judging the reasonable adequacy of precautions. It was also resolved not to force the Deputy Port Conservator's hands in this matter but to leave him with absolute discretion.

206. Recorded that Mr. R. W. Cooper, second Harbour Master, resumed duty on the forenoon of the 13th September 1918 from the leave granted to him by Resolution No. 161, dated the 1st of August 1918.

207. Read a note by the Chief Accountant, supported by the Chairman, requesting sanction to the entertainment of three clerks, one on Rs. 30—1—36 and the other two on Rs. 25—1—30, for the better out-door audit of the Trust's Railway accounts.

Resolved to sanction the proposal.

208. Read letter, dated 11th September 1918, from Messrs. Chettle Holt & Co. requesting, for reasons given, that they be let off the double rent recovered because of their omission to apply in due time for the renewal of their permit in respect of rented space for certain goods.

Read a note on the subject by the Chairman.

Resolved that the concession asked for be refused.

209. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending compliance with a petition, dated 1st July 1918, that a refreshment stall should be located somewhere between the anchor gate, the anchor steps and near the centre of business generally.

Resolve to sanction the Chief Engineer's estimate for the building of a permanent structure of good design for the purpose desired, at a cost of Rs. 1,600, debitable to Revenue, 3 Engineering and Maintenance, (VII) New minor works, and that the expenditure in the current year be provided for in the forthcoming revision of the budget estimate.

210. Resolved to sanction the payment to the Trust's Solicitors of their bill for Rs. 75 for the drawing up of a lease.

211. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 55-10-0.

212. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of August 1918, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of August 1918.

	1916.			1917.			1918.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour receipts—									
(i) Dues on imports	61,189	0	0	57,784	13	0	78,308	10	0
(ii) Dues on exports	38,453	15	0	39,564	3	0	33,468	10	0
(iii) Transit dues, imports	7,270	6	0	4,971	10	0	23,871	14	0
(iv) Storage exports	79	6	0	271	6	0	— 4,168	14	0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	1,240	0	8	2,041	12	0	2,863	13	0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	4,589	0	7	6,031	12	9	6,199	7	10
(vii) Cranage	13,592	13	0	12,629	6	0	8,247	3	0
(viii) Postage, special	253	5	0	176	11	0	1,716	3	9
(ix) Demurrage	— 114	10	0	239	13	0	145	6	0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	884	7	6	700	0	0	690	0	0

	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II. Rents, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rents of properties	4,985 4 0	7,559 13 0	12,614 0 0
(ii) Overtime fees	1,955 0 0	1,418 0 0	3,040 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	1,613 12 8	8,128 7 4	....
(iv) Fines and penalties	2 0 0	152 4 0	107 12 0
(v) Railway tolls	— 898 14 10	....	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold to boats	1,913 15 11	1,854 8 0	1,354 8 0
(ii) Do. to works	899 11 2	617 6 6	340 12 10
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	— 13 2 3	....	78 4 0
(iv) Other sales	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to Revenue—			
(i) From Port funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
Interest on investments	....	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(i) Profit on investments	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees.	468 4 6	159 14 8	17 14 0
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	....	—50 0 0	....
Total ..	1,29,683 3 6	1,83,394 12 2	1,68,861 3 4

Month.	Actuals of 1916-17.	Actuals of 1917-18.	Actuals of 1918-19.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	74,863 7 11	79,684 5 10	1,28,696 11 6	+ 49,012 1 5
May ..	82,756 6 10	1,30,655 0 6	1,41,979 7 10	+ 11,324 7 4
June ..	1,04,056 2 6	1,38,874 10 13	1,56,276 12 10	+ 23,401 2 9
July ..	88,334 11 7	83,320 10 6	1,05,209 0 7	+ 82,474 1 1
August ..	1,29,683 3 6	1,43,394 12 2	1,69,861 3 4	+ 25,866 6 2
Total ..	4,80,353 2 3	6,76,429 15 10	7,64,303 5 10	+1,88,878 4 0

213. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 8th September 1918 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Works.				
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works				
2	Board's Resolution No. 180.	5th September 1918.	an estimate for repairs to the south quay.	12,000	..	Revenue (3) Engineering and Maintenance—iv Piers and Wharves	
3	Chairman .	10th September 1918.	An estimate for flooring the roadways with granite setts at Anchorgate level crossing near Beach station	2,000	.	Revenue (3) Engineering and Maintenance—vii New Minor Works.	
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund				
			Nil.				

214. Recorded Administration Reports of the Colombo Port Commission for 1917.

215. Recorded G.O. No. R 141, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 13th September 1918, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 36-8-0, which accrued on certain goods consigned to Messrs Lakshmi & Co.—*vide* Resolution No. 182, dated 5th September 1918.

218. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 15th September 1918 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sycarane Account	Nil.	2,59,049	4	5
Provident Fund Account	3,72,800	— 14,803	0	10
Deposit Account	19,960	1,137	14	1
Bibles Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,506	1,673	1	4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	36,000	1,095	15	9
Pilotage Fund Account	66,400	2,562	6	2
Harbour Dues Advance Account .. .	Nil.	66,326	10	6
Railway Freight Advance Account	Nil.	17,565	5	0
Capital Account	Nil.	1,35,583	1	11

Port Trust Office, Madras,
3rd October 1918.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1918. [PRICE, 4 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1918.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Purushhonda reservoir 55·05 feet, Sarada 25·5 feet. Sowing of cholam and horsegram commencing and transplantation of ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more rain needed for agricultural operations.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in eight taluks. Sowing of cholam commencing or proceeding, of chillies commencing or concluding, of tobacco proceeding, of horsegram and greengram proceeding or concluding and of blackgram concluding in parts. Transplantation of chillies commencing, of tobacco and ragi commencing or proceeding and of paddy commencing, proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving in eleven taluks and indifferent in one. Harvested groundnut, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts. Prospects uncertain.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in three divisions and one taluk. Godavari 2·2 feet above anicut. Raising seed-beds, sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy and transplantation of chillies and ragi proceeding. Agricultural operations poor as compared with the normal year except in delta. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal, cumbu and gingelly fair and cumbu, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and one division, condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts. Prospects uncertain. Rain needed in parts.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts upland. Kistna 2·8 feet above anicut. Sowing of cholam, horsegram and cotton proceeding and transplantation of paddy concluding and of ragi and chillies proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but wet paddy affected by disease in parts of two taluks. Harvested maize; outturn fair to normal, paddy, korra, gingelly and cumbu, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax and rinderpest prevail in parts of two taluks. Employment generally available except in parts. Grain-stocks becoming insufficient. Prospects still uncertain.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Ploughing, transplantation proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu, maize, cholam and korra; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in four taluks. Condition of cattle good, but malignant sore-throat prevails in one village. Employment inadequate in two taluks. Grain-stocks insufficient. Prospects improving.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow of water at Tungabhadra anicut not reported. Discharge sufficient. Sowing of cumbu, cotton, korra, horsegram and cholam proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested cholam, cumbu and korra; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally scanty except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and rinderpest prevail in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects hopeful.

BANGANAPA LE.

Water-supply sufficient under springs. Sowing proceeding. Standing garden crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk; slight freshes in two rivers. Sowing of cotton, korra, cholam, cumbu, horsegram and paddy and transplantation of paddy and tobacco, and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam and cumbu, poor except in two taluks. Harvested korra and cumbu, outturn fair. Pasture becoming available; fodder generally scarce. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Imports on a large scale desirable. Prospects poor to fair but improved by recent rains.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and manuring, sowing of ragi, cholam, korra, and horsegram, and transplantation of tobacco, and weeding ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam, cotton and korra; outturn fair to normal; paddy and ragi, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, cholam, pulses, paddy, korra and groundnut, and weeding turmeric, paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations improved in black cotton soils and elsewhere below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo, korra, ragi, cholam and cumbu in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. More rain needed.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks and one division. Flow near the Nellore and Sangam anicuts 1·3 and 1·1 feet, respectively; supply at the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and castors and transplantation or paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal in five taluks and three divisions. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cumbu and ragi; outturn fair to normal; indigo bad to fair. Pasture generally scanty; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in two villages and black quarter in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations dull as compared with a normal year, owing to want of rain. Standing crops fair except in parts of three taluks where they are withering. Harvested ragi, paddy and indigo; outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village and disease (unspecified) prevails in four others. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient due to exportations. Prospects uncertain.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks appear insufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of paddy, cholam and varagu and transplantation of paddy and weeding paddy, groundnut and varagu proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations very backward as compared with a normal year owing to want of sufficient rain. Standing crops fair except in parts of three taluks where they are fading for want of rain. Harvested cumbu, ragi, gingelly, paddy, indigo, groundnut and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available but scanty in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects serious. More rain needed.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, avika, samai and horsegram proceeding or concluded, transplantation of paddy, ragi, sugarcane and chillies proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations not so favourable as in a normal year for want of rain. Standing crops generally fair except in one taluk where dry crops are beginning to fade for want of rain. Harvested cumbu, ragi, paddy, gingelly and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in three taluks and one division; fodder available, but insufficient in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good, but black quarter, anthrax and rinderpest prevail in one taluk. Employment available except in one division. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects not yet encouraging. More rain needed for dry and wet cultivation.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, groundnut and varagu under wells proceeding; agricultural operations not so brisk for want of timely rains, major portion of fields lying waste. Standing crops (condition not reported), Harvested ragi, paddy and cumbu; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, except in parts of two taluks where cattle disease (unspecified) prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not encouraging; rain anxiously awaited throughout the district.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Sowing still below normal. Standing crops still in a critical condition. Harvested paddy and cumbu, outturn poor to fair; ragi fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available in parts of two taluks. Grain-stocks running short in three taluks. Prospects critical.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode; slight freshes in one river. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu, tenai, cotton, samai and horsegram and transplantation of paddy, chillies, ragi and tobacco proceeding or concluding, weeding proceeding in one taluk; agricultural operations on dry lands are at a standstill in three taluks for want of rains not promising in others. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts. Harvested paddy, betel, sugarcane, plantains, ragi, tenai, cotton, garlic, onions, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair; groundnut, poor. Pasture scanty in parts and nil elsewhere; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in three taluks and in one firka. Prospects not encouraging except in one taluk; rain badly needed.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient under river channels, and under wells except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand Anicut, but discharge in channels adequate. Sowing of paddy, varagu, samai, cholam, redgram and cumbu and transplantation of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations far less than that of a normal year. Standing crops generally fair, but ragi, cholam and cumbu withering in one taluk for want of rain. Harvested cumbu, ragi, paddy

and cholam; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except for weavers. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects still not very hopeful; more rain wanted.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fair in parts of two taluks, indifferent in parts of two others and bad elsewhere. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut 3·1 feet and 4 feet respectively. Sowing proceeding, transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts, retarded in parts of two others and at a dead stop in another. Seedlings raised in one taluk, withering in parts of another taluk; agricultural operations retarded and unsatisfactory as compared with a normal year. Standing crops generally bad to fair; ragi, maize and paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, maize, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest and sorethroat prevail in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not encouraging. Want of rains and scarcity of water in rivers keenly felt.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops withering for want of rains. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Average discharge over the Periyar main canal 1,063 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, and other dry crops, transplantation of paddy, ragi and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair in parts. Dry crops are reported to be withering in two taluks and the condition of dry crops in one taluk is reported to be precarious. Harvested paddy; outturn fair, ragi, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects poor.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of wet and dry crops, transplantation of paddy and ragi in parts proceeding. Agricultural operations poor as compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects not satisfactory. Want of rain is keenly felt.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut and discharge inadequate. Ploughing, manuring, raising of seed-beds and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal owing to want of rain. Standing crops good; but paddy withered in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn poor. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects not encouraging; and rain urgently needed.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Standing crops fair to normal except in parts of two taluks. Harvested first crop paddy; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Malignant sorethroat and rinderpest prevail much in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of second rice crop proceeding. Agricultural operations not favourable as compared with those of a normal year owing to annual early rains and subsequent insufficiency of rain when most needed. Standing crops fair except on dry lands. Harvest proceeding; outturn bad to poor generally. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in three villages. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks probably sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects not very encouraging.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvest of first crop paddy over; outturn bad. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, weeding, pruning and transplantation proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested tea, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle fair; but rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except ragi in one division. Prospects fair except in one division where rain is wanted.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 5th October 1918.—Rainfall good Malabar, South Kanara, the Hills; fair Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Travancore, Cochin; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but more rain still required urgently in parts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; outturn fair generally, but poor in two and parts of ten other districts. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding but restricted in parts for want of more rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in four districts. Pasture sufficient except in three districts and parts of six others. Fodder sufficient except in one district and parts of eight others. Prices stationary or fallen in majority of cases.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REC. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *8th October 1918.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1918.

District.		Rainfall in inches				Prices in Seers per 80 Tolas per Rupee.										
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		Inch.	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	1918	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·1	1·6	37·9	36·3	9·4	8·0	7·6	13·1	15·6	15·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	..	1·3	33·5	53·7	9·0	8·8	8·3	17·8	(c) 14·3	13·3	..	9·9	9·7	10·2	(c) 11·6	12·4
	Vizagapatam (L.)	0·2	1·4	19·8	30·0												
	Godavari	0·4	1·6	26·3	31·1	9·5	9·6	8·8	13·3	(a) 10·2	10·2	18·0	8·9	9·7	..	12·8	12·1
	Kistna	0·2	1·0	21·1	24·9	8·3	(c) 8·3	8·4	10·6	(a) 9·0	9·5	14·4	(a) 7·0	7·7	..	9·5	9·5
	Guntur	..	0·5	15·9	22·1	9·7	8·1	8·0	..	9·0	9·5	14·4	(a) 7·0	8·3	15·0	9·3	8·9
Deccan	Kurnool	..	0·9	15·9	19·3	9·0	8·7	8·7	..	9·6	9·6	16·3	(a) 7·7	7·4	15·1	(a) 8·7	8·7
	Panganapalle	..	† 1·5	9·0	† 16·4	..	6·8	4·8	..	..	..	..	8·5	8·0	..	8·0	9·0
	Bellary	0·4	1·4	14·1	15·3	8·1	8·0	8·0	..	7·8	7·8	17·1	8·8	8·8	..	..	..
	Bander	0·4	† 2·7	22·8	† 29·8	..	6·8	6·4	..	..	..	..	10·3	10·3	..	9·5	9·5
	Anantapur	0·3	1·3	13·6	16·3	9·2	8·2	8·4	16·2	10·8	10·8	17·2	7·3	7·0	17·4	7·4	7·0
	Cuddapah	0·1	0·2	12·4	17·6	8·6	8·4	8·4	17·2	10·8	10·9	17·2	8·8	9·1	16·8	8·6	8·8
Carnatic	Nellore	0·3	0·8	10·1	14·8	10·1	7·7	7·6	16·0	(1·0	10·7	14·2	8·8	9·1	16·5	8·5	8·9
	Chingleput	0·8	1·2	15·3	17·9	8·6	7·0	6·6	13·2	11·0	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	1·2	16·0	18·8	7·0	(a) 5·9	5·6	14·6	8·1	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·3	1·1	12·6	20·1	8·9	8·5	8·4	16·2	11·0	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Chittoor	..	1·1	13·1	15·5	9·7	7·6	7·1	17·2	11·2	16·0	..	..	..	14·4	10·0	9·3
	North Arcot	0·3	1·2	15·1	20·5	9·1	7·0	7·0	16·6	11·4	11·5	..	..	..	15·0	11·5	12·3
	Salem	0·3	1·6	13·7	24·3	8·2	8·1	8·0	15·0	11·5	11·6	14·5	9·0	9·0	15·3	9·6	9·5
	Coimbatore	0·6	1·1	7·2	15·1	8·2	8·5	8·5	15·1	8·3	8·2	14·5	7·6	7·7	15·4	8·2	7·7
	Trichinopoly	0·5	1·4	10·0	17·5	8·6	8·2	8·0	16·7	10·3	11·0	15·3	9·1	8·6	15·8	9·1	8·6
South	Tanjore	..	1·3	8·8	17·8	8·5	8·0	8·1	14·8	10·9	10·5	..	..	..	..	9·6	10·4
	Pudukkottai	..	1·2	8·4	17·3	..	8·7	8·7	..	10·6	10·1	..	9·0	9·0	..	9·8	9·3
	Madura	0·4	1·4	8·8	15·0	8·5	8·3	8·3	15·8	8·1	9·2	13·8	8·7	8·8	12·8	7·8	7·6
	Ramnad	0·2	1·0	5·5	11·1	8·3	8·6	8·8	14·7	10·5	10·7	14·4	8·3	8·6	11·8	8·3	9·1
	Tinnevelly	0·2	0·7	1·5	6·7	9·2	8·8	8·8	16·1	9·3	9·3	16·8	8·4	8·4	12·2	8·0	8·1
West Coast	Malabar	2·3	2·3	77·8	102·6	8·8	8·6	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	1·1	2·6	107·7	132·6	9·1	6·3	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·5	2·6	36·6	49·7	..	6·3	6·2	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	0·9	† 3·5	54·8	† 52·5	..	6·6	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	1·6	2·4	35·3	42·6	7·6	6·3	5·1	13·3	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency; L = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1917-18. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figures.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1918 [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

AUDIT ORDER OF THE MADRAS CENTRAL URBAN BANK, LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1918.

The accounts of the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, No. 18, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1918 as audited by M.R.Ry. G. Narasimham, B.A.A., Public Accountant and Auditor, Madras, are passed. Statements showing (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities as approved by the Registrar are appended to this order

2. Although the bank was converted into an apex bank in the year 1916-17, there was not sufficient time for other co-operative societies to take shares in that year. During the year under review, 74 societies joined the bank taking 293 shares of Rs. 100 each and paid calls amounting to Rs. 22,300

3. The fixed deposits held by the bank on the 30th June 1918 was Rs. 28 16 lakhs against Rs 24·24 lakhs on the 30th June 1917. The current deposits rose from Rs 1 30 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 3 13 lakhs at its close There was increase also in the prudential and savings deposits held by the bank. Although there were brisk transactions with the Bank of Madras, the net amount due to that bank on the last day of the year was only Rs. 0 98 lakh. Loans disbursed to societies and to members amounted to Rs. 14·46 lakhs against Rs. 11·65 lakhs in the previous year.

4. Of the total amount of Rs. 57,048 that had to be written off on the 30th June 1917, on account of the 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes held by the bank on that date, a sum of Rs 36 000 only was written off in that year. The bank proposes to write off a sum of Rs 12,000 in the year under review and take the balance to the subsequent year or years. This is approved.

5. The bank earned during the year a net profit of Rs. 39,337-12-1. One-fourth of this amount or Rs. 9,846-14-8 should be carried to the reserve fund It is suggested that this amount may be invested in the Madras Bank or in Post Office Cash Certificates The balance of Rs. 29,540-12-4 together with Rs. 4,736-14-6, the amount carried forward previous year or Rs. 34,277-10-10 is available for distribution as dividend, bonus, etc., under by-law 24. A sum of about Rs. 30,000 will be required for these purposes. After meeting these charges and after adding Rs. 4,000 to the preference share redemption fund, the bank is requested to carry the balance, if any, to the reserve fund. The exact amount that has been added to the reserve should be reported to the Registrar.

6. The best method to enable societies taking shares in the bank on a large scale is still under discussion and the Registrar does not think that the accumulated fund of Rs. 10,000 should yet be utilized in buying up individual shares.

7. The bank continues to maintain its usual level of efficiency in the management of its business and the Directors are once more congratulated on an excellent year's working.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending 30th June 1918.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Deposits and Loans—				1. Deposits repaid—			
Fixed deposits	12,72,812	7	6	Fixed deposits	12,44,124	9	6
Current deposits	22,13,315	2	1	Current deposits	21,46,162	7	8
Societies reserve fund deposits ..	52,745	1	0	Prudential deposits	39,207	5	7
Prudential deposits ..	21,498	3	11	Employees Provident Fund deposits	130	7	5
Savings deposits	10,594	6	0	Savings deposits	19,135	0	6
Employees provident fund ..	1,975	10	1	Societies Reserve Fund deposits ..	22,525	8	8
Bank of Madras (overdraft) ..	28,39,404	6	2	Bank of Madras (Overdraft) ..	30,38,442	14	8
Bank of Madras (loan accepts) ..	84,370	15	10	Do. (loan)	1,01,370	15	10
Total ..	91,07,548	8	1	Total ..	89,90,879	10	11

Receipts—cont.	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Repayments of loans—			
Loans to societies and members ..	8,28,810	8	11
Less refund ..	659	1	8
Total ..	8,34,703	2	8
3. Interest—			
On loans	2,87,964	13	8
Penal interest	2,143	13	4
Total ..	2,90,108	8	10
Rs. A. P.			
Less refund—			
Interest .. 1,612 4 10			
Penal interest .. 10 0 0			
	1,622	12	6
Total ..	2,88,078	12	8
4. Other items— Rs. A. P.			
Interest on reserve fund investments. 7,653 8 8			
Less refund .. 1,670 15 10			
	6,181	8	2
Interest on Government Promissory Notes	8,178	8	0
Interest on fixed deposits with Burma Bank	3,640	0	0
Rs. A. P.			
Entrance fees .. 805 8 0			
Less refund .. 2 8 0			
	403	0	0
Commission 805 8 0			
Less refund 1 11 8			
	834	10	0
Transfer fees	110	0	0
Interest on Employees Provident Fund loans	5	7	4
	10,715	0	6
5. Share capital, ordinary	12,900	0	0
6. Investments withdrawn—			
Fixed deposits with the			
Bank of Madras ..	1,00,000	0	0
Do. Bank of Burma ..	50,000	0	0
Total ..	1,50,000	0	0
7. Adjusting heads—			
Employees Provident Fund loans ..	127	0	0
Stamped cheques	220	14	0
Remittance charges	140	1	0
Interest on Dividend Equalisation fund	624	11	1
Law charges	823	0	0
Suspense	1,32,230	12	4
Preference share capital	100	0	0
Total ..	1,34,560	14	5
Total ..	96,91,523	7	3
Opening cash balance ..	28,360	5	3
Grand Total ..	65,23,784	0	6

Disbursements—cont.	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Loans to societies and members ..	11,56,220	0	6
3. Interest paid—			
Rs. A. P.			
On fixed deposits 1,51,153 13 0			
Less refund .. 110 8 0			
	1,51,043	5	0
Current deposits .. 7348 8 0			
Less refund .. 3,409 11 1			
	3,938	8	4
Sundries reserve Fund deposits ..	13,919	10	0
Overdraft with the Bank of Madras	11,038	8	10
Employees Provident Fund ..	378	3	7
Prudential deposits	930	1	8
Savings deposits	1,332	0	0
Total ..	2,82,378	8	7
4. Furniture and Fittings	788	8	0
5. Investments—			
5½ % war bonds and Post Office cash certificates	83,012	8	0
6. Establishment charges	14,731	4	10
7. Contingent charges—			
Advertisement	346	7	3
Printing and Stationery .. 1,864 13 0			
Less refund .. 8 13 0			
	1,855	3	0
Directors' and Auditors' fees ..	2,420	0	0
Consumption of electricity	181	4	9
Telephone rent and taxes	179	8	0
Rs. A. P.			
Postages 383 10 8			
Less refund .. 0 1 6			
	382	12	2
Miscellaneous .. 626 10 9			
Less refund .. 30 14 0			
	495	12	9
Employees Provident Fund contribution	858	4	8
Total ..	6,852	14	8
8. Miscellaneous rebate	7,594	2	4
9. Adjusting heads—			
Loans against Employees' Provident Fund	256	0	0
Stamped cheques	251	7	0
Remittance charges	378	8	0
Suspense	72,930	2	11
Preference share capital	100	0	0
Rs. A. P.			
Law charges .. 1,033 11 0			
Less refund .. 162 8 0			
	870	3	0
Total ..	74,788	3	0
10. Payments out of profits—			
Reserve Fund	18,500	0	0
Dividend	37,477	10	0
Bonus to employees	1,041	8	0
Total ..	56,818	2	0
Total ..	96,91,523	7	10
Closing cash balance ..	28,261	12	8
Grand Total ..	65,23,784	0	4

Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June 1918.

Profit.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. By interest—			
Actually realised	2,89,373	13	6
Less advance for next year ..	1,047	0	0
Total ..	2,88,043	0	6
Add advance of the previous year ..	1,870	0	4
Add interest accrued and pending (overdue interest omitted) ..	68,877	0	5
Total ..	3,58,790	0	3
Less amount accrued and pending at the end of the previous year ..	60,111	0	0
Total ..	2,98,777	14	10

Loss.	Rs.	A.	P.
To interest on deposits paid ..	1,82,378	8	7
Add amount accrued and pending payment	78,814	1	2
Total ..	2,61,092	9	9
Less amount accrued and pending payment at the end of last year ..	70,857	0	6
Total ..	1,87,135	9	3
Depreciation in the value of Government promissory notes	12,000	0	0
Depreciation on furniture	303	0	1
Establishment	14,731	4	10
Contingencies	4,471	14	0

Profit—cont.	Rs.	A.	P.
2 Other items—			
Amount realised on investments ..	17,554	0	0
Add accrued interest on Reserve Fund investments ..	2,849	1	1
General do. ..	4,014	2	3
Total ..	24,417	4	4
Less accrued interest of the previous year ..	8,331	4	0
Total ..	15,886	0	4
3. Entrance fees	668	0	0
Commission	234	12	9
Transfer fees	113	0	0
Interest on Employees' Provident fund loan	5	12	3
Total ..	918	7	0
Grand Total ..	9,71,830	0	11

Loss—cont.	Rs.	A.	P.
Postage	638	10	0
Miscellaneous	195	12	6
Banks contribution to Employees' Provident fund	362	4	0
Rebate to unions	17,633	3	11
Total ..	65,307	3	7
Net profit ..	39,367	12	1
Total ..	9,71,830	0	11

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ending 30th June 1918.

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cash balance with the cashier ..	23,131	12	8
Postage stamps	20	21	0
Total ..	23,152	7	8
2. Investments—			
Three and a half per cent Government Promissory notes ..	2,08,264	1	8
Less depreciation	40,000	0	0
Total ..	1,68,264	1	8
Five and a half per cent war bonds	1,70,000	0	0
Post office cash certificates (Rs. 7,500)	8,812	8	0
Fixed deposit with the Bank of Madras	18,600	0	0
Total ..	3,65,676	9	8
3. Loans outstanding—			
Overdraft to members ..	52,226	0	0
Loans to members ..	53,220	0	0
Loans to District banks	8,83,900	0	0
Loans to societies	23,00,472	0	0
Total ..	27,89,818	0	0
4. Interest accrued and pending realisation	79,905	11	8
Less amount overdue	32,028	0	4
Total ..	46,877	0	0
5. Adjusting heads—			
Suspense account	504	0	0
Law charges	1,488	2	4
Advances to employees against Provident fund	720	0	0
Stamped cheque books	60	0	0
Advances to staff for war loan ..	250	0	0
Total ..	2,982	12	10
6. Other items—			
Accrued interest on investments, Government paper (General fund)	4,014	2	3
Accrued interest on investments, fixed deposits (Reserve fund) ..	2,849	1	1
Interest on Government paper (Dividend Equalisation fund) ..	843	0	3
Interest on advances to employees on Provident fund ..	5	0	7
Total ..	7,211	14	3
7. Furniture and fittings—			
Original cost	2,263	11	0
Additions during the year ..	786	0	0
	3,050	1	0
Less written off up to date ..	1,528	0	0
Total ..	1,524	0	0
Grand Total ..	41,56,014	0	11

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Authorised and issued capital—			
2,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	0	0
4,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each	4,00,000	0	0
Total ..	6,00,000	0	0
Subscribed capital—			
2,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up ..	2,00,000	0	0
953 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each (calls paid up)	22,900	0	0
Total ..	2,22,900	0	0
2. Borrowings—			
Fixed deposits	23,16,288	5	10
Current deposits	3,12,779	0	0
Societies Reserve fund deposits ..	2,81,203	10	11
Prudential deposits	10,876	10	6
Savings deposits	11,903	0	0
Employees Provident fund deposits	7,806	10	4
Bank of Madras	88,633	5	7
Total ..	38,44,489	0	8
3. Interest on deposits accrued and pending	79,814	1	3
4. Adjusting heads—			
Suspense	62,693	0	11
Interest on prepaid bills ..	7	9	0
Remittance charges	25	0	0
Advance collection of interest pending adjustment	1,047	2	9
Total ..	63,854	0	0
5. Dividend pending payment ..	2,314	4	8
6. Other items—			
Building fund	34,000	0	0
Dividend Equalisation fund ..	22,511	13	3
Rebate to unions	12,032	1	6
Preference Share Redemption fund	8,000	0	0
Total ..	78,503	14	7
7. Reserve fund	1,16,000	0	0
8. Profit and loss account—			
Balance on 30th June 1917 ..	4,734	14	9
Net profit ..	39,367	12	1
Grand Total ..	41,56,014	0	11

Madras, 19th September 1918.

F. R. HEMINGWAY.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

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SUPPLEMENT—

Bill No. 17 of 1918.—The Hindu Marriages Validity Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons (Urdu.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

No. 21 of 1918.

A Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:— I of 1894.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1918.

Substitution of new section for section 54, Act I, 1894. 2. For section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— I of 1894

"54. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, applicable to appeals, no appeal shall lie in any proceedings under this Act to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court of first instance or of appeal, and to His Majesty in Council from that of the High Court." V of 1908.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is twofold:—

Firstly, to secure the right of appeal to the High Court whatever the amount of claim of compensation may be. The amendment is necessitated because the High Court of Bombay has held that, where a claim under Rs. 5,000 in value has been decided by a Court of first instance, an appeal lies to the District Court, in virtue of section 18 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), and the right of appeal given by section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), is thus exhausted, and no further appeal lies to the High Court (See *Sachchidanand* v. *Mayordas* 14 Bombay Law Reporter, 323, and *Ahmedbhoy* vs. *Bowman*, 19 Bombay Law Reporter, 72).

Secondly, to secure the right of appeal to His Majesty in Council. An appeal to His Majesty in Council was allowed in land acquisition proceedings as a matter of course, subject to the provisions of sections 109 and 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (Act V of 1908). But the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held in *Rangoon Botatoung Co., Limited, v. The Collector of Rangoon* (L.R. 38 Indian Appeals, 1917) that in proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act no appeal lay to the Privy Council from the award of the Chief Court of Lower Burma inasmuch as section 54 gave only a special and limited right of appeal to the High Court from the award of the Court, and therefore no further appeal lay to His Majesty in Council. In the light of this pronouncement the High Court of Bombay has also recently held that no appeal lies to His Majesty in Council from its decision under the Land Acquisition Act (*The Special Officer, Saleette Building etc. v Desaibhai*, 24 Bombay Law Reporter, 1134). The proposed amendment is intended to give in express terms a right of appeal to His Majesty in Council—a right which was not doubted and which was often availed of till the decision in the Rangoon case.

BANDRA,
28th *July* 1919.

V. J. PATEL,
Additional Member.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1918. [Price, 1½ as. 9 p.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 13th day of August 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUDGAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODDENTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENGER.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. TROUGHER.
The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AGLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBBARAYANAMURTI NAIDU GARU.
The Hon'ble Sri SOSHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugudu.

NEW MEMBER.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES HERBERT TROUGHER took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Compensation leave to registering officers attending at private residences.

1 *Q.*—(*a*) In view of the fact that registering officers should attend at private residences out of office hours, will the Government be pleased to state whether the registering officers are eligible for compensation leave for the period they spend at private residences?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of granting leave to them with a view to compensate for the overtime work which they are required to perform?

1 *A.*—(*a*) Registering officers are not granted compensation leave for the period they spend at private residences.

(*b*) The proposal does not commend itself to the Government.

Death of a lighthouse-keeper, Tinnevelly district.

2 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a brief account of the death of lightkeeper C. Francis that happened at the Manapad lighthouse, Tinnevelly district, on 26th February 1918?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the lightkeeper when he fell ill requested to be relieved at once with a view to his seeking admission in the General Hospital at Madras for treatment; that it took more than a fortnight for a relief to be ordered; that before the reliever came, Francis expired; that the deceased wished a tombstone to be erected out of his security money which the Presidency Port Officer is not pleased to sanction?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the above?

(*d*) Will the Government be further pleased to issue orders for avoiding delays in such matters?

2 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Lightkeeper Francis was apparently in good health in November 1917 when the Inspector of Lighthouses visited Manapad. On the 5th of February 1918 he wrote to the Presidency Port Officer stating that he was ill and asking to be transferred to Madras where he could get better medical aid. He did

not ask to be relieved of work, but merely for a change of appointment and there was nothing in his application to suggest that immediate relief was necessary on medical grounds. In accordance with his request a transfer was arranged and an order to that effect was issued on the 21st February. Meanwhile, however, Francis sent another application, which reached the Presidency Port Officer on the 21st February in which he stated that his illness was increasing and he asked for relief so as to enable him to proceed to Madras and be admitted into the General Hospital as an in-patient. Orders were issued by telegram on the following day directing his relief, but in the meanwhile the head light-keeper had himself relieved Francis on the 19th of February on the report of the local medical officer.

As regards the erection of a tombstone the property of the late lighthouse keeper, including his security money, is at the disposal of his heirs. It is in no way under the control of the Presidency Port Officer and that officer's sanction to the erection of a tombstone is unnecessary.

(c) & (d) The Government having examined all the facts do not find that there was any undue delay in dealing with the lighthouse keeper's application.

Issue of sovereigns.

3 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Justice* of the 18th June 1918 regarding the sale of sovereigns at increased prices?

(b) Are the Government aware that sovereigns are sold by sowcars at Rs. 19 each and even more sometimes?

(c) Are the Government also aware that the Currency office issued a large number of sovereigns to sowcars at Rs. 15 each in exchange for silver, sometime in April?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to put a stop to sovereigns being sold at more than Rs. 15?

(e) Will the Government also be pleased to arrange to issue necessary instructions not to issue sovereigns to sowcars who are doing regular business on sovereigns, but to issue sovereigns to banks who can issue them to their customers at not more than 20 sovereigns at a time for bona-fide purposes at Rs. 15?

3 *A.*—(a) The Government have perused the article in question.

(b) The Government are aware that sovereigns are being sold at a premium.

(c) Sovereigns were issued from the Currency office in exchange for notes in April 1918, but no discrimination was made as to the identity or occupation of the persons presenting notes for encashment.

(d) & (e) These are not matters which are within the province of the local Government.

A high school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly.

4 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Education in Trichinopoly" in the *Hindu*, dated 26th June 1918, publishing the resolution passed by the Moslem Literary Society of Trichinopoly?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements to open a high school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly out of the eighteen high schools recently sanctioned for the Presidency?

4 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The new schools to which the Honourable Member refers are intended to provide instruction for all classes. At Trichinopoly there is already an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans under private management and the Government have approved a proposal to take over the institution under departmental control and develop it suitably. Arrangements for its transfer to Government are in progress.

Land customs on the Karaikal frontier.

5 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu*, dated 26th June 1918, headed "Karaikal Land Customs"?

(b) For reasons explained in the article, will the Government be pleased to arrange to abolish the land customs and bring sea customs into force in the interests of all concerned?

5 *A.*—(a) The Government have perused the article.

(b) The question of improving the Customs arrangements on the frontiers of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency is engaging the attention of Government.

Tuticorin water-supply scheme.

6 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the experiment of water-works for Tuticorin at Moraippanad is successful;

(b) if so, whether protected water-supply can be given under present conditions within a reasonable period of, say, five years;

(c) if not, will it not be feasible to give Tuticorin a supply similar to the one that is now under execution for Rámeśvaram as such supply should be possible to get from the fresh water area near Alangaraithatta?

6 *A.*—The tests conducted show that an adequate supply will be available at Moraippanad: but it is not possible to say when the works will be completed. According to expert opinion the scheme of supply from wells sunk in the sandy area near Tuticorin is not practicable.

Closure of a public pathway in Trichinopoly.

7 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. T. C. Thangavelu Pillai, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, has submitted to Government a copy of the resolution passed by the citizens of Trichinopoly in a public meeting held on the 16th June 1918 protesting against the action of the headmaster, Aryan secondary school, in closing the public pathway leading to the western side of the Bathway Godown lane, Trichinopoly?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take the necessary action?

7 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A report has been called for.

The Vellore Taluk Board and Muhammadan elementary schools.

8 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to a resolution passed at the North Arcot Moslem Educational Conference held at Vellore in February last, are the Government aware that the taluk board of Vellore amalgamated some of the Moslem elementary schools under the control of the board with those of the Hindus against the wishes of the Moslems of the locality?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order the said taluk board not to do so in future?

8 *A.*—(*a*) The Government understand that the Muhammadan school at Pallikonda has been combined with the Hindu school there, a special Muhammadan teacher being provided to teach Urdu as second language to Muhammadan children. The Government have no further information.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local body.

Board Sessional school, North Arcot.

9 *Q.*—In view of the limited number of qualified elementary school teachers in the North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to retain the Board Sessional school, started as a temporary measure, as a permanent institution?

9 *A.*—The matter is for the consideration and decision of the Vellore taluk board. The Government do not propose to interfere.

A Muhammadan officer as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a Muhammadan as a Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction to help and advise the Director on all matters affecting Moslem education?

10 *A.*—The Government are not, as at present advised, prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Encouragement of Muhammadan education.

11 *Q.*—With reference to the recommendations made to the Government by the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Vellore, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of

(*a*) reserving a certain number of seats in Government and other aided colleges for Moslem students specially as is done in Bengal;

(*b*) increasing the number and scale of Government scholarships awarded to Moslem students in colleges;

(*c*) affording special facilities to Moslem students studying in law, medical, engineering and agricultural colleges by instituting scholarships on a liberal scale; and

(*d*) establishing hostels in schools and colleges where a sufficient number of Moslem students attend?

11 *A.*—(*a*) The question of reserving seats has already been considered and the Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary, particularly in view of the recent establishment of a Muhammadan College.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government consider that the provision of scholarships for Muhammadans in Arts Colleges and in the Law, Medical and Engineering Colleges is sufficient. They will, however, watch the development of the Muhammadan College and take such action in regard to scholarships as may prove necessary.

No scholarships are at present awarded at the Agricultural College and the Government do not consider that any need be created specially for Muhammadans.

(*d*) The Government are prepared to consider any specific proposals for the establishment of hostels whether for Muhammadans or others.

Water-tax in the Chingleput municipality.

12 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government have consented to postpone the collection of water-tax in the Chingleput municipality until supply of water is commenced?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to approve the proposal made by the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, some time last year to suspend collection of water-tax until the supply of water is actually made?

12 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are unable to approve the suggestion. There is no similarity between the conditions existing at Tuticorin and those of Chingleput. The scheme for the supply of water to Tuticorin is very much larger and more costly than that for Chingleput, and, unless the Council builds up a reserve fund towards the capital cost, it will be unable to carry the project through.

Tuticorin Municipal hospital.

12 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware

(i) that the Municipal hospital of Tuticorin is situated in the most congested part of the town and in the busiest thoroughfare called Great Cotton Road;

(ii) that the hospital building is in a dilapidated condition and old-fashioned; and,

(iii) that the whole ground of the hospital is damp and water-logged?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make immediate arrangements to acquire land in the Victoria Extension road for the construction of a new hospital?

(c) If the Government find it difficult to provide funds for the construction of a hospital at present, will the Government be pleased to provide a sufficient sum to acquire the site?

12 A.—(a) The Government understand the facts to be approximately as alleged.

(b) & (c) The Government have received no proposals from the municipal council with regard to the construction of a new hospital near the Victoria Extension road and are unable to consider the question of financial assistance in the absence of a definite scheme.

Report of committee for inspection of food arrangements at railway stations.

14 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report of the committee for the inspection of Indian refreshments at the railway platforms has been received? If so, will the Government be pleased to place it on the table?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to state when they are likely to receive the same?

14 A.—(a) The report by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways and M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar of Negapatam on the subject has not yet been received.

(b) The Government understand that the inspection is almost completed and that the report may be expected shortly.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

15 Q.—Is it a fact that a large number of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs sent a memorial to the Government regarding the reorganization of the Judicial Department, and, if so, how many Sub-Judges and Munsifs, and will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in the matter?

15 A.—Memorials from 21 Sub-Judges and 72 District Munsifs regarding the recommendations of the Public Services Commission for the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service have been received by Government and will be considered in connexion with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

Pay of peons in District Munsifs' and sub-Judges' offices.

16 Q.—In view of the fact that the Government has increased the pay of the process-service establishment, will the Government be pleased also to increase the pay of the court peons and court keepers attached to the munsif and sub-courts?

16 A.—The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

17 Q.—With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1918 saying that the proposals in regard to the reorganization of the Judicial Department were complete and would be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the next month, will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals have since been sent up and, if so, when?

17 A.—The Government of India were addressed on the subject on the 8th August 1918.

Revision of pay of Port officers.

18 Q.—(a) Is there a proposal now before Government for revising the scale of pay of Port officers in this Presidency?

(b) In refixing the scale, will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the scale recently sanctioned for the Madras Pilot Service, who also draw an overtime allowance?

(c) In view of the exceptional local circumstances prevailing in some of the ports such as Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Negapatam, will the Government be pleased to attach a local allowance payable to the Port officers serving at these ports?

18 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government do not consider it necessary to make such a distinction as is suggested by the Honourable Member.

Authorizing Port officers to survey sea-damaged cargo, etc.

19 Q.—In view of G.O. No. 200, Public (Marine), dated 12th June 1918, will the Government be pleased to authorize the Port officers in this Presidency to survey sea-damaged cargo also and grant certificates, cancelling paragraph 28 of the Madras Port Manual?

19 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

A Moslem leader and the Tiruppattur Munsif.

20 Q.—With reference to my question at the meeting of the Council held on 12th February 1918 regarding "Insult to a Moslem Leader" and the Government's reply thereto that the matter had been referred to the High Court, will the Government be pleased to state how the matter has been disposed of?

20 A.—The High Court after due inquiry saw no need to take any action.

Inspection of coast light stations by Port officers.

21 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to say if paragraph 12 of G.O. No. 245, Marine, dated 8th April 1896, holding Port officers responsible for inspecting coast light stations is still in force ?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the Presidency Port Officer by a departmental order has prohibited such inspection by Port officers ?

(*c*) Is it within the power of the Presidency Port Officer to pass such an order ?

21 *A.*—(*a*) The orders in question are in force.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government will inquire.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Splitting up of taluk boards, Godavari and Kistna districts.

22 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a request has been made by the Taluk Board of Cocanada for the separate constitution of a taluk board for the Cocanada taluk, Godavari district, and whether a similar request has been made for the separate constitution of a taluk board for the Ramachandrapuram taluk, Godavari district ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the questions favourably ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state when the taluk board for the Bhimavaram division, Kistna district, is likely to be constituted ?

22 *A.*—(*a*) No such request has been received from the Cocanada taluk board.

(*b*) The President of the Godavari district board has been asked, along with other presidents, whether there are any taluk boards in his district which in his opinion are unwieldy and could with advantage be made into smaller units.

(*c*) The question of the bifurcation of the Kistna district and the formation of new revenue divisions and taluks therein is still under consideration. After this question is settled, the question of the reconstitution of all the taluk boards including Bhimavaram will be considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" With reference to the constitution of a separate taluk board for the Bhimavaram division, the Government say that it depends upon the question of the bifurcation of the Kistna district. May I know when this question is likely to be settled ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew :—" The matter is under reference to the Board of Revenue and as soon as the Board make their report we are ready to carry it out, if funds permit. I cannot give a definite date, but I trust it will be before long."

Electorate to taluk boards

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of voters in each taluk board area in the Presidency on the 1st April 1917 and also on the 1st April 1918 and the voting qualifications for each area ?

23 *A.*—The property qualification for voters prior to 1918 is shown in the schedule to G.O. No. 1668 L.S. dated 10th November 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The qualification was reduced to the possession of property of an annual rental value of Rs. 20 for all taluk board areas in notification No. 75 published at page 34 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1918. Information in regard to the number of voters in each taluk board area on 1st April 1917 and on 1st April 1918 is not available. It has been called for and will be laid on the Editors' Table as soon as it is received.

Water applications in delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of land in each of the delta taluks of the Public Works divisions in the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts and in regard to which applications for water for the first crop were rejected in the official years 1916–17, 1917–18 and in 1918–19 ?

24 *A.*—The information asked for has been called for from the local officers and will be furnished when received.

Prices of food-grains.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts in this Presidency normal, warning and scarcity rates prevailed on the 1st August 1918 in regard to principal food-grains ?

25 *A.*—The following statement will be laid on the table :—

Principal food-grains.	Number of districts in which normal rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.	Number of districts in which the rates ranged between normal and warning.	Number of districts in which warning rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.	Number of districts in which the rates ranged between warning and scarcity.	Number of districts in which scarcity rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.
Rice ..	1	21	1	2	..
Ragi ..	5	16	..	2	..
Cholam ..	..	4	..	6	2
Cumbu ..	..	10	..	5	..

Adequacy of stock of food-grains and their export.

26 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the stocks available in each district on the 1st August 1918 of the principal food-grains, namely, rice, ragi, cholam and cumbu ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how much of the stocks available are required for local consumption in each district till the next harvest or till December 1918 and how much may be made available for export outside the district?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the export of the food-grains from this Presidency to stations outside the Presidency has been prohibited? If so, when and of what articles?

28 *A.*—(a) & (b) The Government are not in possession of this information which could only be obtained by taking a grain census.

(c) The export of all food-grains from this Presidency to the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State and the north of India was prohibited on 27th May 1918 with the exception of rice from Cocanada to Bombay. The question how far this prohibition may be further relaxed is now under consideration.

Control of prices of food-grains.

27 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any request has been made by the Collectors of districts for controlling the prices of food-grains or acquiring the stocks? If so, in what districts such request been made?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement on the situation that has arisen on account of high prices now prevailing in the Presidency and what action the Government propose taking in the matter besides what has been done already?

27 *A.*—(a) The Collector of South Kanara has asked that he should be vested with power to acquire stocks of food-grains and thereby control the local prices. No similar request has been received from any other Collector.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918 which furnishes the information required.

Stocks of articles of clothing and control of their prices.

28 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any estimate of the stocks of yarn and articles of clothing available in this Presidency has been made? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the available stocks on the 1st August 1918 and also to state how long they are likely to last?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the great scarcity and of high prices of all articles of clothing, Government contemplate taking any action, and, if so, the steps proposed to be taken?

28 *A.*—(a) A rough estimate of the stocks of piece-goods was taken on 5th July 1918 and shows the following results:—

Grey, unbleached—20,834,000 yards.
White, bleached—16,497,000 yards.
Coloured, printed or dyed—22,951,000 yards.
Fents—421,000 yards.

The Government have not sufficient data on which to state how long these stocks will last. They have no information as to stocks of yarn.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Admissions to the Medical and Engineering Colleges and Schools.

29 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received in 1918 for admission and the number actually admitted into

(1) the Medical College and the Medical schools in this Presidency;
(2) the Engineering College, Madras, and the Engineering Schools, Vizagapatam; and
(3) the Arts colleges in this Presidency?

(b) Has a Medical school in Bellary been started? If not, when is it likely to be started?

29 *A.*—(a) (1) & (2) The following statement gives the information desired:—

	Number of applications for admission	Number admitted
The Medical College and Medical Schools ..	2,096	375
The Engineering College and the Engineering School at Vizagapatam.	702	164

(3) The Government regret that they are not in a position to furnish reliable statistics.

(b) The Medical School at Bellary has not been started, as the Surgeon-General advised that until the hospital there is enlarged and improved there would not be sufficient clinical material for a medical school. It cannot at present be said when it will be started. In lieu of this medical school, classes for third and fourth-year students have been opened at Madura and special stipends tenable at Vizagapatam Medical School have been sanctioned for Telugu and Kanarese students belonging to the Ceded districts.

Allotment of the Imperial grant for elementary education.

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a decision has been come to in regard to the allotment of the Imperial grant of 5½ lakhs of rupees for elementary education?

30 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Formation of a Telugu regiment.

31 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of the recruits from the Telugu districts being formed into a Telugu regiment or regiments? Are there any proposals now in the matter under consideration?

31 *A.*—The proposal to form a regiment from the Northern Circars is under discussion with the military authorities.

Proposed scale of water-rates.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how much land in the Gödavari, Kistna and Guntür districts coming under sections B, C and D of the Appendix I to the Board's Standing Order No. 4 falls under groups I, II and III as suggested in notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, published at page 757 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd July 1918;

(*b*) how much land coming under sections G and H of Appendix I to the Board's Standing Order No 4 falls under groups I, II and III as suggested in notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, published at page 757 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 23rd July 1918;

(*c*) what is the probable amount of revenue derived by the adoption of the new water-rates proposed in the above notification?

32 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Regarding the proposed scale of new water-rates, the answer of the Government is 'the Government are not in possession of the information asked for.' May I ask the Government whether they will call for this information?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I am afraid that to obtain the information which the Honourable Member asks for will mean an elaborate inquiry and will take a very long time. It is only on that ground that it is not possible for us to call for that information. When the Honourable Member's resolution is debated we shall be able to give him further details why it is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

Development of sandalwood oil industry.

33 *Q.*—With reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman on the budget for 1918–19, made at the meeting of the Council on the 6th April 1918 about sandalwood oil (published on page 701 of the Proceedings), will the Government be pleased to state the policy they intend to pursue towards developing that industry?

33 *A.*—A special officer has been deputed to collect information regarding the trade in sandalwood. The Government await his report before coming to a final decision.

Development of subsidiary and technical and industrial education.

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what practical steps they have taken since the outbreak of the war to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by it

(*a*) for starting new industries,

(*b*) for improving existing industries, and

(*c*) for imparting technical and industrial education?

34 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports of the Department of Industries published since 1914.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

35 *Q.*—With reference to statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in the course of his reply to my resolution regarding reorganization of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service moved at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd November 1916 (published on pages 221 and 222 of the Proceedings) and with reference to my question No. 5a at the meeting of the 22nd May 1917 and question No 8 of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the meeting of the 12th February 1918 and the answers thereto will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch) the revision of salary of its members, and the making of temporary courts permanent?

35 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No 17. As regards the revision of salary, the Government propose to consider the matter along with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs and their establishments.

36 *Q.*—With reference to my resolution No. XIX moved at the meeting of the Council on the 14th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of giving effect to that portion of the resolution accepted by Government for giving additional powers to Subordinate Judges and District Munsif over their establishments?

36 *A.*—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Opening of a fourth form in a school, Tiruvallur.

37 *Q.*—With reference to the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction referred to in the correspondence published at page 7 of the *Indian Patriot* of the 5th July 1918, headed "The C.C.C.H. School, Tiruvellur", will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what were "the present circumstances which do not justify the opening in that school of forms higher than in the third" referred to in the said Proceedings of the Director,

(b) whether the circumstances included the probable withdrawal of students from the mission school in that place,

(c) whether, in view of the matters stated in the correspondence, the Government will be pleased to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to cancel his former order and sanction the opening of the fourth form in that school, and

(d) whether the Hindu and Muhammadan students in the Christian Mission High School will be given the option of not attending the classes for religious instruction?

37 A.—(a) The smallness of the town suggests that there is no need for two high schools in it. The higher classes of the mission high school are by no means full. Very few, if any, boys are going from Tiruvallur to Madras or elsewhere for high school education, while a considerable number are coming to Tiruvallur from the surrounding villages.

(b) Yes, it was anticipated that some pupils would be withdrawn from the mission school with the result that there would be two sets of small high school classes in the town involving ultimately an unnecessary additional charge on public funds and increased difficulty in staffing high school classes which, in view of the opening of the new board secondary schools, is at this time particularly to be avoided.

(c) The Government are not prepared to instruct the Director of Public Instruction as requested. No request for a reconsideration of the Director of Public Instruction's order has been received from the manager of the school.

(d) The policy of the mission is, it is understood, to accord sympathetic consideration to any application for exemption from religious instruction, based upon conscientious grounds: but as a matter of fact no parent or bona fide guardian of any boy in the school has applied for such exemption.

Inquiry into economic condition of ryots in South Arcot.

38 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd November 1916 and the promise of the Government thereat to make a further inquiry into the economic condition of the South Arcot district, with special reference to the indebtedness of the ryots, and with reference to G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated the 4th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay the report of the further inquiry on the table?

38 A.—The report is contained in G.O. No. 601, Revenue, dated 12th February 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Settlement parties and their programme.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) how many settlement parties are at present working in the Presidency,

(b) how they are distributed over the Presidency, giving the headquarter station of each settlement officer; and

(c) what their programme of work, if any, during the current year and the next five years is?

39 A.—(a) & (b)—

Number of party.	Districts in which the parties are working.	Headquarters of each party.
I	Tanjore.	Tanjore.
II	South Arcot and North Arcot.	Cuddalore.
III	Bellary	Bellary.
IV	Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura	Madura.
V	Ganjam and Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.

In addition a special settlement officer is making a preliminary investigation in the Nilgiri and Malabar-Wynaad with headquarters at Ootacamund.

(c) A provisional programme of work is laid on the table.*

Assessment of backyards in Tanjore.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what the number of backyards exceeding 25 cents in the Tanjore district is;

(b) when the practice began of assessing backyards,

(c) for what crops the assessment is levied;

(d) what the total amount collected as assessment on backyards for fasli 1327 is;

(e) whether it was included in the budget items of the budget for 1917–18;

(f) whether it is included in the budget items of the budget for 1918–19 and, if so, under what head?

40 A.—The information is not available.

Creation of the new Secretariat.

41 Q.—(a) With reference to G.O. No. 2466, Revenue, dated the 29th June 1918, will the Government be pleased to state

(1) what is the total annual additional cost incurred by the Government on account of the new branch of the Secretariat constituted thereby;

* Vide Appendix I on page 715 infra.

(2) whether it is intended to make it a permanent arrangement;
(3) from what items in the budget estimate the Government propose to meet the extra expenditure;
(4) when the proposal to constitute a new Secretariat was made;
(5) whether the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India has been obtained for the same; and
(6) why the matter was not placed either before the Finance Committee or at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table?

41 *A.*—As was stated in the press communiqué, dated the 29th June 1918, the new branch of the Secretariat has been created to deal with work connected with the War and is mainly a consequence of the resolutions of the Conference which was held at Delhi at the end of April last. The matter could not, therefore, be placed either before the Finance Committee or at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council, as the proposal had not then arisen. The additional annual cost of the department, which is on a temporary basis, has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is estimated at about Rs 40,000 a year, against which will be set the saving of part of the cost of the temporary Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, for whom Rs. 31,560 was provided in the budget estimates for 1918–19. Any excess cost will be met by reappropriation. As the scheme was within the financial competence of this Government, the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State was not necessary and consequently there is no correspondence to be laid on the table.

Cultivation of a variety of paddy in Tanjore

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether they are aware that in the last harvest season in the Tanjore district the yield from lands cultivated with the newly imported variety of paddy known as "Kuruvaikumba" was very far below the average and quite contrary to all expectations based on (pulli) estimates formed with the crops standing on the land and much of the grain turned out to be chaff and in most of the cases the outturn falling much lower than 2 to 4 annas; and
(b) whether they will be pleased to have the matter investigated by their experts in the Agricultural Department?

42 *A.*—(a) The Government have no information.
(b) A report will be called for from the Director of Agriculture.

Appointment of instructors in physical training

43 Q.—With reference to the discussion on my resolution regarding appointment of instructors in physical training moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 13th March 1917, and the assurance given by His Excellency the Governor as published at page 555, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps have been taken to secure the services of competent instructors in physical training in schools and colleges and generally to give effect to the policy of extending physical education?

43 *A.*—A post of Assistant Physical Director has been created for a period of two years and arrangements have been made under which Mr. Noehren gives, instead of one-third, at least half his time to the service of Government.
Mr Noehren has been actively engaged in giving lectures and demonstrations to teachers, in training gymnastic instructors and in touring, and proposals for further measures for the improvement of gymnastic instructors are now under consideration.

Exchange value of the rupee

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give the exchange value of the rupee as it prevailed in Madras during each quarter of the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and the first two quarters of 1918?

44 *A.*—The only information officially available relates to the rates at which Bills and Telegraphic transfers on Madras were drawn by the Secretary of State in London, and the statement placed on the table* shows for each month from January 1914 to June 1918 the highest rate, the lowest rate, and the average of these two rates.

Exchange compensation allowances

45 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) whether they have considered the question of the desirability and necessity of continuing the payment of exchange compensation allowance to the European and Anglo-Indian servants of the Government;
(2) whether they have made any recommendations to the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject and, if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the papers on the table?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider and examine the question?

* Vide Appendix II on page 718 infra.

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)*

45 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to rule VII in Government of India Resolution No. 2422-Ex., Finance and Commerce, dated 31st May 1897, and to Government of India Resolution, Finance Department, No. 1175-F.E., dated 30th October 1917. The compensation for exchange allowance depends on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange for each quarter falls short of the privileged rate of exchange, viz., 1s 6*d.* per rupee. Owing to the rise in the average demand rate of exchange, the rate of compensation for exchange allowance paid to Government servants has already much diminished, and if that average rate amounts to 1s. 6*d.* the rupee for the rest of the current quarter the compensation for exchange allowance will automatically cease. In these circumstances the Government see no reason to take the action suggested.

Imposition of a penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission to secondary schools

46 Q.—With reference to my questions No. 155 at the meeting of the Council on the 21st November 1916 and No 162 at the meeting of the Council on the 20th November 1917 and the answers thereto, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of the amendment of rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules on the recommendations of the Conference appointed by the Government to discuss educational questions, especially with regard to the imposition of penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools and the abolition thereof?

46 *A.*—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Publication of Report on Indian Constitutional reforms in vernaculars.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the publication, in all the vernaculars of the Presidency, of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy?

47 *A.*—Vernacular translations of a summary of the report are under preparation. The Government do not at present propose to arrange for the publication of the report *in extenso* in the vernaculars.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Provision of house sites for Panchamas in Tanjore

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they have received a memorial from the landholders of the Tanjore district objecting to the acquisition of the house sites now occupied by their *Pannja* farm-servants; and

(ii) whether they have passed orders on the same?

48 *A.*—More than one memorial has been received. The Government have informed the memorialists that their representations will receive due consideration.

Licensing steamer companies to touch at Tirumullavasal.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the reply to question No. 14 put at the meeting of the Council on the 3rd April 1918,

(i) whether they are aware of the great difficulty in procuring railway wagons for the transport of rice from Shiyali to Colombo; and

(ii) whether they will therefore issue licences to steamer companies, other than the B.I.S.N. whose steamers touch at Negapatam, to enable them to call at Tirumullavasal?

49 *A.*—(i) The Government are not aware that there is any special difficulty in procuring wagons at Shiyali. The Director of Civil Supplies has been invested with the power to grant priority certificates in order to give precedence to essential traffic and, in case of difficulty, application should be made to him.

(ii) No licence is necessary to enable the steamships of any company to call at the port of Thirumullavasal.

Extensions of service to officers on Rs. 200 and above.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the name, age and designation of the officers of the Judicial Department on Rs. 200 and above and of Deputy Collectors in the Land Revenue Department who were retired or were given extensions during the last three years ending 31st July?

50 *A.*—A statement of officers on Rs 200 per mensem and above in the Judicial Department and of deputy collectors in the Land Revenue Department who were retired or were granted extensions of service during the three years ending 31st July 1918 is laid on the table.*

Refusal of grant to a girls' school, Kumbakonam.

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the grounds on which they refused the usual Government teaching grant to the Saraswati Patasala Girls' School at Kumbakonam for the year ending 31st March 1918?

51 *A.*—The Government saw no reason to treat the Sri Saraswati Patasala for girls at Kumbakonam differently from the other institutions under the management of the Theosophical Educational Trust.

* Vide Appendix III on page 717 infra.

Reorganisation of the Provincial Judicial service.

52 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 8 put at the meeting of the Council on the 12th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what further action has been taken in the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service?

52 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 17.

War allowance to clerks in Government service.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether at present an extra allowance is given in any department either by the Local Government or the Government of India to the poorer clerks in Government service in consideration of high war prices; and

(ii) whether any such proposal is under consideration by this Government for any department?

53 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 526, Financial, dated the 26th June 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

The conduct of a police officer in Madras City.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence published on page 6 of the *Hindu* newspaper of the 3rd May 1918 under the heading "The Police and Women";

(ii) whether there is any legislative provision authorizing police officers to compel the occupants of a carriage to come out and put them to inconvenience out of consideration for the animal drawing the carriage;

(iii) whether Government will take steps to prevent a recurrence of the complaint made?

54 A.—(i) The Government have seen the correspondence.

(ii) The Honourable Member is referred to sections 92 and 53 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

(iii) The Government consider that no action is required.

Introduction of the forest village system in certain areas, Coimbatore.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they have received a memorial from the villagers of Sinnathadagam, Nanjundapuram, Virapandi and Anaikatti, Coimbatore taluk, objecting to the introduction of the forest village system into their village forests;

(ii) whether orders have been passed thereon; and

(iii) whether pending the passing of orders the introduction of the forest village system will be held in abeyance?

55 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) & (iii) Orders were passed on the memorial on 25th June 1918.

Terms of working of the Tanjore District Board Railway line.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether the District Board of Tanjore has made a representation on the subject of the proportion of the gross receipts claimed by the South Indian Railway Company for working the railway line of the board;

(ii) what is the proportion fixed by the model agreement;

(iii) whether orders have been passed on the representation; and

(iv) whether the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi line is worked on the same system as the Mayavaram-Arantangi line or in accordance with the model agreement?

56 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The model agreement is still under consideration and final orders have not yet been passed thereon.

(iii) Not yet. The matter is under the consideration of the Railway Board.

(iv) The Nidamangalam-Mannargudi line is being worked on the same terms as the Mayavaram-Mutupet section.

Persons convicted of offences and enlistment.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether any orders have been issued directing magistrates to offer pardon to persons convicted of offences on condition of their enlisting themselves as soldiers; and

(ii) whether the orders will be laid on the table?

57 A.—No such orders have been issued.

Government grant to the Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee of the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund receive an annual grant of Rs. 600 from Government;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the committee refuse to permit Indians to become subscribing members so long as they wear the *khaki*, and that they insist on their wearing trousers and European dress to be eligible for membership; and

(c) whether they will consider the advisability of withdrawing the grant?

58 A.—(a) The Nilgiri Library is in receipt of a temporary annual grant of Rs. 600.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons.

59 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly state

(*a*) why a retired Indian Medical Service officer is appointed as Inspector-General of Prisons;

(*b*) whether an Indian Medical Service officer in regular service cannot be appointed for the office, his place being given to one in Provincial Service; and

(*c*) whether the retired officer is now permitted to draw the full pay of the office in addition to the pension he draws?

59 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) No Indian Medical Service officer suitable for the post of Inspector-General of Prisons could be spared without detriment to the public service. The officer who has been appointed was selected as the most suitable officer available. Although he is on the retired list, he volunteered to return to active duty at the commencement of the war and has been in service ever since.

(*c*) Yes.

Extensions of service to officers.

60 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government received instructions either from the Secretary of State for India or from the Governor-General in Council that extensions of service should not be granted to officers when they are about to retire except on indisputable public grounds?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly give the names of persons to whom they have given extensions since the receipt of the order, with such public grounds in the case of each?

60 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy * of the latest instructions on the subject which are embodied in article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to give the information desired.

A Coroner for Madras City.

61 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of the restoration of the Coroner's appointment for the City of Madras?

61 *A.*—The Government do not consider the restoration of the Coroner's office to be necessary.

The case of a policeman.

62 *Q.*—(*a*) Did the Government peruse the article headed "Policeman stabs himself (suicide case)" appearing in page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated 10th June 1918?

(*b*) Are the statements given there, regarding recognition of his good services, correct?

(*c*) Was his promotion ever overlooked?

(*d*) If the answer to clause (*c*) is in the affirmative, will the Government kindly state the cause for overlooking his claims for promotion?

62 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

List of persons who have rendered war services.

63 *Q.*—With reference to the list containing the names of persons who have done valuable service in connexion with the war till August 1917, appearing in page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated 8th June 1918, will the Government kindly state whether it contains all the names brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Madras Government, or only a few names?

63 *A.*—As correspondence on the subject of such recommendations is confidential, the information sought cannot be supplied.

Establishment attached to the Sivaganga estate.

64 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly lay on the table a proposition statement giving a list of persons to be employed for the management of the Sivaganga zamindari with their pay, which to my question No. 8, dated 3rd April 1918, they answered was not then complete?

64 *A.*—A statement of the establishment which the Court of Wards propose to employ in the Sivaganga estate is laid on the table.†

Passport to Dr. T. M. Nayar.

65 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government kindly publish the medical certificate produced by Doctor Nayar for getting passport to go to England for treatment?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state which medical officer gave the certificate?

65 *A.*—The Government are in possession of a certificate signed by an Indian Medical Service officer as to the condition of Doctor Nayar's health, but must decline to publish it as it is a confidential document.

Notifications inviting applications for appointments from particular castes.

66 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government perused the notifications inviting applicants for appointments, made by the Registrar of Madura and the Revenue Divisional Officer of Peddapur in pages 1040 and 1041, respectively, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd July 1918, and by the Collector of Anantapur in the *Madras Mail*, dated 5th July 1918?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state whether such notifications, inviting candidates only from particular castes, are authorized by the Government?

* Vide Appendix IV on page 718 infra.

† Vide Appendix V on page 719 infra.

(c) Will the Government kindly issue orders that officers inviting applicants for appointments, should not state in future that any one particular community alone should respond to the notification?

66 *A.*—(a) The Government have now perused the notifications in question.

(b) & (c) The Honorable Member's attention is drawn to Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) under which it is a standing instruction of the Government that the appointments in any district should be distributed among the several castes. The Government presume that the object of the officers who issued these advertisements was to enable them to comply with this direction and they see no reason to take the action which is suggested.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Removal of a student from the Engineering College.

67 *Q.*—(a) Is it a fact that the student T. D. Krishnaswami Mudali, L. 346, 1917, of the Lower Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Madras, was, after he has duly completed his three years' course, struck off the list in his class?

(b) Were charges duly framed against him and was opportunity given as required to explain why his name should not be struck off the list before his name was so struck off?

(c) Is it true that the student applied more than once to be given such an opportunity?

67 *A.*—(a) The student in question was struck off the list in his class for malpractices in a college examination.

(b) The Government are not aware of any rule governing inquiry into cases of this kind. They are, however, satisfied that sufficient and impartial inquiry was made and that the student was given every opportunity of proving his innocence.

(c) Yes. his petitions were disposed of by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Lands classified as irrigable dry in the Gódávari delta.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copy of G.O. No. 541 I, dated 11th September 1915, which is quoted by the Public Works Department officers in the Gódávari delta as authority for refusing water for lands classified as irrigable dry in the last resettlement as it does not appear to have been published in the Fort St. George or the district gazettes or issued as a press communiqué?

68 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to place on the table the Government Order because it is largely out of date. The localisation of the irrigable ayacut of the Godávari Western Delta is at present under inquiry by a special staff.

Place at which list should be paid.

69 *Q.*—With reference to Government answer to question No. 28 asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, has the attention of the Government been drawn to resolution No. 16–A passed at the Twelfth Godávari District Conference held at Rajole from which it would appear that a relaxation of the rule was made in the Gódávari district in favour of a certain lanka lease-holder and, if so, the circumstances under which that relaxation has been permitted may be stated?

69 *A.*—The Government have received a copy of the resolution. They have no information as to the alleged relaxation of the rule referred to, but will call for a report.

Water-readings in the channels of Gódávari delta.

70 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why the publication of the statement of water-readings in the several channels of the Gódávari delta published in June 1915 has not been continued thereafter and whether they will be pleased to order its regular publication at least during first crop cultivation season hereafter on account of its usefulness as a permanent record for reference?

70 *A.*—Considerable expenditure and increase in press staffs would be necessary to permit of the statements referred to being published regularly. The Government do not consider that the advantages obtainable from the publication of these statistics would be commensurate with the cost.

Tahsildar's powers to dispose of water applications in certain cases.

71 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Tahsildars are not now empowered to directly dispose of applications for water for the first crop when a wet crop is raised in a field classified at the last joint inspection as irrigable dry and above an commandable by a certain pipe of certain channel in the Gódávari delta and whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that this restriction is felt as a hardship both by the taluk officers and the agriculturists alike and whether Government will be pleased to empower Tahsildars to deal with such applications hereafter without the intervention of the Public Works Department as prayed for in the last Gódávari District Conference?

71 *A.*—The Government have no information that the transfer of the disposal of water applications from Tahsildars to Executive Engineers has caused any hardship. The subject will, however, be further considered when the permanent localisation of the irrigable area in the Gódávari Western and Kistna Eastern deltas, now in progress, has been completed.

15TH AUGUST 1918.] (Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

Extension of irrigation to Cerunga and Polavaram islands.

72 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates for the extension of irrigation to Cerunga and Polavaram islands of the Gódavari which would appear to have been submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation towards the end of 1915–16 were sanctioned and, if so, when the works may be expected to be undertaken ?

72 A.—The estimates for the Polavaram island project have been returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision. Those for the Cerunga island project will be taken up after the Polavaram island project is disposed of.

Remodelling of channels in Gódavari deltas.

73 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the channels which have been remodelled in the three deltas of the Gódavari district in 1916–17 and 1917–18 and the approximate outlay incurred during the said period ?

73 A.—The Government have not got the information asked for, but will call for it.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Levy of profession-tax on pensions.

74 Q.—(a) Has the Government perused a letter published in the correspondence columns of the *Hindu*, dated 24th June 1918, under the headline "A Suggestion" and signed by Mr. Sundara Rao, pensioner, bringing to the notice of the authorities and of the public that, while pensioners in Presidency towns are not assessed to profession-tax on their pensions, pensioners in the mufassal are assessed to profession-tax on their pensions, and giving his reasons for amending the law in such a manner as to place the pensioners in the mufassal on a footing of equality with the pensioners in the Presidency towns ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to so amend the District Municipalities Act as to relieve the pensioners in the mufassal of the burden of such municipal taxation on their pensions unless it is found that the pensioners actually pursue some trade or calling in their places of residence ?

74 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion will be examined.

Control of sale of arrack & toddy in municipal areas.

75 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an "editorial note" appearing in the *Hindu* of the 28th June 1918, in which the fact of the Government accepting the programme of arrangements submitted by the Salem Municipal Council for the control of the sale of arrack and toddy in that town has been announced and urging on the other municipalities the importance of submitting similar programmes to Government and achieving similar results in this important direction ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many other municipalities have submitted so far to Government programmes for controlling sale of arrack and toddy in the public in their respective municipal limits and how many of them have been approved by Government ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for such proposals from municipalities which have not submitted them till now and accept them in the same manner in which they have dealt with the programme of the Salem Municipal Council ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue a general circular to all executive officers of the Abkári Department to co-operate with municipal councils and other local bodies for achieving substantial results in effecting this reform ?

75 A.—(a) Yes

(b) No other municipal council has submitted similar proposals.

(c) The Government are not prepared to make any suggestions to municipal councils in the matter.

(d) No such general circular as called for.

Grievances of tanners in South India.

76 Q.—(a) Has the Government perused a summary of the memorial submitted by the South Indian tanners to His Excellency the Viceroy, communicated to and published in the *Hindu* of the 28th June 1918, submitting their grievances and praying for permission being granted to them for exporting their present stocks of tanned skins on private account, placing their prayer on the ground that such a step will not in any way affect the output of tanned hides ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make such recommendations as lie in their power to the Government of India for redressing the grievances of South Indian tanners in this direction ?

76 A.—(a) The Government have perused the communication referred to.

(b) The Government of India are in possession of full information on the subject and the Government do not consider it necessary to move in the matter.

Difficulty in obtaining coins.

77 Q.—Considering the difficulty that is being experienced by the public for some time in the past in obtaining, either in the treasuries or banks or post offices or the bazaar, rupees, smaller silver and other coins in exchange for currency notes, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the departments concerned to take the necessary steps in the matter at an early date ?

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

77 *A.*—The regulation of currency is vested in the Controller of Currency who is an officer of the Government of India and the Local Government are therefore not able to issue the instructions desired. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn however to the press communiqué, dated 14th June 1918, issued by the Government of India which shows that large consignments of silver have been received from America and that the mints are turning out rupees and other coins as far as possible. These supplies will gradually relieve the existing stringency. The Honourable Member's attention is also drawn to the leaflet, dated the 15th June 1918, issued by the Central Publicity Board and entitled "How hoarding rupees helps the Germans." This shows that the scarcity of metallic currency referred to in the question has occurred in spite of the issue by the Government of India of immense quantities of metallic coinage and is largely due to rupees and other coins being hoarded by people in India.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will at least order the issue of small coins, 4 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"So far as the coins are available they will be issued. The mints are turning them out fast. Until the mints are able to overtake the demand it is impossible for the Government to ask the Collectors to issue the coins."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government ask the Collectors?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"It is not proposed to make a reference to the Collectors; each Collector will have a discretion to come up if necessary."

Control of prices.

78 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to G.O. No. 2078 of 29th May 1918 (Revenue Department), will the Government be pleased to give a list of articles with reference to the high prices of which the Government have decided so far to exercise control?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the results obtained so far by the Director of Civil Supplies and his Advisory Committee in controlling the high prices of commodities of general use in this Presidency?

(*c*) Referring to a paragraph under "News in Brief" column of the *Hindu* of the 29th June 1918, stating that the Government of Bombay are collecting information regarding some lines of cotton piece-goods with a view to consider the desirability of controlling the prices of such goods under War Emergency Acts, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have already taken similar steps for controlling the prices of similar goods in this Presidency and with what result?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order such steps be taken without further delay for controlling the high prices of piece-goods for popular consumption in this Presidency?

78 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to a press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918, which furnishes the information he desires.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 28.

Converting the elementary school, Devakottai, into a middle school.

79 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to G.O. No. 757, dated 11th June 1918, Home (Education) Department, sanctioning the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the opening of new high and middle schools under the management of the local bodies, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for omitting the Ramnad district from the list of schools brought under such management?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to arrange for raising to the status of a middle school the elementary school in Devakottai in view of the population and youth of school-going age resident in that Nattukottai Chetti centre?

79 *A.*—The absence of any substantial demand for increased facilities for secondary education in Ramnad is indicated by the facts that it already has twelve secondary schools and that no elementary school under board management was found to be in such a stage of development as would justify its being raised in grade. The elementary school at Devakottai is one of the schools that has not yet sufficiently developed to be raised in grade.

Handing over the Government Soap Works, Calicut, to private enterprise.

80 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to paragraph 30 appearing on page 10 of the annual report for 1916–17, submitted to Government by the Honorary Director of Fisheries, embodied in G.O. No. 285, dated 21st January 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether arrangements have since been made for admitting students for training to the Government Soap Works in Calicut?

(*b*) If no arrangements have been made till now to admit students to the Soap Works, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the Honorary Director of Fisheries to admit students for training in the said industry for the purpose of aiding and encouraging private Indian capitalists to invest largely in this line of enterprise and develop it for the benefit of the country?

(c). Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with a view the encourage the flow of the indigenous capital in this very desirable direction, they will hand over the industry to any respectable Indian capitalist for working the factory and developing it on a commercial scale?

80 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Arrangements for admissions will be made as soon as practicable.
(*c*) Not at present.

Taluk committees to assist in controlling prices.

81 Q.—Referring to G.O. No. 2258, dated 13th June 1918, regarding the constitution of emergency committees, will the Government be pleased to take steps to organize taluk committees also for co-operating with the district committees for attaining the object desired?

81 *A.*—The Government consider it desirable to leave to Collectors and their emergency committees a free hand to introduce any organization that may be most suitable to the conditions of the district. While having no objection to the formation of taluk or local committees where that step seems desirable, the Government do not consider it necessary to issue any precise instructions in the matter.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 81, I should like to know if the Government would consult Collectors on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"It is not proposed to make a reference to Collectors. Each Collector will have discretion in the matter, and will appoint committees, if necessary."

Lists of charitable endowments.

82 Q.—(*a*) Referring to G.O. No. 1535, dated 6th July 1916, referred to in the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of this Council held on the 24th November 1916 (vide page 108 of the report of proceedings) and the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew during the debate on this resolution appearing on page 133 of the same report, and also of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar as finally accepted by the Government (vide page 134) on the above subject, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received from the Board of Revenue the lists of charities and charitable endowments and other particulars concerning them for all the districts of this Presidency?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place those lists on the table of this House?

82 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Board's Reference printed in G.O. No. 2505, dated 2nd July 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Re-organization of the Madura Technical Institute.

83 Q.—*Referring to* paragraphs 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 723, dated 6th June 1918, Home (Education) Department, will the Government be pleased to make a complete statement of the proposals approved by Government for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute?

83 *A.*—The proposals on the subject are under consideration.

Non-official president for Devakottai Taluk Board.

84 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received from the non-official members of the Devakottai Taluk Board, Ramnad district, a memorial objecting to the appointment as president of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao Avargal, a retired Deputy Collector, now holding the office of Receiver of Kumakudi Derasthanam under the Ramnad Temporary Sub-Court at Madura, who has been recommended for the office of president of the said taluk board by the Revenue Divisional Officer of Devakottai?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, before making the recommendation, the Divisional Officer did not consult the wishes of the non-official members of the said taluk board but brought this question to their notice, when the Divisional Officer's proposal for the removal of the headquarters of the taluk board from Devakottai to Kunnakudi, which is Mr. Govinda Rao's present official residence, came for consideration before the board at their meeting of the 6th July 1918?

(*c*) Was this proposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer for the change of headquarters of the taluk board from Devakottai to Kunnakudi referred to the taluk board by Government and was it vetoed by a resolution of the taluk board?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to grant the Devakottai Taluk Board the privilege of electing its president from among the non-official members of that board?

84 *A.*—(*a*) Four non official members of the Devakottai Taluk Board have submitted a memorial objecting to the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao Avargal as president of the board.
(*b*) The Government have no information.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) The Government do not propose to make any change just now in regard to the office of president of the Devakottai Taluk Board.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consult the wishes of the non-official members of the board when they propose to make a change in the office of president."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I cannot commit the Government now to any promise in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Agricultural farm for Ganjam.

85 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to establish an agricultural farm in the Ganjam district in view of the statement of the Government in 1916 that one would be opened as the requisite funds and staff became available?

85 *A.*—It is not possible at present to specify a date.

Condition of Kantikutta channel, Ganjam.

86 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government received a report on the condition of Kantikutta channel, Ganjam district, and what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government to remedy the defects complained of?

86 *A.*—Yes. The supply to the Kantikutta mella has been improved by means of a diversion channel and an estimate for further improving the supply is under consideration by the local officers.

Results of the Intermediate examination.

87 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any and, if so, what action regarding the low percentage of successes in the Intermediate examination in recent years?

87 *A.*—The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Appointment of lady Fellows.

88 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the appointment of ladies of educational distinction as Fellows of the Bombay University? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would adopt it in this Presidency?

88 *A.*—Yes. Nominations are made by the Chancellor of the University and not by the Government.

Compulsory elementary education.

89 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state, with regard to the observation of His Excellency the President in the matter of withdrawing the resolution regarding a Bill for compulsory elementary education on the 4th April 1916 that the Government are engaged in framing a scheme for the reorganization of elementary education which will include a provision for compulsion, whether compulsion refers to the compulsion of parents for sending their boys where schools are available or whether it merely refers to the compulsion of boards and municipalities to provide schools to accommodate the boys that are willing to study?

89 *A.*—The former was intended.

Muhammadans in Provincial Educational Service.

90 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any Muhammadan is serving in the Provincial Educational Service; and

(*b*) whether Mr. Abdur Rahim, Sub-Assistant, Madras Muhammadan Range, lent to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, has rejoined the appointment in the Provincial Educational Service?

(2) If he has not joined, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Muhammadan in his stead temporarily or permanently?

90 *A.*—(1) (*a*) The only Muhammadan member of the Provincial Educational Service is Mr. Abdur Rahim.

(*b*) He has not yet rejoined his appointment in the Provincial Service.

(2) The matter will be considered.

Lecturers, etc., in Government colleges in Telugu districts.

91 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is not possible to secure qualified Andhras to be lecturers and assistant lecturers in Government colleges in Telugu districts by preference; and

(*b*) whether there have been sufficient applications from qualified Andhras?

91 *A.*—Other things being equal, Telugu men are appointed by preference to Telugu districts.

The Gosha Hospital, Vizagapatam.

92 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the communication, dated 17th June 1918, of the central committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the President of the Thirteenth Vizagapatam District Conference about the necessity of having a well-equipped women's hospital under a competent lady doctor of the Women's Medical Service at Vizagapatam and stating

(1) that the present Victoria Gosha Hospital in Vizagapatam is deficient in suitable staff and equipment;

(2) that a nurse-matron should be appointed in the hospital for having nurses and midwives trained; and

(3) that there is need for an operation room?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any and, if so, what action in the matter?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the endowment of Rs. 20,000 of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram given to the local civil hospital, which is now vested in the Government, to the Gosha Hospital for working the same efficiently?

92 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The letter has been transferred for disposal to the district board to whom the institution belongs.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Penalty for over-tapping palmyra trees.

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to their subordinates not to levy and credit to Government penalty from tappers for over-tapping and killing palmyra trees of private owners or in the alternative direct the payment of the penalty to the owners either in whole or in part?

93 *A.*—No penalty is levied from tappers for over-tapping and killing palmyra trees of private owners.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Am I to understand that no amount is levied?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The answer is there is no penalty."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I want to know whether in any shape any amount has been levied from palmyra trees."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member wants to know whether there is any penalty in any shape."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I regret I am not able to amplify the answer. The Honourable Member must give notice if he wants further information."

Certain resolutions of the Godavari District Conference.

94 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolutions XVII, Land and Land Registers, and XIX and XX, Irrigation, passed by the Twelfth Godavari District Conference in May 1918 and will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

94 *A.*—A copy of the resolutions has been received ; but in the absence of any statement of the reasons for the numerous proposals brought forward, the Government are not in a position to take any action in the matter.

Demonstration in boring for water.

95 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of adopting "trial borings" at Government expense in places where there is water scarcity so that their success might induce the people to have borings in their own fields at their own expense?

95 *A.*—The rules allow for the remission of the fees when the resources of applicants are slender. It does not seem to be necessary to make any further concession. The Honourable Member's suggestion does not commend itself to the Government.

Use of the "water finder".

96 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the "water-finder" is used at all by the Agricultural Engineering Department and, if so, at what places and with what results?

96 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the concluding portion of paragraph 58 of the report on the administration of the Agricultural Department for 1916-17, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. No further information is available at present.

Supply of pipes to the Boring Department.

97 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they made any arrangements for having necessary supply of pipes to the Boring Department as they are priced high and moreover scarce in the market owing to war?

97 *A.*—The pipes required are either obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores or are purchased locally if available.

Scarcity of text-books prescribed in schools, etc.

98 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the abnormal prices fixed by the firms and scarcity in some instances of text-books prescribed by the Educational authorities in schools and colleges? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

98 *A.*—Yes. The matter has been examined by the Director of Public Instruction and it does not appear that any action is called for. The rise of prices of books seems inevitable under existing conditions.

Salary of acting District Munsifs.

99 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the desirability of paying the full salary of the appointment of persons appointed as acting District Munsifs without a substantive appointment?

99 *A.*—Orders have already issued fixing Rs. 200 as the minimum salary of District Munsifs in this Presidency whether holding a substantive appointment under Government or only temporarily employed as such.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Sir Gordon Fraser; Sir Alexander Cardew; Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.)

Monthly grants to aided elementary schools.

100 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the advisability of extending the system of paying grants by monthly instalments to aided elementary schools instead of by annual grants to all districts in the Presidency?

100 *A.*—The method adopted in four selected districts for paying elementary school grants monthly having been found unsatisfactory, such payment has, pending the consideration of alternative methods of payment, been discontinued.

Raising of second-grade colleges to the first grade.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would encourage the raising of second-grade colleges to first-grade colleges in places where there are no first-grade colleges at present, by offering such terms as are contemplated for the Kollikóla College, Berhampur?

101 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to make any such general statement as that asked for by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *&c.*

Changes in the personnel of Collectors of Madras.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement showing the names, in chronological order, of officers who have acted as Collectors of Madras during the five years ending 30th June 1918 with the period of each appointment?

102 *A.*—The statement asked for is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"In view of the numerous changes shown in this statement, fifteen officers in a short period of five years, and the inconvenience caused thereby to the public, will your Excellency's Government endeavour to make the appointments more permanent?".

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew:—"The Government will certainly endeavour to carry out the suggestion of the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.

Separate taluk board for Parlakimedi.

103 *Q.*—Regarding the Government Memorandum No. 143-1 L., dated 1st June 1918, requesting the district boards to report on the advisability of dividing unwieldy taluk boards into smaller ones, will the Government be pleased to give a separate taluk board for Parlakimedi by splitting up the jurisdiction of the present Chicacole Taluk Board?

103 *A.*—The matter will be considered after the reply of the Ganjam District Board to the Government memorandum referred to is received.

Uriya as the court language of Chatrapur division.

104 *Q.*—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Collector of Ganjam has reported on the advisability of adopting Uriya as the sole court language of the Chatrapur division of Ganjam; and

(*b*) whether the Government has passed orders declining to accept the proposal?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the Collector's report and a statement of the reasons for the orders passed?

104 *A.*—(i) (*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(ii) The Government did not approve of the proposal, as a strong body of public opinion was against the change and as there was an appreciable Telugu element in the Chatrapur division. The Government do not consider it desirable to publish the Collector's report.

Uriyas on local bodies.

105 *Q.*—(*a*) Considering the population and the importance of the Uriya community, are the Government aware that the representation of the community in the various local bodies is extremely inadequate?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to grant special electorates to the community, especially in the Berhampur municipality, with reference to my question No. 85 in the last meeting of this Council?

105 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information on the point.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to take action in the manner suggested.

Constitution of the Jeypore agency into a separate district.

106 *Q.*—With regard to my question No. 77 put at the last meeting of this Council, regarding the grant of an independent status of a district to the Jeypore Agency in Vizagapatam, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have arrived at any definite conclusion on the subject?

106 *A.*—The question is still under consideration.

Scholarships for Uriyas in the Engineering school, Vizagapatam.

107 *Q.*—Considering the answer to my question No. 79 in the last meeting of the Council, regarding the Engineering school at Vizagapatam, will the Government be pleased to lighten the disadvantages of the Uriyas joining the school away from their homes, as compared with the Telugus, by the creation of a few special scholarships?

107 *A.*—The matter will receive the consideration of Government.

* Vide Appendix VI on page 740 infra.

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

Provision for medical education of Uriyas.

108 Q.—In view of the inadequacy of the provision for the medical education of the Uriyas and the paucity of Uriya medical men, will the Government be pleased to make increased provision to meet the wants of the community?

108 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 81, Medical, dated the 28th September 1916, a copy of which is placed on the table.* The rate of the stipends has since been increased to Rs. 15 a month.

System of levy of grazing fees.

109 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Forest officers require the ryots along reserved forests to pay grazing fees for the whole year though, in extraordinary cases, the ryots utilize the privilege, if at all, only in paddy season, i.e., from September to January?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to remedy this state of things

(a) by limiting the levy of fees to the number of months during which grazing is resorted to; and

(b) by requiring that applications for pasture rights should be made as a condition precedent for the grant of permits, such applications specifying the months for which grazing is required?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the panchayat system regarding the Ballipedro forest was unacceptable, because the terms offered by the Forest Department were not considered favourable enough?

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to show some concession regarding the collection of fees, so as to facilitate the working of the panchayat system in these backward areas?

109 A.—(i) & (ii) Grazing fees are usually levied for the year as a whole and the Government see no reason to modify these rates.

(iii) & (iv) The Government have no information, but the Honourable Member's suggestion will be remitted to the Forest Commissioner for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Training and supply of arms to certain gentlemen in Namakkal.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of respectable gentlemen of Namakkal apprehending internal disorder joined together as one body and applied to the Collector of Salem for assistance in the shape of officers and arms to drill, train and equip that body;

(b) what action, if any, was taken on that by the said Collector; and

(c) whether the Government would be pleased to issue directions to the said Collector and others to render such assistance whenever the same is practicable?

110 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information regarding any such joint representation to the Collector of Salem. They have received through the Collector a scheme devised by an Indian resident of the district for the periodical training of the Salem members of the Indian Defence Force.

(c) The Government are not in a position to issue any instructions to the Collector. A scheme for the periodical training of the 1st Madras Infantry, Indian Defence Force, will be prescribed by the Government of India in due course.

Increase of elective strength of the Erode Municipal Council.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a proposal from the Erode Municipal Council to increase its elective proportion, and whether they will increase it to the maximum permitted by the law or at least the proportion asked for by the council?

111 A.—A proposal on the subject was received from the Erode Municipal Council on the 9th instant. The question will be considered.

The Elementary Education Bill.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when their Elementary Education Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council?

112 A.—The Bill is under preparation and will be placed before the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

Exercise of the power conferred by section 63 (2) of the Government of India Act.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any cases have occurred in which the Government exercised their power under section 63 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, or the previously existing provision corresponding thereto;

(b) whether during the last ten years any nominated or elected members of this Council were "for a period of two consecutive months" "absent from India" or "unable to attend to the duties of his office" during the last ten years;

(c) whether any of these applied for permission to be absent or intimated such absence or inability, and what proceedings were taken by His Excellency in each of these cases; and

* Vide Appendix VII on page 731 infra.

(a) whether the Government will place on the table all such intimations, or applications and proceedings including the application by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar and the reply thereto?

113 *A.*—(a) One which was in the case of an official member. The powers referred to are vested not in the Government but in His Excellency the Governor.

(b) Yes; so far as the records in the Government office show, seven nominated and six elected non-official additional members were absent from India for a period of two consecutive months, during the last ten years.

(c) No permission to be absent from the meetings of Legislative Council is required by the Act. Nine of the non-official members referred to above tendered resignation of their seats; and in eight instances the resignation was accepted; while in the remaining instance and also in the four additional cases which make up the total of thirteen, that is to say in five cases, no action was taken under section 93 (2) of the Act.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The answer to clause (c) is 'nine of the non-official members referred to above tendered resignation of their seats.' May I know how many of them were elected non-official members and for what period they were absent?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the honourable gentleman put a fresh question?"

Opening of Government High schools.

114 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if, in pursuance of their recent decision to open more high schools, such institutions have been started in any place in which a high school run by private agency was already in existence; and, if so, in what places?

114 *A.*—No such school has been started in a place where a recognized school of the same grade is already working.

Exodus to the Hills.

115 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if they received the proceedings of a public meeting held at Madras protesting against the Government's summer exodus to Ootacamund even during the present war conditions and if they will place the same on the table;

(b) what action they have taken thereon; and

(c) what extra expenditure has already been incurred by reason of the exodus?

115 *A.*—(a) Yes. As the proceedings have been already published in the newspapers, the Government see no object in placing them on the table.

(b) No action was considered necessary.

(c) The extra expenditure incurred from 1st April to the 30th June 1918, the period for which alone accounts are now complete, is Rs. 28,320.

Opening of fourth form in a school, Tiruvallur.

116 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to an article in *Hindu* of 5th July 1918 at page 5 headed "The C C C H School, Tiruvallur", and to the reasons given by Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Achariyar for a reconsideration of the Director's refusal to recognize Rao Bahadur Cannan Chettiyar's school and will the Government be pleased to order the matter to be reconsidered for the above reasons?

116 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 37.

List of persons granted passports to England.

117 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the persons who have been given passports for a voyage to England since 1st March 1918, mentioning their names, addresses, and purpose of their voyage?

117 *A.*—The Government see no reason to publish this information.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Lists of Kazis, etc.

118 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of (1) Kazis appointed by the Government in accordance with the Government of India Act XII of 1880, (2) of other Kazis whose appointment is reported to the Government and also of the (3) Naibkazis appointed by the Kazis as their assistants?

118 *A.*—(1) A list of Kazis appointed under Act XII of 1880 in each district is under compilation and will, when ready, be furnished to the Honourable Member if he will repeat his question.

(2) & (3) The Government have no information as no reports are made to Government of such appointments.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As regards clause (3), will the Government be pleased to get information from parties concerned?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I do not think it is necessary for the Government to interfere in a matter like this, because the appointment of Kazis is a matter with which they have nothing to do."

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Stone; the President.)*

Endowments for maintenance of Kazis.

119 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the number, nature, origin and description of the jaghirs and other endowments for the maintenance of Kazis in this Presidency?

119 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to get that information for me? They are in a better position to get the information than I am."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I am not quite sure that any useful purpose will be served by getting the information. What does the Honourable Member want the information for? If he will communicate with me as to what he wants it for, I will consider whether it is possible or whether it is worth while to call for it."

Muhammadan charitable endowments.

120 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a descriptive list of Muhammadan charitable endowments under the management and control of the Government, local boards and municipalities?

120 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2505, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' table.
No further information is at present available.

Converting the Municipal Elementary School, Nellore, into a secondary school.

121 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have recently received a memorial from the Muhammadans of Nellore praying for the conversion of the first-grade municipal elementary school for Muhammadans into an incomplete secondary school? Will the Government be pleased to direct the Municipality of Nellore to accede to this request and, if necessary, to subsidize the said municipality for this purpose as a part of the scheme lately inaugurated for raising some of the municipal and local board elementary schools to the status of secondary schools?

121 *A.*—The memorial has been received and is under reference to the Director of Public Instruction.

Muhammadan candidates admitted into colleges.

122 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students who were declared "eligible" as the result of the last S.S.L.C. examination and the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students admitted this year to the Junior Intermediate class of each of the Arts colleges in Madras Presidency including the Madrasa-i-Azam?

122 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. A list of Muslim and non-Muslim students who are declared eligible will duly appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to get the information applied for in question No. 122 from the various colleges?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I would suggest that the Honourable Member should ask the University for the information. The University has a machinery for replying to questions on University matters. It is not a matter with which I am particularly concerned. The information can be got from the University."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It refers to the number of students admitted into the various colleges."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The colleges are under the University. The University assumes responsibility over the colleges. The University will have in its office a record of the admissions into the colleges. I have not got any such record."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information from the University? I am not a member of the Senate and cannot therefore negotiate with the University direct."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Member wishes to have any further information, he may put a further question later on."

Muhammadans in the Judicial service.

123 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Mussalmans in the Judicial service holding (1) the acting and (2) permanent appointments of District Munsifs, (3) the acting and (4) permanent appointments of Sub-Judges, the total number of each of these appointments and the proportion the number of Mussalman incumbents bears to the total number in each?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the High Court to the necessity of increasing the number of Mussalman Munsifs?

123 *A.*—(*a*)

	Number of Muhammadans.		Total number of appointments.	Proportion.
	Acting.	Permanent.		
District Munsifs ..	3	1	158	4 : 158 or 2·5 per cent.
Sub-Judges	1	Nil.	39	1 : 39 or 2·5 per cent.

(*b*) The matter is already before the High Court.

The Malabar Soap Factory

124 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the amount of money put into the Soap Factory attached to the Department of Fisheries in Malabar;

(2) value of the turnover every year since it was started;

(3) cost of establishment and working expenditure (exclusive of the cost of raw materials) each year;

(4) number of persons trained up to date in the factory in the art of soap-making; and

(5) the number of the trained persons that have gone out of the factory and the number of those employed in the factory?

124 A.—(1), (2) & (3) The particulars required are not available.

(4) & (5) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 80.

Grievances of tanners in the Presidency.

125 Q.—Have the Government perused the communication in the *Hindu*, *New India*, *Indian Patriot* and *Swadesha Mitran* of the 26th June 1918 headed "Tanners' Memorial"? Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India the favourable consideration of the memorial in view of the importance of the industry to this Presidency and to allow the export of the present stock of tanned skins?

125 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 76.

The New Beach station and its location, etc.

126 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the piece of land lying between Springhaven Road and North Beach Road to the east of the High Court as well as the land to its north with buildings, etc., thereon formerly belonging to the General Post office and the Harbour Trust have been sold to the South Indian Railway Company for constructing large station premises thereon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if the station will be a joint property of the South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies?

(c) Will the station be only a sub-station for local train service or the principal station of both the lines for the town?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a map showing the location and dimensions of the station premises, goods shed and other buildings that are proposed to be constructed on the above land?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to direct that the lines are so laid out and building and platforms so located as to facilitate double tracks of both the companies being laid in future for local train service?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to direct that the Beach Railway Station buildings and other connected buildings are put up as near the present station building as possible in any case to the north of the point at which there was formerly a crossing road from the Harbour to the China Bazaar Road, so that the land to the south of this point may remain an open maidan with nothing on it but the railway, and telegraph lines and fencing?

126 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The station will not be the principal station for the town. It will serve

(1) existing metre gauge local traffic, South Indian Railway,

(2) existing broad gauge traffic, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,

(3) the harbour traffic from the existing metre gauge, South Indian Railway, and the proposed Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway metre gauge line from Renigunta when constructed.

(d) No such map is available. The proposals are at present being framed by the South Indian Railway.

(e) The suggestion will be remitted to the Railway Companies for consideration.

(f) As the Government are not aware of the details of the scheme, they are not prepared to make any recommendations at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Opening of a high school at Manjeri, Malabar.

127 Q.—(a) With reference to the recent Government Order sanctioning 18 new high schools for the Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state whether the allocation of the schools has been settled and whether any new high schools have been allowed for Malabar and South Kanara, and in what places in these districts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order one of these high schools to be located at Manjeri, the headquarter of the Ernad taluk?

127 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 757, Home (Education), dated the 11th June 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) As the location of the new high schools already sanctioned has been settled, it is not possible to adopt the suggestion of the Honourable Member. The Board school at Angadipuram was recently made a high school with a special view to the development of Moppilla education.

13TH AUGUST 1918] *(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)*

Exemption of the Civil Judicial test.

128 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that under the present rules persons aspiring only to posts of ministerial officers of civil courts, such as sarishtadars, head clerks, central sheristadars, etc., have to pass the Civil Judicial test for which the Indian Evidence Act, Contract Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, Transfer of Property Act and Provincial Insolvency Act are among other subjects for examination ?

(*b*) In view of the practical inutility of these subjects for persons holding low ministerial offices, will Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of eliminating these subjects from the curriculum and retaining only the rest ?

128 *A.*—The question of simplifying the Civil Judicial test is under consideration.

Survey of a railway line from Shoranur to Mannantoddy.

129 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the preliminary survey of the railway line from Shoranur to Mannantoddy has been completed ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of the proposed line passing through the headquarters of Erimad and Walluvanad taluks and the Muppilis outbreak zone of Pandikad and Melattur and also touching the important markets and trading centres in those taluks, which lie more or less on the way ?

129 *A.*—(*a*) A reconnaissance survey of the line is being made by the South Indian Railway Company and has not yet been completed.

(*b*) The suggestions will be considered.

Resettlement of the Wynad.

130 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to G.O. No. 1870, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918, regarding the resettlement of the Wynad, will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiry was made by the Special Settlement Officer regarding the economic condition of the people and the effects of the last settlement ?

(*b*) Have the Government been pleased to consider the representations of the jenmis of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads in their petition of 28th January 1918 in passing orders regarding the resettlement ?

(*c*) Have the jenmis submitted their observations in reply to Government reference ? Will the Government be pleased to consider the matter sympathetically ?

130 *A.*—(*a*) The report of the Special Settlement Officer, Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads, which is recorded in G.O. No. 1870, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918, is, as the Government Order shows, merely a preliminary one and is directed merely to the question of the staff required for the work. The Government cannot say to what extent the Special Settlement Officer has yet inquired into the economic condition of the tract. That subject will be dealt with in the scheme report which has not yet been received.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The observations have not yet been received.

Malayalis already enlisted to be allowed to join new West Coast Regiment.

131 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire if all the Malayalis who have enlisted from Malabar during the last three or more years are given the option of joining the new West Coast Regiment ?

(*b*) Will the Government, in view of the essential principle which led to the formation of the fresh regiment and in justice to the early recruits, be placed to recommend to the Army authorities the desirability of adopting the course ?

131 *A.*—The constitution of the new regiment referred to by the Honourable Member is under discussion with the military authorities and the Government are unable to make any statement on the subject. The suggestion contained in the Honourable Member's question will, however, be borne in mind.

Free education of children of persons serving in combatant forces.

132 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that, in view to encourage recruitment for the Indian Army, the Bombay Government have ordered exemption from payment of fees to primary schools to children of those enlisted in the combatant branches of the Army ?

(*b*) Has any similar concession been allowed in this Presidency to children of those serving in combatant forces ? If so, have arrangements been made with managers of private schools for exemption of such children from fees in their schools also ?

(*c*) In view of the Marumakkattayam system in Malabar and South Kanara, will the Government be pleased to recommend that, so far as those districts are concerned, the recruit may be given the choice of those to be benefited by the above concession limiting the number for each recruit ?

132 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have seen a report to this effect in the newspapers.

(*b*) Yes. G.Os. No. 402, Home (Education), dated 23rd March 1918, and No. 973, Home (Education), dated 23th July 1918, will be placed on the Editors' Table.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Government Technical Institute, Madura.

133 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government Technical Institute at Madura was proposed to be extended by putting up a series of buildings for use to educate boys in various technical subjects such as carpentry, weaving and smithy, etc.?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the various estimates for buildings, the dates on which they were prepared and the progress that has been made year after year in the construction of these buildings?

(*c*) Is it a fact that there has been delay in the construction of the several portions of these buildings and their delivery for commencing the various branches of works proposed to be started? Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to see that the buildings are completed at once and delivered?

133 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Honourable Member will be furnished with copies of G.Os. No. 1513 W., dated 30th July 1913, No. 2380 W., dated 7th December 1914, and No. 957 W., dated 20th June 1916, sanctioning the estimates (original and revised) for the buildings in connexion with the Technical Institute.

During 1915–17 and 1917–18 an expenditure of Rs. 1·41 and ·63 lakhs respectively was incurred on the work, and there is a provision of 5 lakhs in the current year's budget.

(*c*) The Government are not aware of any avoidable delay in the execution of this work which is expected to be completed by the end of the current official year.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"As regards clause (*c*), will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the delay that occurred?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"We have already inquired into the matter, and, as stated in the answer, there was no avoidable delay in the execution of the work."

Improvement of an irrigation source in Ramnad district.

134 *Q.*—With respect to question No. 31 put by me in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 3rd April 1918, regarding the Elanthurukandan tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to and whether the Government will take up the improvement of the tank on hand immediately?

134 *A.*—The question is still under consideration by the local officers. The Collector reported in June last that the Revenue Divisional Officer who had been asked to examine the proposals for improving the supply to the tank could not do so as the supply was very scanty last year and that the matter would be examined in the current year.

Reservation of Aragupalli topo, Ramnad, for grazing purposes.

135 *Q.*—With respect to question No. 33 in the same meeting regarding the Aragupalli topo, will the Government be pleased to state whether the same has been set apart for grazing purposes or if any other orders have been passed?

135 *A.*—Proposals for the disafforestation of the Aragupalli topo are under the consideration of the local officers and the Board of Revenue.

No orders have yet been passed on the subject.

Publication of certain statements in Local Fund administration reports.

136 *Q.*—With respect to question No. 35 in the said meeting regarding the publication of certain statements in Local Fund administration reports, will the Government be pleased to state what inquiry has been made and what orders passed?

136 *A.*—All the statements which are compiled and furnished to district boards will be made available to Honourable Members.

Water-supply to the Palayakayal tank.

137 *Q.*—With respect to question No. 38 in the said meeting regarding the water-supply to the Palayakayal tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether the investigation has been completed and if any final scheme has been adopted?

137 *A.*—The investigation has not yet been completed.

Central nagaral and copyist establishments.

138 *Q.*—(*a*) With respect to the discussions in the meeting of the Legislative Council at its meeting, dated 21st November 1917, regarding the splitting up, wherever possible, of the central nagaral and the central copyist establishments, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken since then?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject and the final decision, if any, arrived at?

138 *A.*—The High Court has been addressed on the subject.

The Police and the District Conference at Thottiyam.

139 *Q.*—Is it a fact that, during the sittings of the District Conference held recently at Thottiyam in the Trichinopoly district, armed reserved police was taken to that place? Will the Government be pleased to explain the circumstances under which this action was taken?

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139 *A.*—A detachment of reserve police was sent for because the proceedings on the second day of the conference indicated the possibility of a disturbance with which the local police might not have been competent to deal.

Sale of salt at Madras depot.

140 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government are selling salt of the Ennore licensees at Madras depot by a system of auction sales from 18th July 1917 to date?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the average price of these sales work out to Re. 1 per maund *ex duty* as contrasted with 4 annas during pre-war years?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to quote the prices at these various sales per maund *ex duty* from the said 17th July 1917 to date?

140 *A.*—(*a*) Ennore being a monopoly factory, the licensees manufacture salt for sale to Government. The salt is the property of the Government, not of the licensees. The Ennore salt has been sold at the Madras depot by auction from the 24th July 1917.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

Sale of salt by licensees.

141 *Q.*—Are the Government aware that the licensees of salt under excise system have been selling their salt for the last two years and more at nearly the rate fetched at the abovesaid auction sales?

141 *A.*—The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

Fall in quantity of salt manufactured.

142 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that unseasonable rains in the best part of the season having been proving disastrous to salt manufacture in this year also in the said circle and the said licensees are very badly hit?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to quote the estimated quantity of salt scraped up to the present time in the current season in the said circle and also the average for the preceding five years?

142 *A.*—(*a*) It is true that the weather has been unfavourable for the manufacture of salt in the Ennore Circle in the current year

(*b*) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

Application by Ennore salt licensees for increase in kudivaram.

143 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Ennore licensees petitioned to the Board for an increase of kudivaram and that only a very slight excess of about 10 pies per maund has been promised to them for salt scraped after July 1918 only?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased in view of two adverse seasons to order a higher rate of kudivaram for all salt of season 1918, assuring to the said licensees at least 25 per cent of the profits made by the salt in their auction sales as a temporary measure for the current year?

143 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

(*b*) The Government will inquire if any relief is necessary to the licensees.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.

Construction of a new hospital at Cocanada.

144 *Q.*—With reference to G.O. No. 326 W., dated 6th March 1918, regarding the construction of a new general hospital at Cocanada, will the Government be pleased to state when the construction is likely to be started?

144 *A.*—Detailed plans and estimates for the new hospital buildings are not yet ready and it is not possible to say now when construction is likely to be started.

Construction of a bridge between Nedupally and Yanam.

145 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state as to how the proposal to construct a bridge between Nedupally and Yanam, a French town in Godavari district, was decided upon?

145 *A.*—The district board has been advised to postpone consideration of the construction of the bridge near Yanam till conditions become normal, as the prices of steel work and cement are prohibitive just now

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Restoration of a channel, Chingleput.

146 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the restoration of the "Kinni Vattan" channel in Kaliyampundi and other villages in the Uttiramerur division, Chingleput district, has been investigated; if so, with what result?

146 *A.*—The investigation has not yet been completed.

War allowance to employees of local bodies.

147 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government recently sanctioned a war allowance for one year from the 1st of March last to all Government servants drawing a pay up to Rs. 50?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to sanction it in the case of employees of the local bodies also?

147 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 53.
(*b*) The Government have authorized local bodies to sanction similar allowances where necessary and where they can afford the additional expenditure.

Grain compensation and house-rent allowances to compounders.

148 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the grain compensation allowance is denied to the class of compounders though their maximum salary falls below Rs. 30? If so, will the Government be pleased to extend it to them?
(*b*) Is it a fact that there is no provision for payment of "house-rent allowance" to the compounders? Will the Government be pleased to sanction it in their case?

148 *A.*—(*a*) An improved scale of salary having been sanctioned for compounders with effect from 1st March 1918, compensation for dearness of grain ceased to be payable from the same date, the higher rates of pay having been fixed with reference to the fact that upon their introduction the special allowance would cease.
(*b*) Compounders may be provided with free quarters where available, but no house-rent allowance is payable where free quarters cannot be provided. The Government are not prepared to revise the existing rules.

Permission to retired officials to practise as vakils.

149 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles in the *New India* under date 21st February 1918 and in the *Hindu* under dates 4th March 1918 and 10th April 1918 regarding "Retired Government officials"? If so, will the Government be pleased to grant to these retired officials, who have passed the criminal judicial test, general permission to practise before magistrates?

149 *A.*—The Government have perused the articles. The Code of Criminal Procedure gives every magistrate a discretion qualified by certain rules to permit persons other than qualified legal practitioners to act in criminal proceedings before him. The Government are not prepared to interfere.

Typists in Revenue Divisional offices.

150 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the scale of pay sanctioned in the case of typists employed in the Revenue Divisional offices and the scale allowed in the other Government offices in the districts?
(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to equalize the scale in the offices of the same grade?

150 *A.*—No typists have been sanctioned for Revenue Divisional offices. The scale of pay in other Government offices is—

		Rs.
(1) For clerks who have passed elementary test in type-writing		20—1—25
(2) Do.	intermediate test in type-writing.	25—1—30
(3) Do.	advanced test in type-writing . .	30—1—50

Building for Municipal High School, Bellary.

151 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 50,000 in the current year's budget for the construction of a building for the Municipal High School at Bellary? Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions forthwith to the Public Works Department to start the work?

151 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 206, Financial, dated the 19th March 1918, in which a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Plans and estimates for the work are under preparation.

Reorganization of the Registration department.

152 *Q.*—Have the Government received a memorial from the district and the sub-registrars regarding the reorganization of their salary, emoluments and prospects? Will the Government be pleased to pass favourable orders thereon?

152 *A.*—Memorials have been received from both district and sub-registrars and they are under consideration.

Abolition of the plague notification system.

153 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the recent "Plague Committee" concluded, among other matters that the notification system and the inspection at the frontier stations might be dispensed with? Will the Government be pleased to discontinue the inspection and the issue of notifications at Hindupur in the Anantapur district?

153 *A.*—Yes. Orders have been issued directing the closure of the notification station at Hindupur.

Revision of the Plague Regulations.

154 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the "Plague Regulations" have been recast in the light of the recommendations of the said committee? Will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?
(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the apportionment of "plague charges" between the Government and the "local bodies" has been settled, and in what manner?

154 *A.*—(*a*) Yes; the Honourable Member is referred to the revised Regulations published in notification No. 125 on pages 430–32 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th July 1918.

(b) Yes. So far as can be foreseen expenditure will only be needed for the following purposes:—

(1) observation, including the pay of plague inspectors;
(2) inoculation;
(3) the provision of shelter for persons leaving their houses;
(4) police to guard evacuated houses and approved camps;
(5) rat destruction, including the cost of traps and poison and the pay of any staff employed;
(6) hospitals, appliances and staff for the care of patients; and
(7) measures taken to ensure the breaking of bulk of consignments of grain.

Expenditure on the first four items will be borne from Provincial funds. The cost of the fifth and sixth will be borne by municipal funds in municipal areas and by local funds in rural areas. That of the seventh will fall on Provincial funds if the measures are undertaken by the Collector under Plague Regulation 8 and on the municipal or local authority concerned if they are carried out under Regulation 10.

Free studentships in secondary schools.

155 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the grant of the free studentships up to 10 per cent on the rolls in all the secondary schools has been sanctioned by the Government as recommended by the Educational Conference of 1916 and in the resolutions moved by me in May 1917 and in March 1918? If not, will the Government be pleased to sanction them forthwith?

155 *A.*—The matter is still under consideration.

Agricultural schools.

156 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the opening of agricultural schools has been decided; if so, in what manner?

156 *A.*—The Government have decided to open two agricultural middle schools in the Presidency, one near the Central Farm at Coimbatore and the second near the Anakapalle Farm in the Vizagapatam district.

Agricultural farms and veterinary institutions to be opened in current year.

157 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to start any agricultural farms of veterinary institutions during the current year; if so, in which localities? Will the Government be pleased to sanction an agricultural farm and a veterinary hospital at Anantapur?

157 *A.*—It is expected that the following farms will be started during the current year:—

(1) a demonstration farm near Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district,
(2) a cattle-breeding farm in the Kavali taluk of the Nellore district, and
(3) a Cambodia cotton farm in the Pollachi taluk of the Coimbatore district.

A veterinary institution has already been opened at Devakottai in the Ramnad district in the current year. Sanction has been accorded to the opening of veterinary institutions at (1) Cotacamund, (2) Pollachi, (3) Cuddapah and (4) Bezwada, but the Government have no information when they will start work.

It is hoped that an agricultural farm will eventually be established in the Anantapur district. There is no prospect at present of a veterinary hospital being sanctioned for Anantapur.

A separate District and Sessions Court for Anantapur.

158 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme to open a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been sent up to the Government of India for sanction? If so, whether the sanction has been received?

158 *A.*—The subject is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme to open a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been sent up to the Government of India for sanction?

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"It has not yet been sent up."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Which is under consideration? Is it the scheme itself? Is it with the Local Government or the Government of India?

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The scheme for opening a District and Sessions Court in Anantapur has not yet assumed a final shape."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Has it been sanctioned by the Local Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.—"It has to be sanctioned not by the Local Government but by the Secretary of State. The proposal of the Local Government has not yet been sent up."

Girls' high schools and manual training centres.

159 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the location of the four high schools for girls and of the six manual training centres sanctioned in the current year's budget has been decided? If so, at which places?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to open a high school for girls and a manual training centre in the Cudad districts?

159 *A.*—The consideration of these matters has not been completed.

Mortality in jails.

160 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the increasing mortality in the jails? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it proposes to take in the matter?

160 *A.*—Yes. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been requested to give this matter his special attention while inspecting such jails as have shown unsatisfactory statistics.

Investigation of indigenous systems of medicine.

161 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the investigation undertaken by them of the "indigenous systems" of medicine?

161 *A.*—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Kesava has recently been placed on special duty to obtain information with regard to the drugs used by Ayurvedic practitioners.

Condition of Indian refreshment rooms on railways.

162 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry recently undertaken by them as to the sufficiency of accommodation of the Indian refreshment rooms on the railways and the quality of food supplied therein; and to place the report, if any, on the table?

162 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 14.

Recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee.

163 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken on the recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee?

163 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.Os. No. 1618 M., dated 21st September 1916 and No. 965 L., dated 2nd July 1917, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

The suggestions made in regard to individual places have been examined or are under examination by the local bodies concerned. The Government of India have recently given a grant of rupees one lakh for improving the sanitation of pilgrim centres and it is proposed to distribute this amount to local bodies for urgent sanitary works in important pilgrim centres.

Control of prices.

164 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to make full statement as to the steps taken in regard to the abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs and the other necessaries of life on account of the war and the result arrived at with a comparative table of the prices prevailing before and after their action;

(b) to lay on the table the reports, if any, received by the Collectors of the districts in the same connexion; and

(c) to consider the desirability of appointing a Controller as in Bombay, with the necessary powers for fixing prices and with the requisite staff working under him and also the desirability of organizing local committees to help him?

164 *A.*—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918 and to the table of prices of the staple food-grains published every week in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

(b) The reports received by the Collectors are not before the Government.

(c) So far as the Government are aware there is no Controller of Prices in Bombay. The officer who at one time was so designated has now become the Director of Civil Supplies. A Director of Civil Supplies has similarly been appointed for this Presidency and has been given the necessary staff. The Directors have no power to fix prices, but exercise their control chiefly through the regulation of railway traffic. Mr. Wood, the Director of Civil Supplies for Madras, is assisted by a Traffic and Priority Committee. In addition Emergency Committees have been constituted in the districts among whose duties is to advise Mr. Wood as to the state of supplies in the various parts of each district and the need for priority over the railways for the replenishment of depleted stocks.

Special Legislative Council meeting for considering Report on Constitutional Reforms.

165 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to convene a special meeting of the Legislative Council to enable the non-official members to express their views on the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms?

165 *A.*—There is no such intention at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to call a meeting of the Council to discuss the report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The answer is on the paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The answer is that there is no such intention. Is the matter under consideration?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot say; consideration is not barred."

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider it?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot answer it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Are the Government aware that the report does contemplate the discussion of these matters in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not prepared to argue with the Honourable Gentleman. The Honourable Gentleman has put a question on paper, and the answer on behalf of the Government is perfectly plain, there is no such intention at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to ask a supplemental question whether the Government will consider it hereafter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the honourable gentleman will put this question at the next meeting, an answer will be given."

District boards to be utilised by Collectors for advice and consultation.

166 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the policy laid down in the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms and in the recent resolution of the Government of India "that the reformed and representative district-boards of the future could and should be utilized by the district officer for purposes of advice and consultation"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to give immediate effect to it?

166 *A.*—(*a*) Yes

(*b*) The Government do not propose to take any immediate action in the matter.

Mortality in Madras City.

167 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the abnormal rate of mortality now prevailing in the City of Madras?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to depute a special officer to investigate into the causes and to propose the requisite preventive and remedial measures?

167 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the high death-rate which has prevailed since the outbreak of an epidemic resembling influenza.

(*b*) The Surgeon-General has been asked to report on this epidemic and an officer was recently deputed to Bombay to ascertain the results of investigations carried out there.

Improvements to headquarter hosp tals.

168 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what steps are taken or proposed to be taken to improve the staff, the equipment, the accommodation and the general condition of the district headquarter hospitals recently taken over by the Government?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint hospital committees and non-official visitors in respect of all of them?

168 *A.*—Steps will be taken to improve the staff and other conditions of the hospitals in question when that course seems to be necessary and so far as funds allow. Each case will be considered on its merits and the Government are unable to make any general statement that would be applicable to all cases. The question of appointing committees or otherwise will likewise be decided in accordance with the circumstances of individual hospitals.

Non-official visitors for recruiting offices.

169 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing non-official visitors to all the war recruiting offices?

169 *A.*—The Government do not consider that the appointment of non-official visitors to recruiting offices would serve any useful purpose.

Bills relating to local self-government.

170 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the following Bills are ready and have received the sanction of the Government of India and when they are likely to be introduced in the Legislative Council:—

(i) The Madras City Municipality Bill;
(ii) The Madras District Municipalities Bill;
(iii) The Madras Local Boards Bill?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of recasting them in the light of the policy announced in the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government?

170 *A.*—(*a*) (i) The Madras City Municipal Bill has been approved by the Government of India and is being introduced at this meeting.

(ii) & (iii) The Madras District Municipalities Bill and the Madras Local Boards Bill will be submitted to the Government of India shortly. It cannot be definitely stated when these Bills will be introduced in the Legislative Council.

(*b*) The two last-named Bills are being re-examined in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India.

Informal panchayats and their working.

171 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to furnish a list of all the "informal panchayats" organized in the Provinces;

(*b*) to state whether any reports have been received as to their working; if so, to place them on the table; if not, to call for the reports; and also

(*c*) to state whether any money has been hitherto sanctioned to "finance" them; if so how the money has been distributed?

171 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statements laid on the table in reply to questions Nos. 12 and 74 asked at the meetings held on the 2nd April 1917 and on the 3rd April 1918, respectively.

(*b*) The Government have not yet received any report and do not propose to call for reports before December 1918.

(*c*) G.O. No. 178, Financial, dated the 13th March 1918, sanctioning a grant of 1·25 lakhs to district boards in 1917-18 for aid to informal panchayats will be placed on the Editors' Table.

Recurring grant for improving pay of teachers.

172 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government of India made a "recurring" grant of four lakhs for improving the salary and the emoluments of the teachers?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state fully as to how the grant has been or is proposed to be utilized with the past and the present scale of pay of the teachers of various grades in the several schools?

172 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 60 of the Revised Financial Statement for the current year and to G.O. No. 361, Home (Education), dated the 15th March 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Additional Secretary in Government.

173 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Government propose to appoint an Additional Secretary in the Government office; if so, will the Government be pleased to bestow it on an Indian?

173 *A.*—The Government do not propose to create any additional post of Secretary beyond that referred to in their press communiqué of the 29th June. As therein stated, the Hon'ble Mr A. B. Knapp was appointed Secretary in the new branch styled the Revenue (Special) Department with effect from the 1st July and his place in the Revenue Department proper was on the following day taken by Mr. M. Young.

Changes proposed in the Board of Revenue.

174 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the changes, if any, they propose in the constitution of the Board of Revenue?

174 *A.*—The subject is under consideration.

Mr Phillips's report on civil courts and Provincial Judicial Service.

175 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to publish the report of Mr. Justice Phillips regarding the distribution of the civil courts in the mufassal and the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service and the ministerial services;

(*b*) to state whether any action has so far been taken upon the recommendations contained in it; and also

(*c*) to state whether his report is under correspondence with the Government of India; if so, in what connexion?

175 *A.*—(*a*) The papers cannot yet be published.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government of India have been addressed.

Reorganization of Provincial Judicial Service.

176 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to state whether the High Court have sent up recommendations for the recruitment and the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service;

(*b*) if so whether any action has been taken upon it;

(*c*) to publish the report of the High Court in the same matter; and also

(*d*) to state what steps, if any, they propose to take for the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service?

176 *A.*—Certain recommendations on the subject were received from the High Court in 1912 and 1916 and will be considered along with those made by the Public Services Commission. The Government are not prepared to publish the reports.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Control of prices.

177 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to control the rise of prices of foodstuffs in the Presidency?

177 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918.

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Restrictions on railway traffic.

178 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what further restrictions on railway traffic are contemplated in the immediate future?

178 A.—The possibility that more stringent control may be found necessary has been under consideration, but no such measure has at present been decided upon.

Improvement of canal traffic.

179 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to improve canal traffic?

179 A.—The only canal for which any improvements were considered necessary was the Buckingham canal; this canal has been put in thorough working order and a suction dredger is under construction to deal with any silting at river crossings that may be caused by floods.

Accommodation in Government Training School Nellore.

180 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state for how many students of the secondary grade is accommodation provided in the Government Training School, Nellore?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) how many applications were received for admission into the Government Training School, Nellore, from persons in the Nellore district, (b) how many of them were allowed and (c) how many of them were rejected?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications were received for admission into that school from (a) Guntur district, (b) Kistna district or (c) other districts, how many of them were allowed and how many of them were rejected?

(iv) Is it a fact that some applicants who were previously working as teachers were refused admission into the training school and, if so, how many?

(v) Is it a fact that some applicants who were not teachers but were clerks in other departments were granted admission and, if so, how many?

180 A.—The information is not available.

Pay of clerks of Inspectors of Schools.

181 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has been no revision of pay of clerks of Inspectors of Schools for several years, except in the case of clerks of the lowest grade?

(b) Have any proposals been made to the Government for raising the pay of these clerks, in view of the present conditions?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of revising their scale at an early date?

181 A.—(a) No general revision has been made. The pay of the clerks in the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools was raised in 1914.

(b) No.

(c) The Government will give due consideration to any representations that may be made.

Memorials from certain karnams in regard to land records work.

182 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the karnams of Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks in the Chittoor district presented memorials to the Government praying that they might be relieved of land records work?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what orders have been passed in the matter?

182 A.—No such memorial has been received by the Government.

Reorganization of inspecting staff.

183 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to bring into operation the scheme for the reorganization of the male and female inspecting agencies, Education Department?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish all the papers relating to those schemes before further action is taken?

183 A.—(a) No action has been taken recently in regard to the reorganization of the male inspecting agency. The strengthening of the female inspecting agency is under consideration.

(b) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Assistant Inspectors and Provincial Educational Service.

184 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Presidency are in the Provincial Educational Service and how many of them are in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Assistant Inspectors recruited prior to the reorganization of 1909 are in the Provincial Educational Service and how many of those recruited subsequent to it are in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any reasons for maintaining such distinctions between Assistant Inspectors when they have to discharge the same duties?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove such inequalities and include all Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service?

184 *A.*—(a) Including the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools and the Assistant Inspector, Coorg, there are 14 Assistant Inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service and 13 Assistant Inspectors in the Subordinate Educational Service.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the History of Services of Gazetted Officers and the quarterly list of officers in the Educational Department for the particulars required.

(c) & (d) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Assessment of backyard cultivation.

185 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if reply has been received to the references regarding the assessment of backyard cultivation from the Board of Revenue and, if so, lay the papers on the table?

185 *A.*—The Board's report, dated 31st July 1918, has just been received and the Government have not yet been able to consider it. Moreover the returns from the districts are not yet complete. The papers will be laid on the table or published in due course.

Floods in the Cauvery.

186 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether there are any special causes either avoidable or unavoidable which have led to this abnormal and almost total failure of floods in the Cauvery till now?

186 *A.*—The low supply in the Cauvery has been due to the rainfall in its catchment being much below the average.

Rainfall in catchment areas of the Cauvery.

187 Q.—In view of the hardship and loss landholders are put to for want of timely and reliable intimation regarding rainfall in the catchment areas of the Cauvery and its feeders in this year, will the Government be pleased to see that henceforth such information is published every week at every Tahsildar's and Deputy Tahsildar's office in the areas fed by every river which commands an appreciable extent of irrigation in this Presidency?

187 *A.*—The Government do not consider that the publication of the weekly statistics of rainfall asked for would serve any useful purpose.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 39 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th August 1918, page 689 supra.]

Number of party	Nature of work to be done as					
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
I. (Tanjore) A regular party has not been organized as yet.	Supervision of revision of adangals and scrutiny of survey.	Supervision of revision of adangals and scrutiny of survey, collection of materials for the preparation of the scheme report.	Supervision of revision of adangals, preparation of scheme report and field inspection.	Supervision of revision of adangals and field inspection.	Field inspection and supervision of the revision of adangals if any preparation of rough patta and other accounts for the taluks in advance so that resettlement may be introduced successfully throughout the district in 1923-24.	Introduction of resettlement in the eleven taluks of the district.
II. South Arcot and North Arcot.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Villupuram, Tindivanam and Gingee, supervision of adangal revision in South Arcot and in Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the South Arcot district.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Kallakurchi and Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district and balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously settled in that district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Chidambaram taluk and balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously resettled.	Introduction of resettlement in the Vriddhachalam taluk and preparation of digest registers for the taluks previously resettled.	Balance of resettlement work in the district.
III (Bellary and Anantapur).	Supervision of the revision of adangals in the Bellary district and preparation of scheme report for that district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. Compilation of scheme report for the latter district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Alur and Adoni and a portion of the taluk of Sirugupps in the Bellary district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and introduction of resettlement in the Bellary taluk and a portion of the Sirugupps taluk of the former district and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri of the latter district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Hospet and Hadagalli taluks of the Bellary district; supervision of revision of adangals and preparation of digest registers for the taluks previously resettled in the Anantapur district.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug of the Bellary district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the Anantapur district.
IV. (Madura, Trichinopoly and Ramnad).	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Madura, Melur and Tirumangalam, portion of Nilakottai taluk and Aruppukottai taluk of the Ramnad district and probably supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Balance of resettlement work in the taluks already resettled in the Madura district. Supervision of the revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously resettled in the Madura district, introduction of resettlement in the Paramakudi taluk of the Ramnad district, supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in and preparation of scheme report for the Trichinopoly district; preparation of digest registers for the taluks previously resettled in the Madura district.	Introduction of resettlement in the hill villages of the Sedhik and taluk of the Madura district and balance of resettlement work in that district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district, preparation of a scheme report for and field inspection in that district.	Supervision of the revision of adangals, if any, and field inspection in the Trichinopoly district.
V. Ganjam, Vizagapatam, etc.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the Vizagapatam district; preparation of scheme report for and field inspection in that district.	Introduction of resettlement in the three taluks of Golgonda, Palkonda and Narsannapeta of the Vizagapatam district.	Balance of resettlement work in the Vizagapatam district.	The programme of the party has not been decided.		
Special Settlement Officer, The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads.	Special staff work and preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads.	Special staff work and preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads.	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 44 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangs Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 690 supra.]

Statement showing for each month from January 1914 to June 1918 the highest rate, the lowest rate and the average of these two rates.

	1914.			1915.			1916.		
(1)	Highest. (2)	Lowest (3)	Average. (4)	Highest. (5)	Lowest. (6)	Average. (7)	Highest. (8)	Lowest. (9)	Average (10)
January ..	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
February ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
March ..	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
April	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
May	1—4⅛	1—3⅛	1—4	1—4	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
June	1—4	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
July	1—4	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
August ..	..	..	..	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
September ..	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
October ..	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
November ..	1—4	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
December ..	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	1—3⅛	2—4⅛	1—4	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛

	1917.			1918.		
	Highest. (14)	Lowest. (15)	Average. (16)	Highest (14)	Lowest. (15)	Average. (16)
January ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
February ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
March ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
April	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
May	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
June	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛
July	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..
August ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..
September ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..
October ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..
November ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..
December ..	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	1—4⅛	..	..	..

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 50 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 691 supra.]

A.—Judicial Department.

Section I.

Officers in the Judicial Department retired from service during the last three years

Name.	Designation.	Age at retirement.
1. V. K. Desika Achariyar ..	Sub-Judge	56 years.
2. Rai Bahadur J. S. Gnaniyar Nadar	Do.	57 ,,
3. Rai Bahadur A. Raghunatha Rao Pantulu.	Do.	56 ,,
4. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do.	56 years and 14 days.
5. E. J. S. White	District Munsif and Civil Judge, Secunderabad	57 ,, 13 ,,
6. V. Venkatadra Avadhanulu.	Sub-Judge	56 years.
7. V. G. Mascarenhas	Do	56 ,,
8. S. C. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	District Munsif	55 ,,
9. S. Mahadeva Sastri	Sub-Judge	55 ,,
10. A. Sambamurti Ayyar ..	Third Judge, Court of Small Causes.	55 ,,
11. Sir V. C. Desika Achariyar, *Kt.*	Second Judge, Court of Small Causes.	56 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Section II.

Officers in the Judicial Department not included in section I who have been given extensions of service during the last three years.

Name.	Designation.	Age at last extension.
1. Rao Sahib C. Chandrasekhara Ayyar.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court.	58 years.
2. J. R. Atkinson	Deputy Registrar, High Court.	57 ,,
3. G. Kodandaramayya Naidu.	Sub-Judge	55 ,,

B.—Land Revenue Department.

Section I.

Deputy Collectors retired from service during the last three years.

Name.	Age at retirement. Y.	M.
1. K. Vijayaraghava Achari ..	57	½
2. Muhammad Raza Sahib Belgami Sahib	54	3
3. V. Parthasarathi Chetti ..	53	10
4. K. Sitapati Rao Pantulu ..	55	1
5. V. S. Sambasiva Ayyar ..	54	1
6. C. Gohan	55	3
7. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	59	8
8. C. Thiruvenkata Achari ..	56	4
9. S. Suryanarayana Prasada Rao	55	0
10. D. Krishnayya Pantulu ..	56	0
11. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu	56	0
12. C. Gopalan Nayar	57	11
13. J. L. Jacques	57	1½
14. J. Ramayya Pantulu ..	56	0
15. P. Duraiswami Ayyangar ..	44	2
16. P. Krishna Rao	51	9
17. K. Chentan	56	6
18. S. V. Kallapiran Pillai ..	55	3
19. T. Baluji Rao Nayudu ..	55	0
20. T. Sesha Ayyar	58	0
21. T. N. Ramachandra Rao ..	55	0
22. J. Williams	56	0
23. E. Sitarama Rao Nayudu ..	56	3
24. C. Thiruvenkata Achariyar.	54	2

Section II.

Deputy Collectors not included in section I who have been granted extensions of service during the last three years.

Name.	Age at last extension. Y.	M.
1. T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai ..	57	0
2. K. Nagavendra Rao ..	58	0
3. T. A. K. Perumal Pillai ..	55	0
4. Muhammad Yakub Sahib ..	55	0
5. R. Shadagopa Ayyangar ..	55	0

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 60 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 693 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 798, Financial, dated 10th December 1917.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the following amendment to article 459, Civil Service Regulations :—

Substitute the following *for* this article :—

459. (*a*) Ministerial officers who have attained the age of 55 may be required to retire, but should ordinarily be retained in service so long as they remain efficient until they come under the provisions of clause (*e*).

(*b*) Officers, other than ministerial, who have attained the age of 55 should ordinarily be required to retire, and should not be retained in service except where unquestionable public grounds for retention exist, and there is no doubt as to the physical fitness of the officer.

(*c*) Each officer's case should be taken up when he is approaching the age of 55 and before the expiry of each extension of service. Extensions may not be granted for any period exceeding one year at one time.

(*d*) The powers given by the preceding clauses may be exercised by the authority competent to fill the appointment (if vacant) of the officer who is required to retire or retained in service.

(*e*) An officer who has attained the age of 60 cannot be retained in the service of Government save in very exceptional circumstances, and with the sanction of the Local Government.

(*f*) No claim to compensation, from an officer who is required to retire under the provisions of this article, will be entertained.

2. In consequence of the above amendment, article 912, Civil Service Regulations, is cancelled.

(True extract)

L. Davidson,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No 64 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 493 supra.]

Statement of the establishment proposed to be employed in the Sivaganga estate.

I.—Head office.

	Pay
	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Superior officers—	
Estate Collector	1,233 5 4
	Rs.
Assistant Estate Collector.	800—40—1,000
Revenue Superintendent.	250
Sarishtadar	200 to 250
(*b*) Treasury section—	Rs.
Cash-keeper	80
First assistant	40
Second assistant	20
Shroff	20
Assistant shroff	15
(*c*) Correspondence section—	
Head clerk	70
Second clerk	40
Third clerk	35
Fourth clerk	30
Six clerks at Rs 20 each	120
Two typists at Rs 25 each	50
Typist	20
Record-keeper	30
Assistant Record-keeper	20
Store-keeper	20
(*d*) Account section—	
Head accountant	100
First assistant	50
Second assistant	30
Third assistant	25
Pay clerk	20

	Pay.
	Rs.
(*d*) Account section—*cont.*	
Three accountants at Rs. 20 each ..	60
Two accountants at Rs 15 each ..	30
Eight taluk sadjan clerks at Rs 15 each.	120
(*e*) Audit and Forest sections—	
Chief auditor	90
Audit clerk	20
Inspector	70
Two inspectors at Rs. 50 each ..	100
Two „ „ 35 „ ..	70
Surveyor	30
Two surveyors at Rs. 25 each. ..	50
Two „ „ 20 „ ..	40
(*f*) Suits section—	
Madura suits clerk	30
Sivaganga suits clerk	25
Four suits clerks at Rs. 20 each ..	80
(*g*) Press section—	
Manager	40
Compositor	20
„	15
Mushi	15
Assistant mushi	8
(*h*) Inferior servants—	
Daffadar	12
Two head peons at Rs. 9 each.. ..	18
Twenty-five peons at Rs 8 each ..	200
Thirty peons at Rs. 7 each	210
Four tappal runners at Rs 7 each ..	28

II.—Law section.

Law officer	250	Clerk	25
Law clerk	60	„	20
Clerk	30		

III.—Maramat section.

Two engineers at Rs. 350 each ..	700	Assistant tracer	25
One Assistant Engineer	200	Six lascars at Rs 7 each	42
Two tracers at Rs 40 each	80	Eleven overseers at Rs. 60—70 each ..	737
Two chief clerks at Rs. 40	80	Eleven clerks at Rs 17½ each ..	192½
Two clerks at Rs. 25 each	50	Twenty-two lascars at Rs 7 each ..	154
Clerk	20		

IV.—Taluk establishment.

For each first-class taluk *—		For each second-class taluk †—	
One Tahsildar, Rs 150+30	180	One Tahsildar, Rs 100+30	130
One Inspector, Rs 35+10	45	One Inspector, Rs. 35+10	45
One Inspector, Rs. 25+10	35	One Inspector, Rs. 25+10	35
One Sarishtadar	35	One Sarishtadar	30
One Head clerk	20	One Head clerk	20
Two clerks at Rs. 17½ each	35	Two clerks at Rs. 17½ each	35
Three clerks at Rs. 15 each	45	Three clerks at Rs. 15 each	45
Record clerk	14	Record clerk	14
One shroff	12	One shroff	12
One daffadar	9	One daffadar	9
Four peons at Rs. 8 each	32	Four peons at Rs. 8 each	32
Eleven peons at Rs. 7 each	77	Eleven peons at Rs. 7 each	77
Eleven peons at Rs. 6 each	66	Eleven peons at Rs. 6 each	66
Two runners at Rs. 7 each	14	Two runners at Rs. 7 each	14

* Six first-class taluks.

† Five second-class taluks.

V.—Division establishment.

	Pay. Rs.		Pay. Rs.
For each division—*			
Peshkar	15	Two peons at Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 ..	11
Two gumastahs at Rs. 10 and Rs. 9	19		

VI.—Granary establishment.

For each granary— †			
Granary-keeper	10	Measurer and kaval	5

VII.—Trust institutions.

Manager	350—10—400		
Head clerk	50	Record-keeper	20
Three correspondence clerks on Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15	55	Seven peons at Rs. 7 each	49
		Five taluk paditharam supervisors at Rs. 50 each.	250
Three accountants on Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15	55	Five paditharam clerks at Rs. 15 each	75

* 131 divisions. † 20 granaries.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 102 asked by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 700 *supra*.]

Statement showing the names of officers who have acted as Collectors of Madras during the five years ending 30th June 1918, with the period of each appointment.

Name of officer.	Period of appointment.
Mr. R. F. Austin, I.C.S.	11th November 1912 to 1st November 1913.
Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S.	2nd November 1913 to 7th February 1914.
Mr. K. A. Davis, I.C.S.	8th February 1914 to 22nd March 1914
Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S.	23rd March 1914 to 17th June 1915.
Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S	18th June 1915 to 18th July 1915.
Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S.	14th July 1915 to 19th April 1916.
Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S.	20th April 1916 to 18th June 1916.
Mr. M. Young, I.C.S	19th June 1916 to 10th April 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	11th April 1917 to 16th May 1917.
Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, I.C.S.	17th May 1917 to 1st August 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	2nd August 1917 to 30th August 1917.
Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S.	31st August 1917 to 7th October 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	8th October 1917 to 30th May 1918.
Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S.	31st May 1918 to 15th June 1918
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	16th June 1918 onwards.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 108 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 701 supra.]

G.O. No. 81, *Medical, dated 28th September* 1918.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1916, in answer to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo, the Government undertook to consider the question of instituting special scholarships for the encouragement of Uriyas in technical branches of education, such as engineering and medicine. The Surgeon-General who was consulted as regards the increased facilities that could be given for the education of Uriyas in medicine, has now submitted his recommendations on the subject.

2. He points out in the first place that, as the Uriya community is backward in general education, it is desirable to give special facilities for the general education of Uriyas and he recommends the creation of scholarships in secondary schools for this purpose. The Government observe, however, that there is already a number of Government scholarships for boys in secondary schools and that the number allotted for the First Circle has been lately raised and is now 27. In the award of these scholarships special consideration is invariably shown to the claims of Uriya candidates, who also enjoy the privilege of paying school-fees at half-rates. Moreover two schools, one at Russellkonda and the other at Purushottapur, are specially maintained at the cost of Provincial funds for the benefit of Uriyas. These measures will no doubt gradually increase the number of Uriya boys qualified to enter for the medical profession and the Government do not consider that there is any need for providing further special facilities for the secondary education of Uriya boys.

3. As regards the provision of special facilities for their medical education, the Government agree with the Surgeon-General that Uriya students who have obtained good marks in the School Final examination may be admitted into the medical schools without undergoing a competitive examination and may be given a special stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem each. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the grant of two such stipends every year commencing from the 1st July 1917 to qualified Uriya students entering the Medical School, Vizagapatam. These stipends will count against the total number allotted to the Telugu districts.

4. The Government also sanction the award annually by the Surgeon-General of a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to the best of the qualified Uriya candidates who may offer themselves for admission into the Medical College, Madras.

(True extract)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.) [13TH AUGUST 1918.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Secretary announced on behalf of His Excellency the President that the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th May 1918.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918, which had been passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd April 1918, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd May 1918

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(i) The Secretary reported the receipt of a communication, dated the 6th May 1918, from the Joint Secretary to the Gódávari District Association, Cocanada, regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.

(ii) With reference to the answer given to question No. 55 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th February 1918, regarding improvements effected to the water-supply in grazing grounds, the Secretary laid on the table copy of G O. No. 1848 *, Revenue, dated the 13th May 1918, recording papers on the subject.

(iii) With reference to the answer given to question No. 8 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd April 1918, the Secretary laid on the table copy of a list † of towns in the Presidency notified under Board's Standing Order No. 21 (9) during 1917–18.

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Before the next business is taken up, I wish to move an adjournment of the house. I will state why."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Why now?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Under rule 4."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What page?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"'Page 87 of the Council Rules'. 'A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What does the honourable gentleman propose to move?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I propose to move an adjournment of the house this day six months."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the honourable gentleman sit down? I do not wish to stand between the Honourable Members and the rules. What is the motion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"This meeting of the Council do stand adjourned this day six months."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the honourable gentleman has weighed his word. Will the honourable gentleman sit down while I consider the rule? (After consulting the rules) will the honourable gentleman proceed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, it is hardly proper that business should get on here when important duties remain neglected. I wish to call attention to facts that any one who has a close contact with the people must be aware of; I have toured recently through ten Tamil districts and moved closely with the various classes of people, and I find a widespread feeling that there is not a sufficient recognition by the authorities concerned that internal order, peace and good Government of this Province is in peril either at a near or more distant date. The conditions making for unsettlement arise out of the War. High prices of necessaries have led to looting in some places. No doubt the looting has as yet been confined to a very few places. But in times like the present, when men's minds are rather unsettled and when the masses are more responsive to stimuli of various sorts, looting or other disorder in one place will be copied by places even at a considerable distance. There is also another cause. We have had the Premier's message and the Viceroy's pronouncement thereon that India's north-western door is open, that some of 'the credulous and fanatical people of Afganistan' at a time of world excitement may be 'carried away by any wind of vain doctrine' that 'we must take no risks,' and 'whenever the call may come and whatever it may be we must be ready to meet it.' Local authorities in this Province have also referred to these possibilities as a reason for redoubling our War efforts. These statements required to be made and are fully justifiable. But they have revived apprehensions that had been dissipated after the destruction of "Emden." People realize no doubt that we in the south are very far indeed from the north-western door; yet there are those who fear that, consequent on any rumoured attack, the thieving and criminal

* Vide Appendix A on page 783 infra.

† Vide Appendix B on page 784 infra.

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classes will combine and expose the lives, honour and property of the people in towns and villages to great danger and that the handful of police now in the country will not be able to put down any large epidemic of disorder Special constables, being untrained, will be equally useless and there is no other assistance that the people can rely upon. Many men think that each adult will have to keep himself in readiness to defend his women, children and property and feel their utter helplessness in the matter at present. Even the cultured, educated and well-to-do classes feel their present condition to be miserable and contrast it with the condition of similar classes in the civilised countries. Several of them, as at Namakkal and Tuticorin have come forward to drill and train themselves and be ready for self defence. They are asking the authorities for necessary help. Several gentlemen at Namakkal in Salem district asked their Sub-Magistrate to request the Collector to give them the necessary facilities for the purpose However, no such thing has been done Neither the Collector nor the Government have, so far as I know, moved even a little finger in this matter. I know people in other places, hopeless of getting authorities moving in this matter, have begun with imperfect assistance to drill themselves This is hardly satisfactory state of affairs The first duty of Government is to secure protection of subjects against all disorder from within or without. This duty is recognised to be the duty of this Legislative Council also, in section 79 of Government of India Act, 1915. People feel that this most important of all duties remains unperformed. Authorities concerned appear to ignore the above facts. Their action has been merely to ask people to lessen apprehension. They cannot remove circumstances which must continue to raise apprehension. They have certainly failed to help the thoughtful householders who, without seriously giving up their homes and avocations yet wish to be drilled and equipped to meet sudden outbreaks of disorder in their neighbourhood and there is no use in pointing out the Indian Defence Force to such people. Indian Defence Force is only for the few that will leave their homes and avocations for long periods and place themselves under military control and the Army Act, and Indian Defence Force is of no use for ordinary householder who likes to be in his own neighbourhood and form a sort of drilling or Rifle Club for home defence. To help these a more liberal issue of licences for arms and the loan of arms and drilling officers is felt to be necessary and I have therefore to move an adjournment of the house until such time as authorities have attended to this important duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju seconded the motion.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will just explain the situation. The honourable gentleman has taken advantage of this rule 4 in order to place before this Council the substance of a resolution which he submitted for the agenda paper on this occasion and which I disallowed as President on the ground that it was a matter for the Government of India The training of troops for the army and the drilling of troops is not a matter that lies within the province of the Provincial Government, and therefore I was obliged by the rules which committed such subjects to the charge of the Government of India to disallow the honourable gentleman's resolution. In order to give publicity to this resolution he has now taken this means which, as he probably will admit, is a straining at any rate of the purpose for which this rule 4 is included in our rules. I cannot therefore allow a discussion on this resolution. I must rule the honourable gentleman out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is not the question of employing our own officers to drill and help a group of gentlemen within the province of the Local Government?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman will agree that this is a simple point. I hope they will really believe I am having regard to promoting the usefulness of the Legislative Council and the dignity of Presidents and of Members of the Council having some respect, in fact scrupulous regard and respect to the rules of the Council The Council is after all a greater thing than the individual members Therefore, it behoves us all to carry out literally the rules of the Council in the interests of the Council as a public institution. I do not think therefore that the minor point that he mentioned really weakens the ground upon which I have disallowed his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I want to make it quite clear that it is not with a view to giving publicity to the fact of my having proposed a resolution that I made this motion I could have published my resolution in the papers. I have moved because I thought there was some neglect in the matter. If Your Excellency's Government think there is none, that is a matter for the public to judge. I must protest against Your Excellency's ruling which is not warranted by the rules and the assumption that I consciously violated the rules Violation of rules is not by me. I hope Your Excellency will not continue that impression but will correct it."

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF MUSSALMAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces In doing so he said:—"I beg to move, under rule 31 of the rules for the conduct of business, for leave to introduce a 'Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mussalman Marriages and

Divorces'. I have circulated to the members of the Council copies of the draft Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons. It will be seen that Muslim marriage is a very simple affair. Marriage, according to Muslim law is simply a civil contract, its validity does not depend upon any religious ceremony. The consent of the contracting parties, which is called *ijab*—'declaration'—and *qabul*—'acceptance'—expressed in the presence of two male witnesses (or one male and two female witnesses) is all that is needed to make the marriage perfectly valid. The offer of a *mahr* or marriage consideration by the bridegroom and its acceptance by the bride is also considered essential in order to constitute a valid marriage. If a contracting party is a minor, consent to the marriage can be given by her or his *wali* or guardian. A *purdanisheen* woman (and in this country almost all Mussalman women are purdanishees) gives her consent to the marriage through her attorney called *vakil* duly authorized by her in the presence of two witnesses. One of the Mussalmans present on the occasion officiates as Kazi and puts the necessary questions in the presence of the two witnesses to the bridegroom (or to his wali in the case of a minor) and to the bride (or to her wali in the case of a minor or to her vakil in the case of a purdanishees) and elicits their consent to the marriage and their agreement as to the value or form of *mahr* and then offers prayers, in which the audience join, for the happiness of the married couple. This simple ceremony is called *Nikah Khani* or the solemnization (literally 'the reading') of marriage. The *Nikah Khan* or 'Reader of the marriage ritual' is either a Kazi or his assistant called Naib Kazi or the *Peshimam* of the mosque of the *Mohalla* or locality where the party or parties reside.

"The Kazis, Naib Kazis and the Peshimams who act as Kazis maintain marriage registers in which entries are made of marriages solemnized by them. In some places each entry is signed by the bridegroom, the vakil of the bride, the two witnesses and the officiating Kazi, but in other places signatures are dispensed with.

"Dissolution of marriage is effected among Mussalmans in one of the following ways: (1) the husband tells the wife three times (with certain specified intervals) that he has divorced her and abstains from intercourse with her during each of the intervals (*tahra*) and pays her the dower he had agreed to pay at the time of marriage. This form of divorce is called *talak*. Talak is also effected by the deliberate pronouncement of words which signify repudiation of the wife by her husband, for example his comparing his wife to his mother or sister or any other female relation within the prohibited degrees. (2) The wife obtains separation from her husband by giving him a consideration for example by foregoing her *mahr* and separation is also effected by mutual discharge from marriage tie. The former is called *Khula* and the latter *Mubarat*. (3) The divorce effected and enforced by a decree of the judge.

"The talak is reported to the Kazi by the husband and the khula or mubarat by both parties jointly and he makes an entry of it in his register.

"It is stated in the preamble to the Kazis Act of 1880 (enacted by the way at the instance of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan) that 'whereas by the usage of the Mussalman community in some parts of British India the presence of Kazis appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriage and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies' it was expedient that the Government should be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kazi. It was therefore enacted that 'whenever it appears to the local Government that any considerable number of Muhammadan residents in any local area desire that one or more Kazis should be appointed for such local area, the local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kazis for such local area.

"The Act further provides that 'the local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kazi appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office'.

"Section 3 of the said Act empowers a Kazi appointed under this Act to appoint one or more persons as his Naibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local areas for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any Naib so appointed.

"In pursuance of this Act Government of Madras have appointed Kazis for certain places and at other places Kazis are self-appointed or hereditary and the latter not being appointed by Government cannot be removed from their office by Government. The object of one of my questions put at this meeting was to elicit information as to how many Kazis are appointed by Government and the list of Naib Kazis appointed by the Government Kazis. Government say that the list of Kazis is under compilation and will be furnished to me later on. Some of the Government and private Kazis have appointed their assistants called Naib Kazis. There are several localities where there are no Government or private Kazis. Here the Peshimam of a mosque officiates as Kazi for the locality in which the mosque is situate and he is appointed by the Muthawalli as trustee of the mosque. Even in places where there is a Kazi, a section of the community that does not belong to the sect of the local Kazi has an officiating Kazi of its own. Wherever Shia Mussalmans are in a number too small to have a mosque and a Kazi of their own they get a Shia Kazi from other locality to perform a marriage or some one of the local men officiates as such and makes a report of the marriage to the Shia Kazi of a neighbouring town. It is not laid down in Act XII of 1880 that there shall be a Kazi for each 'local area'. Mussalmans of some place may not desire to have a Kazi and a Peshimam of a

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Mohalla may not care to be a Naib to the local Kazi. Section 4 of the Kazis Act does not prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kazi, and as a matter of fact the duties of a Kazi are being performed by several persons who are neither Kazis nor Naib Kazis. My Bill does not interfere with the Kazis Act but provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to grant a license to any person, being a Mussalman, authorizing him to register Mussalman marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, provided that a license shall be granted as a matter of course to every Kazi appointed by Government in pursuance of section 2 of the Government of India Act XII of 1880 and to every Naib Kazi appointed by a Kazi in accordance with section 3 of the said Act. Thus the Peshimam and other persons who are now performing the duties of a kazi in respect of marriages and divorces as well as the ordinary Kazis and Naib Kazis will receive licenses from the Government and will henceforth be known as Muslim Registrars in addition to their own designation of Kazi, or Naib Kazi.

"The present system of record of marriages by Kazis, Naib Kazis and officiating Kazis is loose and unsatisfactory. All sorts of books from a strong bound book with printed pages and ruled columns with printed headings to a cheap flimsy school exercise book, are used for the purpose of recording marriages and divorces. Entries are sometimes made at the time of the ceremony and sometimes long afterwards. Signatures of parties are sometimes taken in the book and sometimes they are dispensed with. The books remain in the possession of the Kazis of which no particular care is taken and they are easily lost or destroyed and not seldom done away with. It is obvious that this loose system of keeping records can give room to abuses of gravest nature. There have been many law suits in which the marriage of a party was questioned and the evidence produced to prove or disprove it was found to be unworthy of acceptance. I shall quote only one instance. In civil suit No. 269 of 1916 before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri, the fourth defendant claimed to be the widow of the deceased and as such entitled to one-eighth share in the estate and also a mahr of 39 tolas of gold and Rs. 5,000. This claim was contested. One witness, the Naib of a private Kazi, who was said to have officiated at the marriage was produced to prove the marriage and he produced a book alleged to be a marriage register kept by him. Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri in his judgment remarks that 'according to exhibits 7 and 8, the marriage certificate, the marriage took place on the 27th November 1912. The Deputy Kazi admits that he did not make the entries in exhibit 7 as soon as the marriages are performed. He states that at the time of the marriage he used to make entries in slips of papers, that he then collected them together and copied them in the book once in five, six or seven months and that after he made the entries the slips were destroyed. He admits that the book was taken away by the Police in April 1913 and was returned to him sometime in January 1915 and that he made the 7th entry only in 1915. An entry of 5th May 1913 is written before 27th November 1912 the date of the alleged marriage. At page 13 of the book Exhibit 7, a marriage is duly entered and then it is cancelled. Though the Deputy Kazi says that the book was taken away by the Police in April 1913 he did not enter the marriage in question which took place in 1912 till 1915. He says that at the time of the seizure of the book by the Police he was engaged in writing the entries up to November 1912 and that after he got the book in January 1915 he made the other entries. He states that all the previous books except Exhibit 7 were eaten up by white ants, a statement which I find it difficult to believe. The witness also admits that the book Exhibit 7 contains entries of marriages not performed by him and that he used to enter marriages if news was sent to him of marriages officiated over by private persons. It also appears that one of the pages of this book has been torn.'

"Here is a remarkable case in which almost all the abuses which the present system or want of a system of recording marriages can give rise to are found together. Here is a Naib Kazi who has been appointed to his office not by a Government Kazi but by a private Kazi. He records in his book not only marriages performed by him but also marriages officiated by private persons of which news was communicated to him. He noted down in slips of papers marriages performed by him and copied the entries in his book once in five, six and seven months. He entered in his book in 1915 the marriage that took place in 1912. One entry of a marriage was cancelled. One of the leaves of the book was found to have been torn away and the Naib Kazi stated that all the previous books were eaten away by white ants. Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri says in his judgment that this witness 'admitted after a great deal of prevarication, that he was convicted by Mr. Jones, Presidency Magistrate, for false personation of a police constable and though he denies that the conviction resulted in his dismissal from Government service where he was a schoolmaster, I have little doubt that he was really dismissed.' If he had been a Kazi duly appointed by Government he would have been dismissed from that office by the Government. If he was a Naib of a Government Kazi or a Peshimam of a mosque the authorities that appointed him would have dispensed with his services under the above circumstances, but a self-styled Naib of a private Kazi is a free lance responsible to no one for his actions. When my Bill comes into force the number of such persons will be considerably reduced, if they do not altogether disappear, for no respectable family will take the risk involved in a marriage having been performed by a person other than a licensed Muslim Registrar.

"The Muslim Registrar shall be bound to enter into the register supplied to him all the marriages and divorces effected by him or reported to him by responsible parties and each entry shall be signed by the parties concerned, by the witnesses and by the Muslim Registrar, and he

shall grant a proper certificate to the party that applies for it. The Government shall supply to every Muslim Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act. The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

"Every Muslim Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the (Government) Registrar in whose district the office of such Muslim Registrar is situate. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Muslim Registrars. Every Muslim Registrar shall at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers kept by him, to the Registrar of the district who shall file such copies in his office. Every Muslim Registrar shall keep safely every register until the same shall be filled and shall then make over the same to the Registrar of the district for safe custody. Section 12 of my Bill corresponds to section 54 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and is as follows:—'In every office in which every register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register and every entry in such index shall be made so far as practicable immediately after the Muslim Registrar has made an entry in such register.' The index, the registers and the file of the copies of entries in the registers shall be at all times open to inspection in the office of the District Registrar by any person applying to inspect the same and paying the prescribed fees, and certified copies shall be given to all persons applying for same.

"It will be noticed that there is nothing in my Bill to require compulsory registration of every Muslim marriage and divorce. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, the late Judge of the Calcutta High Court and now a member of Privy Council, in his book on Mohammadan Law, Volume II, referring to the Bengal Act I of 1876 on which my Bill is based says 'at the time the Bill was about to be passed into law, the author (of the book) pressed on the authorities the advisability of making the registration compulsory, but other counsels prevailed. It has since been acknowledged that great difficulties arise in the administration of justice from the permissive character of the Act. In Algiers and in most Muhammadan countries registration is compulsory.' Sir Ronald Wilson in his book 'Anglo-Muhammadan Law' says 'Mr. Amir Ali is probably right in thinking that this provision ought to be made compulsory and general.' In spite of these two eminent authorities I have given the Bill a permissive character, for I think that in the present state of society it will be too much of a drastic reform if we jump from the present loose system of keeping records of marriages and divorces to a compulsory system of registration. Though according to my Bill it is optional with the parties to register the marriage, but as marriages in this Presidency are performed as a rule by certain functionaries and seldom by private persons and as all these functionaries will obtain licences and become Muslim Registrars under the proposed Act, and as Muslim Registrars will be bound to register in proper form all the marriages that they perform, and as no respectable family hereafter will care to take the risk involved in a marriage being performed by a person other than a Muslim Registrar, unless it is eventually registered with a Muslim Registrar, practically all marriages will come to be registered in the ordinary course. The difficulties in the administration of justice will therefore be considerably reduced, for Judges will eye with suspicion marriages that have not been performed in the usual course by persons duly authorized to act as Muslim Registrars and the burden of proof shall be heavier on the interested parties.

"I believe I have now convinced the Council that the present system of keeping records of Muslim marriages and divorces is faulty, and it is capable of giving rise to and has been found to have given occasion for abuses of gravest nature, and that there is an imperative necessity for substituting for it a better regulated system of registration and that my Bill provides a system calculated to attain that end. I am sure that when this Bill with translations in Hindustani and other vernaculars is published and opinions thereon are invited from leading Mussalmans and accredited Muslim Associations this measure will be welcomed by the Muslim community. I therefore move that permission may be granted to me to introduce the Bill.

"It may not perhaps, be out of place, to mention here that my friend the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Thambi Maraikayar had intended to bring forward a Bill for the compulsory registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces. He issued a printed letter inviting opinions of some Mussalmans about a Bill that he had drafted. This shows that he as keenly feels the necessity of legislation in this direction as I do. The only difference between him and me is that he wants a provision for compulsory registration and I only that of voluntary registration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. As one having, during my several years of practice, had a good deal to do with Muhammadan cases, I feel the force of the observations made by my Honourable friend. According to Muhammadan Law marriage is a contract. No religious ceremony or writing is necessary. According to established practice marriage is celebrated in all respectable families in the presence of a kazi or a deputy kazi or by pesh-imams. That has been the recognized practice under all Governments. In regard to the presence of such kazis at these marriages, it will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that under the Regulation of 1808 kazis were given not only judicial and administrative powers but had also to be present at marriages and other ceremonies in Muhammadan families. By Act II of 1864 this Regulation was repealed, but very soon after that it was felt that it was necessary to appoint kazis and the Act of 1880 was passed for that purpose; for there was a great demand among the Mohammadan community that they should have the Act which was in force prior to Act XI of 1864 and the Government had to revert to the system of appointing kazis. This power of appointing kazis

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is a power inherited from the Muhammadan Sovereigns. Under the Muhammadan law they were appointed by the Sovereign. Therefore, it is only a continuation of the practice requiring that some recognized official should be present at these marriages which are civil contracts and according to the peculiar law of the Muhammadans can even be contracted by agents. As pointed out by Mr. Wilson, one man may be the agent of both the parties. Therefore, having regard to the peculiarity of the Muhammadan system of marriage and having regard to the wishes of the people expressed by their representatives, I think it is necessary that this permissive legislation should be introduced. It is not a new thing. Bengal has had it from 1876 onwards and this Bill is mainly on the lines of the Bengal Act. Bengal has found it to work satisfactorily ; and great Muhammadan authorities such as Mr. Amir Ali have stated that it works well and think that it should be made compulsory. I for one would like to make it compulsory, but as my Honourable friend does not go so far, I do not insist upon it.

"The unsatisfactory condition of the evidence of Muhammadan marriages has often been pointed out by the judicial officers who have had to deal with such cases, and they have expressed the opinion that the system gives rise to false claims. These questions are very difficult questions affecting the status and legitimacy of children. The legislature ought to afford facilities to the various parties to get their marriages registered. There should be uniformity in registration. It may be that this Bill applies only to those who know how to read or to agents who know how to read. In other cases this Bill will not apply. I hope there will be a time when the community will ask for this being made compulsory. I support the introduction of this Bill firstly because it is a continuation of the existing practice and elsewhere in other provinces which have had similar Acts it works well ; and it would obviate false evidence and false records and encourage uniformity of practice in the community and stimulate them to make the marriages regular. I do not say that people do not enter into regular marriages. All that I wish to say is that whenever the matter comes up before the Court they must be able to establish it. The question is whether the kazis should take out licences. We must see that their appointment under the Act of 1880 should be uniform or they should take out a licence."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"My Lord, I am sorry I have to oppose the motion moved by my Honourable friend.

"That the Mussalman system of registration of marriages requires legislation cannot be denied. Even so early as in 1900 the Mussalman residents of Triplicane sent in a memorial to the Government of Madras to amend the Town Kazi Act XII of 1880 and to prevent malpractices arising from want of compulsory registration of Muhammadan marriages. The Government on that occasion after consulting the Muhammadan officials and the Collectors of the districts observed that the Government would not take the initiative in the matter of legislation unless the members of the community are agreed as to the direction in which the reform should take. The need for providing better registration of Muhammadan marriages is admitted on all hands and therefore the Bill to be introduced must be one capable of putting a stop to corrupt practices obtaining at present for want of necessity to register marriages. So unless registration of Muhammadan marriages is made compulsory the desire for registration would not receive adequate response. Under the Bill which my Honourable friend proposes to introduce, registration of marriages would be voluntary as at present and no useful purpose could be served by the Bill as in section 25 of the Bill no marriage would be rendered invalid for want of registration. In the objects and statements of the Bill my Honourable friend states 'that the loose system of registering marriages and divorces is capable of giving room to abuses of gravest nature' and I am afraid that the Bill which he proposes to introduce will fail to bring about the desired effect as he himself admits 'that it will be open to the parties to get married in the simple Islamic manner'

"To provide that all cases of Muhammadan marriages should be registered to make them valid would probably be opposed to the spirit of Muhammadan law and so in order to escape from the difficulty it is necessary to penalise the parties for neglect to register Muhammadan marriages without at the same time making such marriages invalid for want of registration. Fear of penalty would compel parties to register marriages though marriages without registration might be held to be valid according to Muhammadan law. A Bill on the above lines penalising parties for neglecting to register marriages without rendering the marriages void for want of registration is the only one that could remedy the defects. In order to introduce such a Bill I was getting Mussalman opinion and before my endeavours on that respect are completed, my Honourable friend has brought forward this motion for leave to introduce a Bill which in my opinion is insufficient to check the corrupt practices prevailing at present. I am daily receiving a number of letters from the leaders of the Mussalman community from different parts of the Presidency encouraging me to take action on the lines suggested by me. Under these circumstances I am afraid I have to oppose the motion for leave though I am in sympathy with the Hon'ble mover's desire to effect some sort of legislation to provide for better registration of Muhammadan marriages. In my opinion the desired end could be brought about only by amending with the consent of the Government of India, the Kazis Act XII of 1880 to bring it into harmony with the wishes of Mussalman public without introducing a new Act whose principles might conflict with the existing Act XII of 1880."

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD 'AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Bill to introduce which leave is sought by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan can be divided into two parts, the first relating to the registration of marriages and the second relating to divorces."

(Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao; the President, Mr. Asis-ud-din; Mr. Gillman.) [13TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*interrupting*):—"I should like to rise to a point of order. I should like to know—whether it is open to any Honourable Member to criticise the provisions of a Bill which is not before the House. The motion before the House is a motion to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces. I ask Your Excellency whether it is open to any Honourable Member to speak on the Bill which my Honourable friend has supplied to the Members and criticise such provision in it, when the motion before the House is to introduce a Bill, which when it is published will come up for discussion in the ordinary course."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It would not be easy to avoid a detailed discussion of the Bill on this occasion. But at the same time any speaker who follows the Honourable Member can criticise anything which he has said in explanation of or in support of the measure."

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao thought that I intended to discuss in detail or in the abstract the provisions of the Bill to introduce which permission is requested by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan, I may tell him that that is not my object. My object is simply to apprise this House as to how this Bill is viewed by the outside Mussalman public. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao need have no fear that I am going to deal with the provisions of the Bill.

"I have been myself interested in this subject for the past many years. When His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock visited South Arcot many Mussalmans of the place requested that some legal provision should be made for an effective registration of Mussalman marriages. The Government of the day were pleased to hold an inquiry, but it was decided that the time had not arrived for making any such legislative enactment."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Was it in 1902—the same thing as the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar referred to?"

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It was even earlier than that. Then the Mussalmans of Triplicane of their own accord submitted a memorial to the Government and that was referred for remarks to me as well as to some others. On that occasion, I was very enthusiastic over this subject, and even submitted a draft Bill—which must be in the archives of the Government. A more elaborate inquiry was made and all the Collectors, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, were consulted, but even then unanimous opinion in favour of legislation of this kind could not be got and the result was that the proposal again fell through. Later on, when I was Collector of South Kanara, I suggested to the Mappillas, and they were agreeable that some satisfactory provision for the registration of Mussalman marriages was necessary, and His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley was approached. He was good enough to give due consideration and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell wrote to me that His Excellency was in sympathy with my idea and he requested me to write to the various Anjomans in the Presidency and ask them to express their opinions on the subject. As a Government official I could not command the necessary time to undertake such an inquiry and the matter stopped there.

"So the House will see at once that there has throughout been no unanimous opinion that a Legislative enactment was necessary to safeguard Mussalman interests in connexion with the registration of marriages. My idea throughout has been that great many malpractices have been going on in connexion with these marriages. As it is, anybody and everybody can solemnize a marriage. It is not invariably recorded in any register.

"What happens is, when a husband dies, a dispute arises as to the Mahar. The persons interested in securing a larger share at times influence the Kazis and make them tamper with the register with the result that the Mahar is increased. For instance, if the Mahar is Rs. 1,000, another cypher is added and it is made Rs. 10,000. Sometimes it so happens that the more influential party bribes the Kazi and the Mahar is reduced. I am very strongly of opinion that some legislative measure is necessary to safeguard Mussalman interests in connexion with their marriages.

"It has been the practice of the parties in the matter of Mahar, although it is considered meritorious to fix the Mahar as low as possible, to fix it as a very high figure. I think the Government will have in their records a reference made by the Government of India in connexion with a Mahar suit by a lady who had married a Nawab. He had settled a Mahar upon her of Rs. 75 lakhs. The result was that after his death, his whole property was taken away by the widow who happened to be an English woman, and there was not a single pie left for the deceased's son. Then the Government of India wanted to know whether it would not be lawful to curtail the Mahar. I was one of those who were consulted, and I had to write that it was not possible under the Muhammadan law to fix the Mahar. In India it is fixed at a high figure, because according to the tenets of Muhammadanism a husband is allowed to contract more than one marriage and a high Mahar will operate as a check against the tendency to go in for a plurality of wives. Under these circumstances it is very necessary that the record as to these marriages is made as perfect as possible. If I were to mention concrete cases where there has been miscarriage of justice or where there has been malpractice, I think, I would require much more time than is allowed. I may therefore say at once that some legislative enactment is needed to safeguard Mussalman interests.

"At the same time, I do not think the Bill proposed to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan is a sound one or one which will receive the assent of the Mussalman public at large. As soon as notice was given in the papers about the proposed introduction of this Bill, several Ulemas came to me and expressed their dissent from the Bill. Their idea has been or is that it would interfere with their religious liberties, and they do not like that the Government should interfere in matters connected with their religion. Although I am a great enthusiast myself about legislation in this matter, I may say at once I have my own misgivings as to the advisability of having any such enactment as the one proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan or an enactment of the kind which is proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar at the present juncture. My fear is the Ulemas whose opinions in religious matters carry great weight with the Mussalmans might go to the length of saying that India has become Darul Harab. In Hyderabad it may be that any interference like this by His Exalted Highness the Nizam may be taken in a different light. But any interference here with religious matters will be at once resented. The portion of the Bill relating to talak is also open to objection. According to the Muhammadan religion khula is not a thing which is favoured. People do not like publicity in regard to divorce.

"Divorce in Arabia is something like mother's milk and no dishonour is attached to it. But Mussalmans have lived so many years in India that they have begun to think like Hindus, and not only divorce but widow-marriage is considered almost a sin, although Ulemas have been urging that according to Mussalman religion widow-marriage is not prohibited. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan has come here from outside. Although he has been here a considerable time he does not know much about the Mussalmans of this Presidency. He will not be able to point out any respectable family in which there has been a divorce. It is resorted to only in extreme cases. Registration of divorce will give a publicity to the act which will at once be resented by the parties and the respectable section of the community in Madras.

"Again among the Mussalmans there are four schools of thought—the Hanafis, the Shafis, the Hanbalis and the Malikis. According to the Hanafis a woman on her initiative cannot obtain divorce. She cannot tell her husband "I divorce you," but the husband can pronounce divorce and that brings about the separation. In some cases a Hanafi woman in order to obtain divorce from the husband has recourse to the subterfuge of going to the Kazi of the Shafi sect on some pretext or other—such as the husband's neglect to maintain her for some months—and the Kazi at once divorces her from her husband. Very often the divorce takes place without the knowledge or consent of the husband.

"Several Mussalmans who came to me raised objections to this Bill on the ground that it will be a great calamity, if these Kazis who are responsible to no authority are given the power to separate husband and wife merely on the complaint of the wife. On the whole, I think that at this juncture it is undesirable that permission should be given for the introduction of this Bill. If such permission is given, I may predict safely that the opposition will be extremely strong."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I have listened with very great interest to the speeches that have been made on this measure by the Muhammadan representatives on this Council. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to whether this Bill is appropriate to meet the present needs of the Muhammadan community in regard to the matter of marriages. I entirely agree with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din that this is a question in which the Government should be very careful to abstain from offending any religious susceptibilities of the community and it is one in which they should make every endeavour to obtain the opinion of the community before they proceed to give their assent to any enactment. I would, however, remind the Hon'ble Mr Aziz-ud-din that this is not a motion to introduce the Bill, but for leave to introduce the Bill, and that until leave is given to introduce, it will not be possible for the public in general to know the provisions of the Bill and to be in a position to criticize them. This subject was taken up before by this Government in 1902, as stated by two of the previous speakers, and it was decided that the time was not opportune for pursuing it further. Now though we have opinions that the enactment is required and that there is a general desire by Muhammadans to improve the registration of marriages, still the provisions in this Bill about registration of divorces are likely to meet with considerable objection. I desire to say on behalf of the Government that in regard to this Bill they are entirely neutral at present. They do not propose to express any opinion. They do not intend to oppose the motion for the reason that they think that full opportunities should be given to the public to consider the provisions of the Bill and make representations on the subject which would be laid before this Council. It is for that reason and that reason alone that the Government do not wish to oppose this motion."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"After the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the Government do not wish to oppose this motion, that is to say, that leave will be granted to me to introduce the Bill, the Government naturally maintaining as usual a position of neutrality for the present, I need not say much. The intention of the rules in regard to the procedure to be adopted for such a motion is to elicit the opinion of the people towards the measure. A year or two ago, before the Business rules were amended, it was open to any member to move for leave to introduce a Bill without submitting the draft Bill; but according to the new rules the Bill has to be submitted to the Government so that they may know on what lines the

proposed Bill will come before the Council. Having submitted the draft Bill to the Government I thought it advisable that the Bill should be placed in the hands of Honourable Members also so that they may know on what lines I proposed to introduce the measure.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar said in the beginning that he was opposed to the leave being given to me for introducing the Bill, but the speech which he delivered was such that I can take it to be in support of my Bill. He has said that there is a necessity, he has felt the necessity of such a measure so much so that he went to the length of drafting a Bill of his own for the purpose of introducing it later on. The difference between his measure and mine is that he wants the registration to be made compulsory, but I have made it voluntary. If the opinion of the community is in favour of registration being compulsory and not optional, then my Bill may be revised in due course to suit the opinions that may be given. In the same way the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din has said that he has all along felt the necessity for legislation in this direction and so long ago as 1902 he took practical steps to see that a legislation of this nature was introduced. In 1902, as pointed out by him and the Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, a memorial was submitted to the Governor and on that memorial opinion was taken from the public. It did not occur to the then Muhammadan member of the Legislative Council to introduce a Bill. If a Bill was introduced, opinion would have been obtained from the Muhammadan community in a better manner than it could be obtained in any other way. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has also tried to obtain opinions. I was also advised to hold public meetings to discuss this Bill, and I told my friends that that would not be the proper method. It is the business of the Government to consult associations and public bodies and elicit opinions about a proposed measure, and that will be more authoritative than if any body else did it on his own hook. If the Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, for example, comes here with certain opinions, and says 'so many are in favour of this measure,' it may be said that he consulted only those who were in favour of the measure and omitted to consult others. When people are consulted about my Bill in the usual course, I am quite prepared to accept the verdict of the community, and till that verdict is obtained and unless it is against the necessity of such a measure as this, the Government will allow me to proceed with the Bill. But if it is in favour of the measure, and it is only in regard to the details that there is a difference of opinion, it will be the business of the Select Committee to consider the opinions and to alter or revise the Bill according to the majority of opinions expressed.

"There is only one other point that I would like to refer to. The Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din said that several Ulemas and several Mussalmans went to him and objected to the nature of the Bill. I cannot understand when these people went and saw him. I posted a copy of my Bill to the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din only on Saturday last. There were only Sunday and Monday for him and the opportunity to consult others cannot be as great as represented by him. That speech was made not with a view to prevent the Government from permitting me to move the Bill, but it is a speech made to the outside public telling them not to support the Bill, because the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din is opposed to it. That is how he wants to influence outside opinion. I am sorry that justice was not done to me by the Government. Usually when a motion is proposed and seconded, a member of the Government comes forward with their opinion, but here two persons were allowed to have their say before the Government member gave his opinion about it and thereby the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din, who is a member of the Government and of this Legislative Council, who sits on the side of the Government and is not free to have any independent opinion to which the Government do not give their permission, was in this matter allowed to oppose a non-official motion before this Council before the Government expressed their opinion on it. I am afraid personal feelings have been allowed full play. I hope the Government will allow me to introduce this Bill, and I feel sure that this Bill will be discussed by the Mussalman public at large with a free mind and the opinions that will reach the Government will be such as to influence the decision of the Government and the Council one way or the other. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din Sahib was always inclined to say that I am a foreigner not belonging to this Presidency and therefore I do not know the feelings of the Muhammadans of this Presidency. Let me tell him that though I have come from outside I have lived here for a long time and I know Mussalman feelings much better than any one else. I am here as a representative of the Mussalmans of half the Presidency. Those who have supported me and sent me to this Council know that I represent their opinion better than any body else."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I put the motion to the Council, I must say that the honourable gentleman's feelings have led him astray. He attributes to the Government—"

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That was not my intention."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the honourable gentleman kindly keep his seat and allow me to make one observation on his remark? He attributed to the Government the action of the President of this council in the chair in allowing the Muhammadan representatives to express their opinions freely on a matter peculiarly relating to their community before the representative of the Government expressed his view. I simply wish to tell him that that action was not the action of the Government, but it was the action of the President of this Council endeavouring to get the full expression of the opinions of this Council on a subject of this kind."

The motion was then put to the Council and agreed to.

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THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharisar then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918, and moved that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

It was agreed that the consideration of the preamble be postponed.

Clause 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"I beg to move the amendment of which I have given notice. It is as follows:—

'*For* the proviso to sub-clause (2) *substitute* the following:

"Provided that such notification shall be made after obtaining the consent of the local authority or authorities concerned for such extension."'

"I must admit in the first place that the proviso which was introduced in the Select Committee has afforded substantial facilities in the way of the local authorities concerned expressing their opinions before the extension of the remaining provisions of this Bill. I welcome the proviso so far as it has been introduced. If in the same liberal spirit the Government had taken the further step of giving a larger amount of discretion to the local bodies in giving effect to the provisions of the Bill, it would have been quite satisfactory. This Bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of food in the interests of public health which is one of the primary functions of the local authorities. It is proposed to extend this Bill not merely to urban areas like municipalities but to district and taluk boards also. The Bill contains provisions which require the local authorities to employ analysts. It also provides that in cases they do not discharge this function, the Government can step in and appoint these officers. Such being the general provisions of the Bill, I think there are several local areas where it will not be desirable to introduce the provisions of this Act without securing their consent. In the first place, I would suggest that in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government, local bodies should be given freedom to a much larger extent. Secondly, so long as it is incumbent upon them not only to employ a public analyst, and to bear the expenditure necessary for the purpose, they will be called upon to incur the expenditure even though they do not like it, it is necessary that their consent should be secured. Therefore I suggest that this proviso which gives them merely an opportunity of expressing their opinion should be so modified as to secure their consent before action is taken. It may be that the local bodies will realize their responsibility and the advantage of the prevention of adulteration and apply the provisions of the Act; but if they do not choose to do so, it will be open to the Government to remind them of their duty and secure their consent. I do not think it reasonable to anticipate that they will not discharge these functions and consequently to thrust these provisions upon them."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second the amendment. In seconding it I will make only one observation. In the reform report issued by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, local bodies are to be given full responsibility. Here is a matter which pre-eminently comes within the control of local bodies. Whether a particular place would like its butter or ghee being mixed with an adulterated article or its milk to be mixed with chunam water or whether they would prevent adulteration at some expense and trouble is pre-eminently a subject to be decided by the local authority. We may leave a certain amount of discretion to the local bodies. If the clause is worded as suggested, it would not merely give them an opportunity to express their opinion, but it would give them responsibility to have the Act extended. We have passed the stage of administering good doses of advice and doing the thinking for local bodies. They are competent to take care of themselves. The Government must give up the idea that these bodies are children; they are fully developed and are well able to take care of themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The amendment rather goes to the root of the matter, as it involves a principle, namely, whether it should be open to the Government to impose the operation of this Bill on local bodies even though they express their unwillingness. The latest policy of the Government of India has been to give them every latitude and every freedom. When the air is full of such liberal policy, is it consonant with that to give power to the Government to force these measures on the local bodies whether they are willing or not? This is a matter which essentially relates to public health. Under the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act, this is a matter which specially appertains to local bodies. The responsibility is there and it is for them to invoke the aid of this measure. They may be trusted to exercise this responsibility. Why should it be supposed that if they feel the real responsibility, they will keep quiet? Either the consent of the local body should be obtained prior to the extension of this Bill, or it should be made a condition precedent that it should be extended only on the application of a local body. In other words it should be permissive. It should enable the local bodies to ask for its extension. In any view the local bodies should be trusted up to a certain length. They ought not to be dictated to. If there is real necessity for this measure, they will ask for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, as one in the Select Committee responsible for the introduction of this proviso I should like to say a word. I might explain the reason why we put it in. This is a question which affects not only the local bodies, but it has

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.) [13TH AUGUST 1918.

extra-territorial operation. You have, for instance, the Periyapalaiyam festival where a large number of people gather. The City of Madras might require that this Act should be in operation in that area. Suppose the Taluk Board of Tiruvallur did not consent, is the City of Madras to suffer and allow cholera to be brought into Madras? Not only that. My honourable friends will remember that many areas are supplied with food from a lot of surrounding villages. For example, Madura and Trichinopoly get supplies of food from places fifty miles away. The municipality that is going to be affected complains that they supply very bad food and it must have power to ask for the application of this Act to those villages. We give the ultimate decision to the Local Government, but they will consult the local authority. I do appeal to my honourable friends that it is not a purely territorial matter; it is not a local matter. It is a matter which is likely to affect places outside—third parties. I think a central authority is necessary. This is the reason why we introduced this provision."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, may I supplement what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has said? When we put in that proviso in the Select Committee, we knew that we would have to introduce this legislation in blocks of local areas. In a district there are several municipalities and taluk boards, it may happen that a large majority are for introducing this legislation. Is it to be open to one or two isolated boards or councils to block the introduction of the measure and evade their share of payment of the expenditure incidentally? Unless you introduce it in the whole area which is within the jurisdiction of several councils and boards, you will probably find that the law is ineffective. There is no use of making a rigorous law for the City of Madras, if you find a big festival, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, going on outside it, without our being able to enforce it there. It is not that we want to force this legislation down the throat of unwilling local bodies. If a majority of local bodies are against it, we will not force it on them. If a majority are for bringing this law into operation, it is but fair that there should be some power in a central authority like the Government to bring it into operation and it should not be left to one or two isolated bodies to stand in the way and prevent the application of this Act. I would not advise the Council to vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I am not in favour of this amendment. I am satisfied that the provision is not an interference with the freedom or free action of the local bodies. The administration of the Act is left to local bodies, but the application of the Act to any particular area may be left to the Central Government. As Honourable Members are aware, there is a certain amount of control necessary in the administration of certain Acts. The control of the Local Government over local bodies in England may be referred to in this connexion. I feel that this proviso is perfectly consistent with the relation that should subsist between the Central Government and the local bodies. If the Ellore municipality is willing to have the measure extended to-day, but if the neighbouring taluk board is not willing, the result will be that adulteration will be going on within a mile of the municipal limits. Therefore, on this particular ground I would suggest that my honourable friend may see his way not to press this amendment. After all, I am certain that in applying Acts like this, the Infectious Diseases Act and the Adulteration of Foods Act, the Government will call upon the local bodies and take their opinions as regards the feasibility of extending them. It is the local bodies that will have to apply for these Acts being extended to their areas. For these reasons, I am not for this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I have listened with very great interest to the speeches made by two non-official friends who were on the Select Committee, but I am not convinced by their arguments. The only argument suggested is that while there are several local areas to which this Act might have to be applied, if any municipality expresses its consent to have the Act extended to it, but the adjoining taluk board opposes it, complications would arise. According to the provisions of this Bill, every seller is made liable for punishment under clause 5. If the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar is to be accepted, Madras which gets articles of food from various parts—it gets supplies from all parts of the Presidency—might get the Act applied all over the Presidency. These sellers may be prosecuted and punished; in accordance with the provisions of clause 6 the employer may be held liable; and there would not be any difficulty for local bodies in putting a stop to the adulteration of food. Once there is a provision to punish sellers as regards any particular urban area, the necessary steps can be taken. It will be necessary for them to disclose the persons from whom they obtain their food supply; and they can be punished."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have to ask the attention of the Council to an amendment which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is going to move. If the Council would please to look at line 49 on the first page of the Bill, they would find the definition of local executive officer. 'Local executive officer' means, in any municipality in which there is a commissioner, the commissioner; in other municipalities, the president or chairman of the council; and in or for other local areas, the president of the district or taluk board, or such public servant as may be designated by the Local Government for the exercise of the functions

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of a local executive officer under this Act.' The amendment is, in substitution of the words, 'the president of the district or taluk board etc.' the following words be inserted:- 'the president of the taluk board, or if there is no taluk board the president of the district board, or if there is no taluk or district board, such public servant, etc."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I beg to move that amendment. The last portion of the clause will then read as follows: 'The president of the taluk board, or if there is no taluk board the president of the district board, or if there is no taluk or district board, such public servant as may be designated by the Local Government for the exercise of the functions of a local executive officer under this Act.' The idea which underlies this definition is to make the commissioner the local executive officer, or if there is no commissioner the chairman of the Municipal Council. Similarly with regard to taluk boards and district boards. In the case of The Nilgiris where there is no taluk board, there will be the district board. In areas where there is no taluk or district board the Government will have power to designate somebody as the local executive officer to carry out the purposes of the Act."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

The only amendment to clause 2 of which notice had been given stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether you wish to move your amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I find from the proceedings of the Select Committee that this was considered but was not accepted. I therefore move my amendment. It is as follows:—

'In the definition of "local executive officer" add the words "other than a police officer" after the words "public servant."'

"I need not take a long time to satisfy the Council that in working this Act you must exclude the police officer from the category of officers who are to discharge such functions. They have ordinary functions to discharge under the ordinary criminal law. Under section 6 the cellar can be prosecuted. I only draw attention to the fact that there are several presumptions created in the matter of prosecutions under this Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman will bear in mind that the amendment will apply only to the Agency tracts. I do not know whether it is worth while to move his amendment unless he can base his case on the circumstances of the Agency tracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It may be open to the Government to appoint a local executive officer anywhere."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"It is only in such areas where there is no commissioner or president of a district or taluk board."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The point is this; the clause which the Honourable Mr. Krishna Rao wishes to amend runs thus: 'if there is no taluk board or district board, such public servant as may be designated by the Local Government'."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not catch it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not press it."

The amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 2 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I propose that clause 3 be omitted. This is an important amendment. It will be found that in clause 22 of the Bill it is stated that 'the provisions of sections 2 to 21 shall be read as supplemental to the Act under which the local authority concerned is constituted.' So far as the Municipal and Local Boards Acts are taken into consideration, they contain provisions for chairmen delegating their powers to particular officers. If it is contemplated that they should have further power of delegation, the appropriate course to be adopted would be to give them the power in the various Municipal and Local Boards Acts. What this clause proposes to do is 'the local executive officer may delegate his powers and duties under this Act to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.' And we see that in clause 20 it is stated 'the Local Government may make rules prescribing the classes or qualifications of persons to whom and the conditions on which the local executive officers may under section 3 delegate his powers.' What I would submit is that so far at least as the local executive officers who are presidents of district or taluk boards or chairmen of municipal councils are concerned, there is absolutely no justification for taking away the powers of delegation vested in them by the laws which create them. What is the necessity for suggesting that even in their cases they should delegate their powers and duties to such persons as may be prescribed by the rules to be framed under section 20. I think it will lead to very anomalous consequences. If we had not in this Bill section 22, the argument might have been suggested that, so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act will not apply; but when the provisions of this

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section are to be read as supplemental to the Acts under which the local authorities are constituted and when those Acts contain provisions for delegation of powers, there is no necessity for the provision for delegation. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General having moved the amendment which has been accepted, the Government should in conformity with that idea leave the question of delegating those powers to such officers. As it is, the Bill leaves the power of delegation to the Local Government and not the local executive officers."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Will you quote the section in the Municipalities Act or the Local Boards Act where powers of delegation are given?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Under the Local Boards Act the president and under the Municipalities Act, the Chairman, have the powers of delegation. If this clause is passed into law the effect of it will be that instead of those presidents and chairmen delegating their powers to officers at their own discretion, which is the policy of those Acts, they will have to delegate these powers only to such officers and in such manner as may be laid down under section 20. There is meaning in having such restrictions in regard to the officers appointed for Agency tracts, but in the case of other areas where there are local boards or municipalities, these restrictions are quite unnecessary and positively injurious."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I formally second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There seems to be a little misapprehension as regards the scope of clause 3. Under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act the chairman of the councils and the presidents of the boards are empowered to delegate their functions under those Acts to the vice-chairman or the chairman-delegate. That delegation is for the purposes of the District Municipalities Act or the Local Boards Act. Now this provision is intended for the purposes of enabling the local executive officer to delegate his functions to food inspectors or sanitary inspectors for the purpose of discharging their duties under this Bill. My Honourable friend has not probably seen the distinction between this and the delegation under those Acts which is the delegation of the powers entrusted to the chairman or the president under those Acts. This is a special Act which empowers the local executive officer to discharge certain definite functions under this Act; the functions of inspection, functions of occasionally purchasing samples and submitting them to the analyst have necessarily to be discharged by municipal subordinates, food inspectors and sanitary inspectors. Clause 3 says that the president or the chairman will have power to delegate his functions under this Act to municipal employee also. I am unable to see the difficulty which the Honourable Member has felt. I do not see any necessary inconsistency in the powers of delegation given by the Municipal Act to the municipal chairman and the powers of delegation given under clause 3 of this Bill which must necessarily be limited to the powers given to local executive officers under this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I cannot agree to this amendment. The Honourable mover evidently means that by clause 3 the powers of delegation which the local bodies now have are sought to be restricted. This is a misconception. It may be so on a superficial reading. If you go deeper into the Bill you will see that the powers of delegation are extended. Those are to be read as supplemental to the Acts constituting the local bodies. There is no provision which seeks to take away the powers of delegation already enjoyed by the presidents of local boards or the chairmen of municipalities. That is recognized. The chairmen of the municipality can delegate his powers to the vice-chairman under certain conditions. In the Local Boards Acts also delegation is allowed under certain circumstances. Suppose there is a health officer in a town and the chairman is busy, why should not the chairman delegate these functions to him? Why should he not entrust them to a sanitary inspector? This is a welcome extension of the powers given to local bodies; I sincerely approve of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has not correctly understood me. I do not say that the powers of delegation should be taken away. All that I am suggesting is that you can make them more free in the matter of delegation. Why do you restrict their powers by these sections."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not want to move my amendment that sub-clauses (2) and (3) be omitted."

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will ask the attention of the Council to another amendment which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General wishes to move, but it will not prejudice the first amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I know what bearing the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's amendment has on this?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It has no bearing at present. Let the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar move his amendment."

18TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Ranga Acharlyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr T. RANGA ACHARIYAR then moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (1) (*a*), before the word 'sells' insert the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser'"

In doing so he said:—"As the clause stands, even if the man sells superior food he is liable to punishment, and even if the purchaser knows that he was purchasing a different article the seller is liable to punishment These words are introduced in all the Acts for preventing miscarriage of justice. There is some misapprehension in the minds of some who had the idea of omitting it. They seem to have misread the cases which are quoted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons: 'The second defect in section 6 (of the English Act of 1875) which had to be corrected in 1879 was that it was doubtful whether it provided against a defence that purchasers buying only for analysis were not prejudiced and had nothing to complain about.' They misread the case about an analyst purchasing. The Madras City Act also omits to provide against this defence. So far as that is concerned, I agree that that proviso to this section is necessary. 'The words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" at the beginning of section 6 of the English Act have been the subject of considerable judicial debitation' I do not know that at all—and are now read in a very general sense and as merely embodying the principle which may be left unstated, that there is no offence where a quixotic vendor sells a better article than the one demanded (43 J.P. 431). That case Hoyle v. Hitchman 4 Q.B.D. 233, instead of saying that these words are far from unnecessary says this: 'If a purchaser, whoever he may be, and with whosoever money he may purchase, gets an article inferior to that which he demands and pays for, it seems to me that he is necessarily prejudiced within the meaning of the section.' The statute never intended the fact that a person purchases with another's money to be material. The real offence is the fraudulent sale of an article adulterated so as to be of an inferior nature, substance and quality to that which is demanded and paid for. The necessity for the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" is this. But for these words various absurdities might arise on the words of the section. The sale of an article of a superior nature or quality to that demanded would be an offence. Another learned Judge says in the same case: 'What is the meaning of "prejudice" here? It cannot be confined to pecuniary prejudice, or prejudice arising from the consumption of unwholesome food. The prejudice is that which the ordinary customer suffers, viz., that which is suffered by any one who pays for one thing and gets another of inferior quality. The official purchaser is to purchase by way of testing whether the prejudice is suffered by the ordinary customer, and he is prejudiced in the same manner. The words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" are necessary because if they had not been inserted, a person might have received a superior article to that which he demands and paid for, and yet an offence would have been committed. The words are intended to show that the offence is not simply giving a different but an inferior thing to that demanded and paid for. It appears to me that the prejudice the Act intends is the general prejudice done to customers." What was in question was, was there prejudice to the particular purchaser? Again in 1902, 2 K.B.D., Justice Darling says: 'I think the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" are used in the sense that there is a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, if a purchaser in the abstract would be prejudiced, although the actual purchaser may for some reason peculiar to himself not be prejudiced. Goods might be sold under a false description and might not inflict any actual injury, because they were in fact of a better quality than the goods demanded; but it was never intended that in such a case there should be a prosecution; and I think that is the reason why the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" are inserted in the section.'

"All these three cases show that the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' should be there; otherwise the man who sells a better article than that demanded is liable to conviction. That is one part of the argument.

"The other aspect of the case is brought out in 1912, 2 K.B.D. 471, where Lord Alverstone, C.J., says: 'It seems to me that the result of the authorities to which our attention has been called is that if the purchaser is informed at the time of purchase that the article he is buying is an article mixed with something else, he cannot say that he is prejudiced on the ground that he thought he was buying a pure article. The sale in such a case is not prima facie to the prejudice of the purchaser. That seems to me to be the effect of the case of Sandys v. Small and the other cases to which we have been referred. Sandys v. Small also shows that the knowledge may be brought to the mind of the purchaser not only by means of a label under section 8 but also by a notice such as was given in this case.'

'Let us take a case where a seller tells the purchaser, 'this is not the article you are demanding.' As the section stands, he will be liable to conviction. The only exception is in proviso 3 which refers to label "where . . . the article of food sold is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Governor in Council, and before the sale the vendor has clearly brought the fact to the notice of the purchaser either by means of a label on or with the food or in such other manner, etc.' But even that notice has to be by a label or such other method. If he merely tells him by word of mouth that will not do. That is what happened in the 1912 K.B.D. Case. Even if the vendor says 'this is not the article you want', and yet the man buys, according to this section he will be liable to conviction.

"These are the two reasons which induced the legislature to introduce the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser.' What is stated here as the reason for omitting these words? The sale of a superior article is not an offence. Naturally the purchaser would not make it an offence. It is said that the words embody a principle which may be left unstated, and 'there is no offence where a quixotic vendor sells a better article than the one demanded.' There are quixotic vendors, quixotic magistrates and quixotic purchasers. Therefore we should be careful

in the language we use. The only argument is, it is unnecessary. On the other hand it has been held to be necessary in several cases. The reason for the omission is that it is unnecessary, I have shown it is necessary to prevent quixotic decisions. They are not quixotic cases at all. We are providing for public health and where there is a knowledge in the mind of the purchaser as to what he is purchasing there is no offence. The real offence is that the article is of an inferior nature. Everything is gained by having these words and there is a great deal to be lost by omitting them. The purchaser who purchases merely for analysis has nothing to lose. We have safeguarded that in section 6 as it stands 'In every prosecution for an offence against the last preceding section, it shall be no defence to allege merely . . . that the purchaser having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale'. That itself is an argument that we ourselves contemplate that prejudice to the purchaser is a necessary ingredient, and yet in the words defining the offence we omit these words. What you do not want to make an ingredient of the offence, you want to make an exception. That itself is self-contradictory. The suggestion to omit these words is based on a misconception. Nothing is lost by having those words. As we are creating an offence our language must be unexceptionable. We ought not to leave to quixotic magistrates to decide the meaning of the section."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar will bear me out when I say that this was one of the points considered in the Select Committee and the majority of us were apprehensive that, if we introduced the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser', there might be difficulties in the working of the Act. But I recognize there is considerable force in what he has said. I am hardly competent to deal with the decisions on the subject. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General will refer to these decisions later on. So far as a lay man could see from the very decisions quoted, it will appear inadvisable to put in these words. Every one does not know how these words will be interpreted. The strong point in favour of the amendment is that these words are in the English Law. We have made a departure from the English Law. It will be better perhaps if other members will express their opinions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My Lord, since the last meeting of the Select Committee I have referred to the two cases mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar and I think these words should be inserted in clause 5. Suppose some food inspector purchases samples for analysis. The contention put forward was that these samples having been purchased with public money for analysis and not with the food inspector's own money, whether the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' would really apply to the food inspector, in fact whether a sale to a food inspector came within the provision of the English Sale of Foods and Drugs Act. That is the reason why in clause 6 we have specifically provided that a purchase for analysis should not be a defence, a person may merely purchase the article with public money for the purpose of analysis and such a person may be competent to undertake a prosecution under the terms of the Act if the food was adulterated. That exception has been specially provided for in clause 6, viz., purchase for mere analysis. But it logically follows that these words should appear in clause 5. It may be that a person may get a better article than what he demanded. It is unnecessary to expose any person who knowingly or unknowingly gives a better article to prosecution. The facts of these cases clearly show that it is quite possible that many times it so happens that the article actually demanded is not there and a better article is given. The question is whether this act should be an offence under this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"My Lord, I am distinctly of opinion that the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' should be inserted in this clause; otherwise it will be a real hardship. It is not for every discrepancy between the thing asked for and that supplied that a prosecution should be instituted. The gist of the offence as put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar is that the purchaser must be injuriously affected. That is the test, you must make that a criminal offence. If a chemical analysis is made it may be that the article purchased may not be of the same composition as announced. Before the prosecution is launched some degree of safeguard should be vouchsafed that the purchaser should be affected injuriously."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond:—"Your Excellency, I support the amendment. I entirely agree with the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar. It is necessary that the wording of sections creating an offence should, as far as possible, be exact. It should not be left to the criminal courts to decide upon doubtful constructions if that could be avoided. I think the amendment would only bring about the result that we wish to achieve."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"Your Excellency, as one of the members of the Select Committee that considered Bill, I think that there is a great deal in what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said in favour of the introduction of these words. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar pointed out one difficulty, that it is extremely difficult to foresee what plausible arguments may be brought forward under cover of these three words to escape prosecution. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar pointed out, clause 6 is a safeguard against this. It is always possible to buy articles for analysis and clinch the matter. I think on the whole the arguments are in favour of the inclusion of these words."

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My Lord, I feel some difficulty, on account of which I am inclined to oppose the insertion of these words. In clause 5 it is perhaps taken for granted that the buyer is the consumer himself. But there is another kind of buyer who is not the consumer of the article but who will be a seller later on, a retail seller buying from a wholesale seller. For example, if a retail seller buys adulterated ghee from a wholesale seller, it cannot be said that the wholesale seller has sold that ghee to the retail seller to the prejudice of the latter, because the retail seller may have purchased and intended to purchase the adulterated article only to make more profit. The sale is not to his prejudice, but it is to the prejudice of the ultimate consumer of the article. This intermediate buyer should be taken into account and I want the wholesale seller should be prevented from selling adulterated article to another merchant though he knows that by selling it to him he is not doing anything to the prejudice of the purchaser. It would be very difficult to prove that the wholesale seller has sold his article to the prejudice of his customer—the retail dealer."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, the introduction of these words will not solve the question. If the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' were added, it would require proof that the purchaser was prejudiced; otherwise you will not be able to convict the seller. Therefore, the addition of the words suggested will not give the remedy. But certainly the decisions quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar are decisions whose spirit will show that the wording here is not quite correct. We may have 'whoever fraudulently sells food' or some such words. I do not know whether this word 'fraudulent' would imply loss or gain. The present wording would probably make it difficult for the courts to punish a man who sells an article which is adulterated."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that the word 'fraudulent' might be added would make the section futile. The section in the Penal Code would suffice. *Mens rea* is not necessary for prosecution in case of adulteration of foods and drugs. It is necessary for the customer to get the proper articles.

"The amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar gives rise to considerable difficulty. It is easy enough to refer to English decisions, but as a matter of fact one does not know whether we will be right in accepting his amendment. If those words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' were to be inserted in clause 5 (*a*) those words would mean the immediate purchaser; not purchasers generally. What the decisions generally state is this: it should appear that prejudice is done to customers. But if the amendment is accepted, unless there is prejudice to the actual customer, there cannot be a prosecution.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan mentioned one difficulty which is not an unlikely difficulty. If a wholesale dealer in certain kinds of food-stuffs sold an article to a retail dealer who knew perfectly its quality and knew that it was adulterated, seeing that this retail dealer does not consume the article but sells it, there would be no prejudice to the customer. That will be one way of evading the Act. Suppose a purchaser never sees the article or buys it and prejudice is suffered by somebody else. Therefore the learned Judges took care to say that it is not pecuniary prejudice but general prejudice. No absurdities are really pointed out except two. If you can find a vendor in this world quixotic enough to supply an article superior to the article demanded, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar's amendment is required.

"There is another possible case where the article that is sold is not superior but altogether different, but not adulterated. That may require protection. The prejudice of the customer will cover cases far more numerous than those mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar as requiring protection, and it would open a wide door to all sorts of adulteration and defences which it will be impossible for the prosecution to overcome. In the case in 1912 K.B.D. mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar, what happened was that the purchaser had notice that all cream had a certain amount of boron. That case illustrates the necessity for keeping the section as it is. An ingredient was mixed, which was injurious. He knew only it contained a particular percentage of boron. There could be no prejudice because he knew it contained it. If you look at the proviso to clause 5, five safeguards are provided. Are they not ample enough for all reasonable purposes? The first proviso says 'Where any innocuous material has been used or admixed in the composition or preparation of food to render the same fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, etc.', that does not constitute an offence. The second safeguard is 'where in the process of production, collection, preparation or conveyance of the food some extraneous material has unavoidably been admixed therewith.' The third is 'where any innocuous material has been added or admixed or the article of food sold is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Governor in Council, and before the sale the vendor has clearly brought the fact to the notice of the purchaser either by means of a label on or with the food or in such other manner as the Local Government may prescribe.' So also in the case 'where the food is the subject of a patent in force and is supplied in the state required by the specification thereof.' The proviso to clause 6 says: 'the vendor shall not be deemed to have committed an offence under section 5, if he proves that the food was purchased by him as the same in nature, substance, composition and quality as that demanded by the purchaser and with a written warranty to the effect that it was of such nature, substance, composition and quality, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold the same that the food was not of such nature, substance, composition or quality and that he sold it in the same state as that in which he purchased it.' Sub-section (2) protects employers. There are also two new clauses 18 and 19

which say that no prosecution shall be instituted except on the complaint of the purchaser or with the consent in writing of the local executive officer, and that no prosecution shall be commenced after the expiry of three months after the commission of the offence. Though the words appear to be somewhat wide, really there are ample safeguards provided. If the object of the Bill is firstly to protect customers generally and secondly to increase the reputation of the goods of this presidency in the markets of the world, which is equally an important object, it is very much better to have a slightly drastic Adulteration Bill with sufficient safeguards rather than to let in any number of defences the exact nature of which it is not possible to foresee. One can see that the three English decisions do not exhaust all possibilities of the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser.' Naturally the ingenuity of the counsel for the prisoner will cover a far wider ground than these three decisions. If the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' are to be limited to the purposes mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Acharyar, viz., that the seller should not be prosecuted if he sells an article superior in quality or an altogether different article, that would be a different matter. Those are the only two cases which require protection. The section does not involve any hardship. If those two cases require protection we can put in an explanation to say that any person who sells an article of food superior in quality to the one demanded or an altogether different one cannot be prosecuted. This can be put in at the end of clause 5, but to use the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' would be embarking upon the unknown."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, my amendment is taken from the English Act of 1875 and the Madras City Municipal Act and the Calcutta Act. These words will not cover very many cases, because, ingenious counsel as he is, even the ingenuity of the learned Advocate-General cannot instance any other cases than those mentioned in the English cases. From the year 1875 ingenious counsels have not been able to invent any other defences. They devised only two, superior article or different article. From 1875 ingenuity could not invent another. If the Hon'ble the Advocate-General cannot invent one — we might well say that ingenuity is exhausted. We are creating an offence. Here are two cases which we do not want to make an offence. The Hon'ble the Advocate General says safeguards have been provided. This safeguard has been provided in the analogous Acts; why not we have that. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan says there may be an intermediate customer. That is what the English Judges say. That is exactly what we mean by 'to the prejudice of the general customer.' We have that precedent. Therefore it is not the prejudice of the particular purchaser but the prejudice of the customer in the abstract. I do not see why those words would not do, words which have stood the test of forty three years. Simply because legal ingenuity may devise defences, it is said we should omit those words. What will be the percentage of cases that will be protected by ingenious defences. When we create an offence we must make the language unambiguous. In the case of the retail purchaser mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan either he is a party to the fraud or he is not. If he is not a party to the fraud, he is prejudiced. If he is a party to the fraud directly he sells it he comes within the Act. Therefore the retail buyer who buys for selling the thing to others will be either an innocent purchaser or a fraudulent seller."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Suppose we say 'ultimate customer' instead of 'purchaser'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As there seems to be some difference of opinion, let us adjourn now."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-50 p.m.

Then the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar's amendment to clause 5, sub-clause (1) (a) to insert before the word "sells" the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" was resumed.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I wish to add one or two words more by way of reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said. In the very case referred to the learned judge says:—'The language of the section has unfortunately given rise to diversity of opinion and crippled the operation of a very beneficial Act.' Apart from the words being of any use, they have given rise to endless difficulties. Some cases have found their way in the Law Reports, some of them are unreported. We must not suppose that, there are not other cases in which difficulties were experienced. The learned judge says 'an impression has gone abroad whether the purchaser can be said to be prejudiced when he knows the adulteration.' The result of this would be to strike out all those provisos and safeguards. The result will be that in few cases only will the offence be committed. In most of the cases he must be deemed to have known that it contains some ingredients. The whole question therefore is whether it is possible for the Council to allow such an amendment as this which has been characterised in the very case as having unfortunately given rise to a great diversity of opinion and of having crippled to some extent the operation of this very beneficial Act.

"In the second place, I wish to mention to the Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar is not correct in stating that it works very smoothly in England. This Act was introduced in England in 1875. In 1879 they had to bring in an amendment in connexion with the very words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser.' Again, a further amendment was made in 1899 which was also the result of this unfortunately worded section. This amendment

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; the President.)*

which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has proposed will bring in the complications of English law and the complications which may be discovered in India hereafter in the actual working of the Act. So much for the felicity of the expression sought to be introduced.

"As regards the question whether the English legislation was on the same lines throughout, in the later Act, the Margarine Act, the words 'to the prejudice of the purchaser' do not occur. This is with reference to a special kind of food-stuffs. I would submit that the proposed words would seriously deprive this measure of any benefit which it is likely to secure. The word 'purchaser' must necessarily mean the immediate purchaser."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"In that very case it has been held otherwise."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"It has been held in England; we do not know how it will be held here. Judicial opinion is not always uniform. The purchaser means the person who demands the article, and not one who does not demand the article. Then it may also involve the further question, what is meant by 'prejudice.' It is a very difficult question. Is it to be defined as injury, as injury affecting body, mind, reputation or property or is it any other kind of prejudice? I think when the Council looks at all the safeguards and the very exceptional provisions which have now been put in by which prosecutions are to be instituted within three months and with the consent of the local executive officer, and also has regard to the fact that if one sells an article superior in quality it is hardly likely that the magistrate will convict him for that, it will come to the conclusion that the section may remain as it stands."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have very little to say, but after hearing the debate which has taken place, I feel convinced that the balance of advantage is against the amendment. It is really a question on what side the balance of advantage will lie. I do not deny that there is considerable force in what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has said. His strongest point is that there is a similar provision in the English law which was enacted forty years ago. But, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the English law gave a great deal of difficulty in the actual working. There is no particular reason why we should not depart from the English law when we feel that the departure will be in the direction of facilitating the working of the measure. The apprehension—I think it is a well-grounded apprehension after the debate—is that if you put in these words, the chances are that you would greatly weaken the measure. I do not think there is any fear of this measure being worked oppressively. There are a number of safeguards, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I would earnestly appeal to the Council not to adopt the amendment which would cut at the root of the enactment."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If you look at clause 5 (1) (*a*) the language is 'or in the case of a compounded article of food is not composed of ingredients according with the demand of the purchaser.' It is proposed that those words be omitted."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The reason for the amendment which I beg to move is that it was apprehended in the Select Committee that the word 'composition' might give rise to difficulty so that it was necessary to define what 'composition' means and what 'compounded article' means. What I propose is to omit all reference to composition in the section, 'Nature, substance and quality' are sufficient to cover every case. It is not necessary to have the word 'composition' especially when we have 'compounded article of food.' This was taken from the English Act which itself was defective—section 7 of Sale of Foods and Drugs Act."

"This section refers to a clause which was dropped out of the Bill. It was originally intended to define what is meant by a compounded article of food. But unfortunately the section remained in the Act which was finally passed. Then the question arose whether prosecution in the case of compounded articles of food is to be under section 7 or section 6. The English Courts have held that section 6 which corresponds to section 5 of our Bill would apply. We find there was a special section which defined composition. Food is defined in clause 2 of our Bill as 'every article (other than drugs or water) used by man for food or drink, and all material used or admixed in the composition or preparation of such article and shall also include flavouring matter and condiments.' It is wholly unnecessary to have any reference to compounded article of food, because a compounded article of food is food and any article of food will be subject to the provisions of the Bill. There is, therefore, no necessity to have this proviso unless there is a definition of compounded article. This is due to the mere accident of our following the provisions of the English Act. I propose that the words 'or in the case of a compounded article of food is not composed of ingredients according with the demand of the purchaser' in clause 5 (1) (*a*) be omitted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Does the Hon'ble the Advocate-General propose to omit the word 'composition' wherever it occurs?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Yes."

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next amendment which is a consequential one is that the word 'composition' be omitted in clause 5 (1) (*b*) and 5 (1) (*c*)."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Fazulay Barker; Lieut.-Col. Giffard, the Advocate-General; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rayagopala Acharyar.) [13TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is it necessary to remove the word 'composition' in this sub-section?

"I think the word 'composition' is as necessary as 'nature, quality or substance.' The consequential amendment does not require the deletion of this word 'composition' elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY BARKER:—"Does composition refer to the proportion of the articles?"

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lieut.-Col GIFFARD:—"If by composition you mean chemical composition, you would never get out of the difficulty."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"It is very difficult to define what is meant by the word 'composition' which is not covered by the words, 'nature, substance or quality.' By putting in these unnecessary words you create a certain amount of confusion whether it is chemical composition or proportion. If the food is lacking in the proportions of the ingredients it should contain, it will not conform to the nature, substance or quality of the food. It is better to omit the word 'composition'."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY BARKER:—"There is a great deal of difference between coffee and chicory in the composition."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"If a man asks for a pound of coffee and if he gets coffee and chicory it is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article that he asked for. But if it is brought to the notice of the purchaser either by a label or otherwise that it is so much coffee and chicory, it will be all right."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the word 'composition' matters one way or the other."

The motion to omit the word composition in clause 5 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I find in line 14 on page 3 the word 'composition'."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"That is a quite different thing."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next amendment is with regard to sub-clause (1) (*d*). Does the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao want to move it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, I want to move a slight amendment which affects the penalties provided in the Act. The amendment runs as follows:—

'In sub-clause (1) (*d*) *for* "one hundred" *substitute* "fifty" and *for* "five hundred" *substitute* "two hundred".'

"There are two reasons: firstly, it is a new Act which will be tried in rural areas as also in the Agency tracts; even third-class magistrates may try these offences. That is why the penalty should be lighter. I hope there will be no difficulty in accepting it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am against it. This is only the maximum penalty. I do not consider rupees hundred excessive for the first offence or rupees five hundred for the second offence."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

Clause 5 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The word 'composition' goes out in four places; it occurs four times."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao intimated that he did not move his amendment to omit sub-clause (2).

Clause 6 was allowed to stand part of the Bill, with the omission of the word "composition" in four places.

Clause 7.

Clause 7 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 8.

Clause 8 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clauses 9 to 18

Clauses 9 to 18 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao intimated that he did not wish to move the amendment to this clause of which he had given notice, viz., *for* "three" *substitute* "two."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR then moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"After clause 19 the following clause shall be inserted as clause 20:—

'Every fine imposed and recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, or by whom or under whose authority the offender was prosecuted'."

In doing so, he said:—"My Lord, I have taken this from the English Act, section 26. There is a corresponding section in the Madras City Municipal Act. We are now throwing a financial responsibility on the local authority in connexion with the working of this Act. It is only right that the fines recovered under this Act should go to the fund from which the prosecution is launched. That principle is recognized in connexion with prosecutions which are purely municipal or local. These bodies have not got enough funds and we are throwing a new financial burden on them. It is necessary that these local authorities should be given an inducement by way of these fines. As the principle of it is accepted in other Acts I do trust that the Government will accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"YOUR Excellency, there is great difficulty in accepting this amendment. The Government can always allot funds and distribute funds. The question is whether the Council has the power to pass such a section. No doubt in certain other Acts there have been similar provisions. The Government of India Acts were scattered in several statutes and it was impossible to find those statutes and they were not considered in enacting those sections. The next reason why I object to this section is that section 21 of the Government of India Act, 1915, provides:—'The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in British India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council; and no grant or appropriation of any part of those revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of the Government of India Act, 1858, or this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.' Therefore, any grant or appropriation of revenues cannot be made except by a resolution of the Council of India or by the various Governments in accordance with the general provisions of the regulations and rules framed by the Secretary of State under section 21 or the corresponding provisions in the earlier statutes in this behalf. The revenues of India are expressly defined in section 20, which states: 'The revenues of India shall include all fines and penalties incurred by the sentence or order of any court of justice in British India and all forfeitures for crimes of any movable or immovable property in British India.' Therefore the fines which are recovered are part of the revenues of India, and if you make a direct or substantial grant of the fines, then it would be contrary to the express prohibition contained in section 21 of the Government of India Act. That is a section which cannot be affected by the local or the Indian legislature. Honourable Members will remember, with reference to this section 65, clause (2) (i), which says 'Provided that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not, unless expressly so authorized by Act of Parliament, power to make any law repealing or affecting any Act of Parliament passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.' Section 79 (4) says: 'The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.' Therefore, the express prohibition in section 21 will be affected by a legislation that part of the revenues shall be transferred. The Legislative Council can pass an Act which makes a charge on the revenues of India but has not power to appropriate any part of the revenues to any particular purpose. That is the general nature of the various regulations made in accordance with section 21. Therefore, my objection is only on that ground, that such a provision is ultra vires. I know in several cases that this has been done, but the recent Consolidation Act has brought this matter prominently to notice. There is nothing to show that when the provision in the City Municipal Act was made, this was had in mind."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I regret that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General should have come to the conclusion that the Government of India Act stands in the way of this amendment and that he should have made the extraordinary statement that the previous enactments containing similar provisions were enacted without the knowledge of this provision on the part of the Provincial legislatures, the Indian legislature and the Secretary of State. Section 21 refers to the appropriation of the revenues or expenditure, but it has no bearing upon the powers of the Provincial legislatures which are referred to in section 79 of the Act which contains restrictions upon the power of the local Legislative

Council. Section 79 does not contain any restriction of the nature now suggested; it says on the other hand that a Bill may be introduced with the permission of the Governor, even though it may affect the revenues of the Government of India. The precedents to be found in various enactments are a safer guide in this matter than the present contention of the Advocate-General. There is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, section 545, which permits the money realized from the composition of offences being paid to complainants in cases where it may be adjudged by courts. There are provisions in the City Municipal Act which say that fines levied for municipal offences should be credited to the municipal funds. A most recent case was when a village fund was constituted in Assam under the Local Self-Government Act recently passed; the penalties imposed were to be contributed to the village fund. As this contention is put forward and is likely to be put forward whenever such a proposal is made, it is one of those matters in which we must join issue with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. The consideration of section 21 has no bearing on this matter. On the other hand, I am convinced that the local legislature has ample power."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" My Lord, I was considerably surprised at the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, although he conceded that there was considerable justice in favour of this claim. A local body has to engage an analyst, whether it will or no, and when the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao moved an amendment that this Act should not be thrust upon the local body, that was vehemently opposed by the Government. The operation of the Bill is imposed upon the local body and with it some additional burden is also imposed. The local body has to engage a staff and to incur certain expenditure in working the provisions of the Act and it has to employ an analyst. After all this, we are told at the end under the cover of certain Government of India Acts that the local body cannot have recoupment of all these expenses. There have been a number of provisions in the Towns Nuisances Act and the District Municipalities Act that these fines may be credited to the municipal fund. We have here a declaration of opinion for the first time pronounced by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that those provisions are ultra vires. I shall invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to this point. The Act raises a special fund for certain purposes, and therefore the Act can give power to appropriate the fund for any definite purposes. It is a special Act, the Adulteration Act. It raises a certain fund, and when it does that, it is ridiculous to suggest that the same Act which creates these revenues cannot give the power to dispose of them. This provision does not contravene the provision in the Government of India Act. But for this Act, we would have no funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I am glad that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General did not object to the amendment on its merits. I wish to press one aspect of the matter. Are we here to join the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and say that a series of Acts have been passed by this Council which should be treated by ourselves as invalid, or are we rather to say they are valid? We have proceeded on one interpretation as to the power of this Council, and that should continue until it becomes necessary to alter our views. Suppose we accept the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's contention; the proceedings of this Council will be quoted and the courts may say all these Acts are illegal and we would be stultifying ourselves. Should this opinion which is now the opinion of only one member prove ultimately to be correct, we should require a validating Act, as regards this and numerous other Acts. In such a general Act, we may have one clause about this Act also. The Moonah case decided that the local legislature has no power to legislate so as to take away a right to sue the Secretary of State in regard to land. We as a Council should not stultify ourselves by saying that all these Acts are invalid. With due respect to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, very few Honourable Members are prepared to believe that all these enactments are invalid. If they are held invalid, we may have a validating Act; otherwise we should ask for the Secretary of State's formal permission."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" My Lord, I think in this connexion we have to read sections 21 and 79. All that section 21 says is 'The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in British India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council; and no grant or appropriation of any part of those revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of the Government of India Act, 1858, or this Act shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India, provided that a grant or appropriation made in accordance with provisions or restrictions prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council shall be deemed to be made with the concurrence of a majority of such votes.' The constitution and the powers of the local Legislative Council are referred to from section 72 to section 79. Clauses (4) and (5) of section 79 are important. Clause 4 says; "The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament." Clause 5 says; 'Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act.'

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Even in cases when prior sanction is not taken by the local Legislative Council for the provision, the provision is not illegal. That is well understood if we take sections 81 and 82. Section 81 says' (1) When an Act has been passed at a meeting of a local Legislative Council, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner, whether he was or was not present in Council at the passing of the Act, may declare that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Act. (2) If the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner withholds his assent from any such Act, the Act has no effect.' Clause 4 says, 'Where the Governor-General withholds his assent from any such Act, he shall signify to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner in writing, his reason for so withholding his assent.' That, therefore, gives an opportunity for the Governor-General, when such an Act is passed to withholding his assent. Section 82 says 'When any such Act has been assented to by the Governor-General, he shall send to the Secretary of State an authentic copy thereof, and it shall be lawful for His Majesty to signify, through the Secretary of State in Council, his disallowance of any such Act.' These provisions are made. I have already referred to clause 5 of section 79, and so far as section 21 is concerned, I have mentioned, Your Excellency, that no grant or appropriation of revenue shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India. The definition was read out that the 'revenues of India' shall include all fines and penalties incurred by the sentence or order of any court of justice in British India, and all forfeitures for crimes of any movable or immovable property in British India.' These are the three clauses. The question is where there is an Act passed to have certain revenues and to appropriate them to a particular purpose, whether they will be the revenues of India. Sub-clause 3 of section 20 will come in only when they become the revenues of India. Under these circumstances the language used in section 20 (3) and section 79 does not refer to the competency of this Council to pass a measure like this. I do not see where we are out of order. Even if we are out of order in doing this, we have precedents. There is no reason why there should be a departure made like this. This Council is of opinion that it should not be made a revenue of India but should be made a revenue of the local body. The amendment is quite in order."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not want to follow my Honourable friend in discussing questions of law. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General will admit that there is some doubt. We have precedents including legislations of the Government of India and local legislations and nobody has ever questioned them. The principle of it is admitted; nobody has questioned our power. Are we to drop it, merely because our Advocate-General is down on us? With due respect to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General it is a highly doubtful question, and it has not been decided. Possibly it is an arguable point as some of our Judges will say. I am sure that if the Hon'ble the Advocate-General were on the Bench, I would convince him in five minutes. When the principle and the policy of the suggested amendment is admitted in other Acts, are we sure that it is *ultra vires*? Has anybody suggested that? Are we to say merely, on account of doubt, that all our Acts are *ultra vires*? I quite agree that it is a doubtful point. There is the Governor who is going to give his assent and there is also the Governor-General who has to give his assent. Look at the consequences of it. We are going to have the City Municipal Bill, repeating that provision which was put in in 1884 and 1892. Look at the Criminal Procedure Code. Every magistrate knows that if a man is assaulted or hurt, so much is paid to him as compensation. In the case of adultery, hurt, assault, it is a well known thing. When we have precedent and practice and principle in our favour, is this doubt to stand in our way? I would appeal to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General not to give effect to a mere doubt."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"As I expected, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar did not discuss the merits of the question. He skilfully evaded it by saying that it is a matter of doubt. With a full sense of responsibility, without any desire to throw any doubt upon similar provisions, I must point out it is a fundamental principle of the Government of India Act that no appropriation or grant of the revenues of India can be made by the local legislature. The amendment that is sought to be made is that the fines should be credited to the local authority. The question is whether these fines are revenues of India. The only argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is, when you create an offence you create a fund and you can dispose of it. It is hardly right to say that. When you create an offence, upon conviction certain results follow. Section 20 (3) (ii) applies to all penalties in all cases before the Act or after it. That argument will not do. I am sure that the Government can do it by executive order. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar wants the legislature to do it. That the Government can do it there is very little doubt just as the local bodies get other grants and appropriations substantial or otherwise. As far as practice is concerned, practice does not make a statute valid. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and others as lawyers may remember there are many decisions based on many points never raised or argued. In the other cases referred to there may be special instructions issued by the Government or they may be in accordance with special regulations. The Council must confine itself to the present proposal. If it is a matter of doubt, it is serious enough according to the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar to make the Council withhold its assent to the amendment proposed."

The amendment was put to the Council and lost. A poll was demanded and it was taken with the result that 12 voted *for* and 23 *against* the amendment. The following is the amendment :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acheriyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.	" the Lieut.-Col. G. G. Gifford.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" the Rev. Mr. G. Pittendrigh.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Mr. T. Rango Acharlyar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Md. Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" the Archbishop Aelen.
	" the Prince of Arcot.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharlyar.
	" Mr. R. A. Graham.
	" the Zamindar of Berugada.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao did not move the amendment of which he had given notice, viz., to omit sub-clause (a) from section 20 and to substitute 'fifty' for 'one hundred' and 'two hundred' for 'five hundred'.

Clause 20.

Clause 20 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 21.

Clause 21 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 22.

Clause 22 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharlyar then moved that the Bill be passed into law.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

THE DODDAPPANAYAKKANUR AND VUYYURU IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW introduced a Bill to declare the Doddappanayakkanur and Vuyyuru estates to be impartible estates within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, my duty is to move for the introduction of this Bill and to move that it be read in Council. This is only a small measure the object of which is to accord to these estates the same degree of protection which is possessed by other impartible estates which are scheduled in the Act of 1904. I may just briefly explain to the Council what was the *ratio decidendi* of that Act. For a very long time, for nearly a century, it had been regarded as the settled law of this Presidency that ancient zamindaris were impartible and that conclusion really followed from the well-known principle that under the native rule every zamindari was resumable at pleasure. The ruling power did not promise continuance, though hereditary succession was freely admitted. But as the estates were resumable, they could not be alienated. Alienation would be detrimental to the continuity of the estate. For this reason all the ancient

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estates were regarded as impartible That was the understanding and the general law of the Presidency. In 1889 the Privy Council dealing with an estate in Northern India held the view that it did not follow that these estates were inalienable and impartible and that it had to be proved in every case whenever the question was raised. The High Court of Madras following the Privy Council decision upset the law as hitherto understood in this Presidency and then the Government after a long debate determined to restore the law to the position it was in before, and in doing so they limited this protection to ancient zamindaris. In the case of ancient zamindaris, they declared by the Act of 1904 that they should be inalienable except in accordance with the provisions of that Act. What it is proposed to do now is to provide that that amount of protection should be extended to these two estates.

"One of these estates, the Doddeppannayakanur estate, is undoubtedly an ancient one, and was scheduled in 1904, but section 6 of the Act provides that when an estate changes hands it shall lose the protection under the Act. It is easy to understand that rule. A small portion might change hands and to continue the inalienable character to it would lead to public inconvenience. There is nothing in the section however to prevent us from restoring impartibility to the estate alienated. It would not be necessary to amend that section. As I have said, the Doddeppannayakkanur estate is an ancient estate It is a small one consisting of two villages. The Government would no doubt hesitate to restore this quality of impartibility which it possessed if the ancient zamindari were to fall into the hands of a modern zamindar. But this is not the case here. The estate has been purchased by one of the members of an ancient Madura family which traces its descent from the famous Tirumala Nayak. Although it is not an actual zamindari family, it is one of the old families. In view therefore of the special circumstances, the Government have thought that as an old family has purchased an old zamindari they may legitimately restore to it the character of impartibility which it possessed.

"As regards the Vuyyuru zamindari, it is a subdivision of what is undoubtedly an ancient zamindari, the Nuzvid zamindari which goes back a long way into the 18th century. As regards that estate as to whether it was impartible or not, there was a conflict of decisions. The original decision was that it was impartible, but subsequent decisions have been otherwise. But that does not prevent the legislature from giving protection to it if it is necessary in the public interests to do so. The owner has applied to the Government to give him the protection of the Act. It is an ancient estate and it appeared to the Government that there is no substantial objection to the same protection being extended to it as other ancient estates possess. In analogous cases of the Kangundi and the Peddapur estates which had been declared by the Courts to be alienable the legislature stepped in and placed them under the Act of 1904 So we have precedents for this course. On that ground also it is proposed to give protection to this estate also. The Act itself besides restoring the ancient law as it stood before the decision in the 17 Allahabad case has the effect of preventing the disruption of the ancient zamindaris. Its great object is to try as much as possible to prevent the resources of these estates being wasted in needless litigation which was one of the causes for the Nuzvid zamindari being divided into 8 or 9 fragments. The object of this Bill is to protect this small estate from further disruption and further waste by litigation. These are the reasons which have led the Government to bring forward this Bill which we hope will receive the general support of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.—"My Lord, after hearing the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew I might say that the measure is not a controversial one, and on that account it is not unopposed. It is opposed because a good principle is not enunciated. The Bill merely aims at the perpetuation of ancient families. When you want the abrogation of a certain law already made there must have been a certain misunderstanding. In the Act of 1904 there are two provisions which say that it shall cease to apply to an estate which shall thereafter be alienated; the person who purchases the estate cannot have the protection of an impartible zamindari. We want to bring an estate so transferred under the protection? Are we to open this door wide to persons who purchase the properties. There are merchant princes who have purchased ancient zamindaris. Are we to include them in the Act, or are we to say halt in regard to some? The reason now advanced is that the person who has purchased is a person belonging to an ancient zamindari. Are we to say that all those who are allowance-holders as has been the case with these will be brought in? If we have some such provision, there will be no difficulty in deciding which estate should be included. We must have a broad principle which is now wanting. Under the Impartible Estates Act there is a provision in section 6 (2) 'If, in any suit, proceeding or appeal, permitted to proceed by the Madras Impartible Estates Continuance Act, 1903, it be finally decided that any estate named in the schedule attached to this Act is partible, such estate shall be deemed not to have been mentioned in the schedule.

"Even with reference to the estates mentioned in the schedule appended to the Act, if the courts should pronounce that they are not impartible, you must deem it that they are excluded from the schedule. We have a decision that these estates are partible On what principle can we make impartible estates? If we say that in spite of the Privy Council decision, it is

impartible because it is an ancient estate as understood by the Madras Government and the Madras High Court, you must include all those estates which were held to be ancient.

"There is another circumstance also which I wish to place before this Council. Very recently the Privy Council pronounced that junior members of the impartible estate-holders were not entitled to any maintenance, but they say as a matter of practice they will allow it for the sons. You only create safeguards against the zamindars from being ruined by litigation. Are the junior sons to be sent out? Is it not necessary for the legislature to provide for the junior members? It is not enough for one zamindar to say, 'I will make an allowance for the junior son', or for another to say 'I have no son now, but if I have any son I will provide for him.' There must be a certain principle enunciated as to what sort of zamindars will be included or excluded, and secondly provision should be made for junior members. If that is made, I have no objection. We know automatically this motion will be carried, but there will be a feeling left that things are done in a manner which is not fair."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, I do not wish to give a silent vote, I propose to vote for the motion. It seems to me that there is justification in principle for the inclusion of these two estates and for Government to consider whether the time has not come to amend the Act so as to give effect to that principle. Section 7 applies to all estates alike. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has pointed out, there may be cases where we will have to make exceptions. Suppose in the case of an ancient zamindari like that of Doddappanayakanur, the zamindar loses the ancient estate which was impartible and buys another—in this case Doddappanayakkanur—which was impartible under the Act, such an estate should not lose the character of impartibility. If such a man buys such an estate, he should not be considered an alienee within the meaning of section 7. After all the custom of impartibility is a family custom. There are not many estates which by the nature of their tenure are impartible; in other cases impartibility has to be proved by custom. Where in a family there has been a custom of impartibility and such a family buys an estate, it will be a very good reason to make the estate impartible. Let us have some such principle.

"There is one other matter which I desire to mention. The Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur has got two sons. As the law stands, the second son has an one-third share and by this legislature we confiscate that property. What is the compensation we are giving? He is an infant who is not able to take care of himself. In the case of adult people who can give their consent, it will be a very good case to make the estate impartible. But here is an infant and we are depriving him of his estate without making any compensation. In such a case the Government should insist on the proprietor who has more sons than one making a settlement beforehand not to prejudice the interests of the sons. It may be to the interest of himself and to the interest of the infant that the estate should be impartible. Although I understand he wrote to say that he is willing to do so, I should like the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to assure me on that point, so that my conscience may be clear in giving my vote, that the proprietor has given such an assurance to the Government.

"Then as regards the other estate which has been declared by the High Court to be partible, by a stroke of the pen we are declaring it to be impartible. I give my vote with a clear conscience, because the zamindar has got an only son and because the person interested applies. If all the people interested should apply that will be a principle to go upon. There are estates and estates. The condition should be that it should be an ancient zamindari prior to the Regulation of 1802 and it should be held in a family where the custom is impartibility and all the adult members should apply for its inclusion. I do not see how the public can object to it. It is time for the Government to consider whether they should not lay down for their own guidance some principle. It ought not to depend upon personal whims and fancies. I dare say the Government are acting on a principle. But there must be legislative guidance instead of the sweet will and pleasure of the executive Government. I earnestly urge upon the Government whether they will not consider the desirability of amending the Act itself so to give them guidance in future. I am sure there will be applications from persons who have purchased ancient zamindaris. The Kalahasti zamindari has been parcelled out and the Karvetnagar estate has been parcelled out. I therefore ask that the matter may be taken serious notice of by the Government so that the Government may not be flooded with applications from persons and personal considerations may not come into play."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to offer a few observations. In the first place I should join my Honourable friends who have spoken before me and say that this Bill meets with my general support. While I agree with my Honourable friends that ancient zamindaris should get protection, there are certain considerations which arise on this Bill in regard to which I should like to have a clear statement from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. One of these is in regard to the purchasers of ancient zamindaris. It has been explained by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, that if the purchaser happens to have been the owner of an ancient zamindari at one time, i.e., although he is a malikana holder, if the alienation was made in favour of a gentleman who belongs to an ancient family which at one time owned an ancient zamindari and were in possession of those estates the estate may

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be made impartible. Many of these ancient zamindaris have been broken up; we have a large number of auction purchasers. Karvetnagar has been broken up and Kalahasti has been similarly dealt with. In the southern districts a number of zamindaris have passed into other hands. The question arises whether the Government should create an aristocracy of auction purchasers or whether the Government's intention is to preserve the dignity of persons belonging to ancient zamindaris. As I said, the gentlemen concerned in this Bill come under ancient zamindars, and possibly there may be no insuperable objection to their case. But the question which arises is one of legislative policy which has been inadequately dealt with by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I would ask him to consider whether a landed aristocracy of auction purchasers should be created. If such an attempt were made, it would meet with the same ridicule, as the proposal to strengthen the House of Lords by the creation of 500 Lords. I should like to know what the policy of the Government is. Some estates are already on the anvil. As soon as this Bill is passed, your Excellency's Government will have many more applications from persons who may not belong to ancient families themselves but who wish to come into the category of impartible proprietors.

"The second point that I should like to mention is with regard to the rights of maintenance of junior members. There is no provision in the Bill that maintenance shall be granted to the junior members. I understand that in one of the two estates there is a second son whose interests will certainly be affected by the Bill. Since the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Pithapuram case the rights of the junior members of impartible estates for maintenance have been unsettled, and it is time has come when your Excellency's Government should undertake an amendment of the Act of 1904 by specifically providing beyond all controversy that the holders of impartible zamindaris are bound to make suitable provision for the junior members. That is a difficulty in regard to the Bill and I should like to have a clear statement about it.

"Therefore, my Lord, while I am willing to vote for this measure, I should like to have a clear statement as to the legislative policy implied in this Bill. Sir Alexander Cardew said something about the matter which was of a non-committal character. I hope, therefore, he will make a statement as regards amending the legislation suggested by the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Acharlyar,—whether, if it is intended to extend the principle of impartibility, it is necessary to amend the Act so as to confer this right to members of ancient zamindari families or to auction purchasers."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"It is with some hesitation that I have decided to support this motion. But listening to the speeches which have been made, I have some doubt whether the proposed course is the best one. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will give his reasons for deciding to afford such help to zamindars. I am very glad indeed that the Government have thought fit to extend the provisions of the Impartible Estates Act to those cases which they considered as reasonable and proper. Under the Madras Act II of 1904 there were important provisions erected in section 6 and in section 8. It has been also pointed out that the cases of the two estates come in conflict with the provisions, in one case of section 6 and, in the other, of section 8. Is it the proper course for this Council to adopt a Bill irrespective of the provisions of sections 6 and 8 to violate those provisions and make a declaratory law? I feel considerable doubt in the matter. I hope it will be cleared up when the Hon'ble the Advocate-General offers his remarks. If we feel that the provisions in sections 6 and 8 are unnecessarily drastic, we may consider whether they cannot be modified so as to give discretion to the local officers to include certain estates in appendices. Would it not be proper to modify them or would it not be wise to leave them intact and proceed with a different Bill declaring that certain estates are impartible? My own view is to modify these provisions and give power to the Government to have new estates included rather than to have a new Bill to deal with these two estates.

"Considering the interests of the junior members of the zamindar's family it should not be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the zamindar to provide for them, but provision should be made in the Bill itself to effect that object. There is nothing repugnant to such a condition in the Bill. It may be that a private assurance given to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is ample assurance to some Honourable Members. But it is better to incorporate the provision in the Bill itself.

"These are the two points to be considered before the Bill is rushed through. From the agenda I find that it is proposed to suspend rule 46 and have the Bill passed into law. The necessary inquiries have to be made before it is passed into law. It is not desirable to pass this Bill into law at once. I am for introducing the Bill, but before taking further steps we must make fuller inquiries."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALEPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR :—"Your Excellency, my sympathies are whole-heartedly with the mover of the Bill which is fully in accordance with the laudable object of the Madras Impartible Estates Act of 1904."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"My Lord, my position in this matter has been causing me considerable trouble of mind. I have been trying to satisfy myself that I should vote silently. But I found it impossible. I do not want to repeat the arguments placed before

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Sir Alexander Cardew.) [13TH AUGUST 1918.

the Council. But I do want to press several arguments. I understand that in each case a portion of the present zamindari is set apart and is not sought to be brought into the Bill. It may be said that it is to satisfy the claims of the junior members. In one case I am able to say that it is so, but in the other I do not know. In the first case the estate of Vadagarai forms part of the zamindari; the proprietor has not applied for its inclusion. It looks to me that all aspects considered, one impression will be left on the public. For the sake of friendship or pressure by members who have taken an interest in the matter we feel bound to vote in favour of the present Bill. My submission is that the proper course would be, if the Government think more people should be protected, to give opportunity to the various zamindars to come with proper cases before the Government to have particular portions or the whole of their estates included in this list. Just as I was starting for Madras, the zamindar of Sevalpatti sent a man to me to say that he had applied for the inclusion of his zamindari under the Impartible Estates Act. From 1904 the Government seemed to have replied to him that if his first estate was impartible the present Act would not interfere with its nature and therefore it was not necessary to include it. That was the endorsement of the Government which he sent to me. When we are taking steps to protect certain people who were specifically excluded from the prior Act, I suggest that the intention of the Government should be placed before the country, and all persons interested should be asked to apply so as to give such satisfaction as the Government may finally decide to worthy zamindars. All of them may be asked to apply and the Government might proceed then. As suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao we are repealing two sections in the old Act which virtually oppose these estates being included in the old Act, and we shall be passing an Act which is inconsistent with a previous enactment. That is the position we are taking up. By implication we are repealing those sections. Why should the legislature proceed on these lines? I am also giving my support to this motion; but everybody would oppose and would not support the Bill. It is not satisfactory that it should be done in that way. Let the whole thing be considered fully and in an open manner and the matter brought up at the next meeting. Unless that is done my conscience will be acting against my heart."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"My Lord, one feels conscientious scruples in voting for a measure like this introduced not at the instance of any official department, but at the instance of individuals who are interested individuals. Both of these are ancient zamindars and are held by ancient families, but one feels that a principle which ought to guide us in the matter should be enunciated and until we hear from all the interested people, no such drastic action should be taken in my humble view. What about the unfortunate one who if this Act were not passed would get half the estate? How are the Government to satisfy him? Are we not defeating the expectations of these persons by passing this measure, although the Privy Council has decided that the estate is partible? Unless there are strong reasons for this step we should not have this Bill. This Bill will have a two-fold effect. It prevents the landholder from improvident acts and ties up the estate; and it introduces the law of primogeniture and disturbs the course of succession in the family. Why should that be done unless there are strong reasons? Unless there is a condition in favour of other claimants, such as other sons, this ought not to be done. They must also be heard on the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My Lord, I think that except the last speaker, all the rest were not logical. They said they were not going to oppose the motion, but they gave ample reasons why they should oppose it tooth and nail, when they said that the present Bill is a repeal of the previous Act. We are going right in the teeth of sections 7 and 8. Section 7 of that Act says that if there is an alienation, the alienee shall not have an impartible estate. Some of us who are going to vote for the Bill tried to discover the principle of it. But there is no principle except the favouring of individuals. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said that they are of ancient families. I should like to know whether we have exhausted all ancient families and whether they have applied to be brought under the Act and whether they would be treated with equal favour if they apply. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar mentioned one ancient estate."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW *(interrupting)*:—"It dates from 1803."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR *(continuing)*:—"It dates only from 1803 and therefore the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew may not think that protection is necessary. I am not going into the case of the Sevalpatti zamindari, as I have not studied its history. But in Salem district, there are zamindaris in my neighbourhood which are ancient and which have not been included in the schedule to the Act of 1904. The question arises whether we are going to invite all persons who have ancient estates to come under the Act. Otherwise, we shall be charged with partiality. We are not logical in what we are doing. It is very unfortunate that the Government have lent their name to the introduction of this Bill. It would have been more appropriate for the representatives of the zamindars to introduce it in this Council. We have had frequent assertions in the Press, that some persons in high official authority push the interests of certain classes and their object is the creation of a cleavage between classes. It is unfortunate that such an idea should spread.

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"I would proceed to other matters. Certain of my predecessors tried to find out a reason for supporting the Bill. Of the two applicants, one was an Honourable Member who sat with me in this Council from 1913. Most of us sat with him. When he appealed to me I was disposed to support him. He put forward an application, which, in the circumstances of our having known him, we accept. I also made him understand that there will be very little to stand in the way of his wish. Each of the previous speakers says that he is a willing supporter. Several of them are unable to find a reason for the support. It is really illogical. If we support this, it must be because the zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur is a friend of ours and for that reason I should like to support him. By this Act, we are doing nothing short of confiscation. Suppose we proceed to drive out the younger members, we shall be certainly guilty of a gross act of confiscation. That is what we are doing under the colour of this Act. If we were doing this by a private act, the courts would set it aside; but we are doing it in this legislation and we are doing it merely for the preservation of ancient names. Why should a person who has a vested interest in the property be deprived of it? One Honourable Member who says he is going to vote for it says that there is an assurance given in private in closet. There are solemn assurances given in the Legislative Council which are whittled away. Assurances were given in the case of the Press Act but were whittled away by the Government and were found to be useless when the Act was discussed in Court. So we must have an adequate guarantee that the persons whose properties are confiscated have been provided for. There is no reason why in an important business like this, we should proceed in a haphazard way. If we vote for this Bill without a legislative guarantee we are giving predominance to personal matters without taking care of the interests of all the parties concerned.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar seems to have discovered a valuable principle which seems to have given him satisfaction. If property owned by a person is held to be impartible, any property that may be purchased by that owner may be tacked on to that impartible estate. A man may go on purchasing any number of estates, but all of them cannot be made impartible. If really we are going to create a series of exceptions, we might repeat section 7. I should like to ask a clear question of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. Suppose tomorrow this estate is again alienated, is he again going to introduce a Bill in 1919 to declare it impartible? Logically, we have no basis to support this Bill. If a basis is found and some other Bill is introduced in future on that basis I shall be glad to support it; at present, I must oppose this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.—"None of the speakers have given sufficient reasons showing the necessity for laying down broad principles. It is not competent for this Council to lay down broad principles or hard and fast rules to guide future legislative councils. That should be left to the future legislative councils to decide when such legislative business comes before them. It is open to the present Legislative Council to vote for or against the present legislation. We may have members hereafter of ancient families who purchase zamindaris but there may be other facts in connexion with them which may render it undesirable to make the estates impartible. Each case must be disposed of on its own merits. As almost all the speakers have agreed to vote for this Bill, it is idle to seek to lay down an addition a policy."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW.—"Your Excellency, as the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond has said, almost all the other Honourable Members have approved of the actual measure but wanted further information to relieve their conscience except one or two of them. In the statement I made in introducing this motion, I gave all the information. Act II of 1904 is limited to ancient zamindaris. The Government have no intention of going behind that principle. I explained the principle to be that ancient zamindaris should be regarded according to the common law of the country to be impartible. We do not wish to depart in any way from the principle of the old Act, namely that it should be limited to ancient zamindaris. These are ancient zamindaris, but the only exception arises in the case of Doddappanayakkanur estate. The present holder of it, though an ancient holder, was not the original holder of it. But I told the Honourable Members it is a sound exception. Honourable Members will agree with me that it is a sound exception, because the estate is itself ancient and is bought by the ex-owner of another ancient zamindari. That is never likely to recur. I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that we have no intention of creating an aristocracy of auction purchasers who will be protected by similar legislation. We have no desire to take out a long list of recent purchasers out of money made by them. In the present instance the estate as a whole was bought by the representative of an ancient zamindari. It is an exceptional one and I do not think such cases are likely to recur.

"Then, with regard to the maintenance of junior members of the family, there is a decision of the Privy Council thereon; I am quite prepared to take it from the Honourable Members. That question is in no way brought up by this Bill which relates only to two estates. The question of maintenance is a general one and would require an amendment of the original Act. It would require us to take away the whole effect of the decision of the Privy Council on the original Act. That is a very important matter. Government may find it necessary to amend that

(Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the Advocate-General.) [15TH AUGUST 1918.

Act. I have not myself perused the judgment. The Government may find it necessary in view of the judgment of the Privy Council to deal with the question of maintenance, but I submit to the Council that that question does not arise here and now.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Achariyar asked me for some information as to the provision to be made by the zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur for his younger son. As regards that, I may say that the zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur is also the owner of the Vadagaram estate which is a partible and alienable estate and the younger son's one-third share is provided out of that estate."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not know if that estate is in existence. I thought he was a malikhana holder."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Unless the Act is passed the zamindari of Doddappanayakkanur will continue to be alienable and the son may be deprived of the estate if it is alienated. It is not therefore a case of confiscation. The zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur has not told me anything personally, but he wrote to the Secretary in the Revenue Department informing him that he also proposes to provide for an allowance of Rs. 1,000 annually payable from and out of the income of the Doddappanayakkanur estate in addition to the Vadagaram property in which the younger son has a share. I hope that will satisfy the Honourable Member. We have no desire to depart from the principle of the original Act. This Bill does little more than carry out the principle of that Act, by giving the benefit of it to these two ancient zamindaris."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew then moved that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee for report.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I suggest that we should proceed with some caution. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew pointed out that the question of the maintenance of junior members has to be considered. He has to consider the bearing of the Privy Council's decision on this question and he has also to consider that decision in connexion with the amendment of the Act of 1904. He says that it has no bearing on the present Bill. I join issue with him. There is no difficulty in considering that question while we are dealing with this Bill. There is a general complaint that some provision should be made for junior members of the family under the Act of 1904. We should see the bearing of this Bill on all the provisions of that Act. So far as these two estates to be included in the Bill are concerned, there is no difficulty in this Council considering that aspect of the question. Clause 2 states 'notwithstanding any decision of the courts, rule of law, or enactment to the contrary,' these two estates are declared to be impartible estates. While we are trying to legislate in a general manner and taking wide powers, is it not open to us to deal with that aspect at all? I urge that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew can examine the bearing of the decision of the Privy Council and incorporate the necessary provisions into this Bill. It has not been suggested that there is any hurry to pass these two Bills at this meeting. Let it receive further consideration at the hands of the members of the Council and of the Government, and the Advocate-General, and let it emerge in proper form. It is somewhat extraordinary to suspend the rules. No reason has been shown to pass this Bill at this stage. It is not suggested that anything will be lost by referring it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The policy of including certain estates in the Act is a matter for the Legislative Council. The other one is what title-deed a man will take. That does not very much concern the Council. The Legislative Council first of all agrees that these estates should be impartible. The exact form is a question of conveyance—the terms of the title-deeds. This is like the procedure adopted in the House of Commons. This is a purely personal and private legislation. I do not see why we should impose conditions upon proprietors which they do not want. One point has been mentioned to which I should like to refer. There is no difference between the first and the second son. The right to demand partition is equally destroyed by proclaiming the estates impartible. There is no merit about the case of the second son. The real advantage which the sons get is that the estate is made a life estate and therefore they get a very substantial benefit. The holder of a life estate is unable to alienate it except under stringent conditions. It ensures that his property shall go to the sons unencumbered. So far as maintenance is concerned there is no difficulty. Both the first and the second sons of the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur and the only son of the Zamindar of Vayyeru will be equally entitled to maintenance. The Privy Council decision deals with remoter persons, persons beyond the first generation. The Legislative Council is not going to decide whether the first son's son or the second son's son should get maintenance. That depends upon the circumstances of the zamindaris. I really think there is no necessity for the Legislative Council to go into the question of the rights of these parties. It will be noticed

13TH AUGUST 1918.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Thonger.)*

that in the case of one estate the proprietor has only one son and in the other the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur has two sons, but no uncle or anybody else who can claim maintenance. We may safely leave to the fathers the guardianship of the interests of their children. They have come forward for this legislation; they are giving up their absolute powers of alienation in favour of their sons. I do not suggest that the members of the Legislative Council have not got the power, but I ask is it necessary for us to constitute ourselves the guardians of the zamindars when these zamindars can protect their own interests? This Bill is for the protection not of the zamindars but of their sons."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Of the two sons?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE GENERAL:—"Yes. It does not affect the maintenance of the two sons. There is no doubt about the two sons of the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur having a right of maintenance; the same is the case with Vuyyuru. It is ancestral estate, and whether it is impartible or otherwise they have a right to maintenance out of it. The very Privy Council decision confirms the rights of the sons. There is no provision in the original Act to confer rights of maintenance on the sons. Are we to lay down a table of all persons entitled to maintenance in connexion with the decision of the Privy Council and say how far the Hindu law should be modified? I would certainly suggest that it is unnecessary to go into Committee, as you have already approved of the Bill."

The motion that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I move that the operation of Council rule 46 be suspended. If the Council is going to pass the Bill, it should not be kept in suspense or doubt for any length of time because claims may arise. The Council has accepted the position that the Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee and there is no reason why its consideration should be postponed. On that ground I move that the operation of Rule 46 be suspended, so that the Bill may be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar then introduced a Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, and moved that it be read in Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"There is another public meeting at 5 p.m."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"This is a Bill which makes a few changes in the Port Trust Act. The changes which are proposed to be made are set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There is only one further change which has since been urged upon the Government, after the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons were issued, namely, the proposal made by the Trades Associations to amend section 9 of the Act so as to provide for the election of two members by the Trades Association instead of one. I hope to bring this up before the Select Committee for consideration. But at the same time I feel that I should mention it in the Council. With these remarks I commend this motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion on the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It is suggested that the translation of the by-laws should be omitted. Having regard to the importance of the by-laws the translations should not be omitted. Can we discuss it in Select Committee?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"We can discuss it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"It was my intention to draw the attention of this Council to the inadequate representation of the Trades Association on the Port Trust Board. The Honourable Member has promised to take up this matter in Select Committee. Therefore the remarks that I wished to make may be left over for some other occasion."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P Rajagopala Achariyar then moved that the Select Committee be constituted of the following members :—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" the Advocate-General.
" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.
" Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
" Sir Francis Spring.
" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th August 1918.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

APPENDIX A.

[Vide item (ii) under "Communications to the Council," page 722 supra.]

G.O. No. 1848, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Memorandum to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 95-C/18-1, dated 18th February 1918.

Copies of question No. 55 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 12th February 1918 and of the answer given thereto are forwarded to the Board of Revenue. The Board is requested to furnish the information required.

ENCLOSURE

Question No. 55 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 12th February 1918 and the answer given thereto.

55 Q.—With reference to the statement made in the Council on the rd April 1914 by Sir John Atkinson in the course of the discussion on a resolution moved by me regarding the construction of a District Grazing fund, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the amount spent in 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 for the improvements of water-supplies on grazing grounds;

(*b*) the nature of the improvements effected and the districts in which such improvements for water-supply were made;

(*c*) the number of wells or other works constructed on grazing grounds during these years?

55 *A.*—The information will be called for and laid on the table at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

II

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Routine No. 577, dated 30th April 1918.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 95-C/18-1, dated 18th February 1918, the Board submits to Government in a tabular form the information asked for by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu as to (*a*) the amount spent in the several districts during the past three years in the improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds, (*b*) the nature of the improvements effected and (*c*) the number of wells or other water sources constructed or repaired. In the districts omitted from the statement, either there is no lack of water for the cattle or the panchayats carry out such improvements as are necessary.

2. As directed in G.O. No. 1622, Revenue, dated 4th June 1914, a short account of the annual progress in carrying out improvements in water supply is given in the circle reports printed with the Annual Forest Administration Report.

(True extract)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the amount spent in the several districts during the past three years in the improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds, the nature of improvements effected and the number of wells or other water sources constructed or repaired.

Circle and Districts.		Amount of expenditure incurred in			Nature of Improvements effected	Number of works.
		1914–15	1916–16.	1916–17.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Circle.	Godavari, Lower,	34	93	88		
		6	1,313	696	Sinking of wells and repair of tanks.	Two wells and seven tanks.
	Kistna	..	78		Repair of tank ..	One tank.
	Karnool, East ..	356	1 64	769	Sinking and repair of wells, repair of tanks and banding of streams.	Number not given.
	Do. South ..	1,120	61	.	Repair of tanks and wells ..	Two tanks, number of wells not given
	Do. West ..	..	218	282	Do ..	Number not given.
	Anantapur ..	1,360	.	2	Sinking and repair of wells.	Three new and seven old wells.
Central Circle.	Cuddapah, North	23	53	..	Repair of wells ..	Seven wells.
	Do. South	113	145	87	Sinking and repair of wells.	Three new and two old wells
	Do West.	312	..	..	Banding of streams .. .	Two streams.
	Nellore .. .	.	1,013	687	Repair of ponds .. .	Number not furnished.
	Chingleput ..	130	..	.	Digging of a pond	One pond.
	Chittoor	206	135	..	Repair of tanks and sinking of a well.	One new well and four old tanks
Southern Circle.	Vellore, North ..	198	63	1,983	Removing of silt from a tank; repair of a well and banding of streams.	One tank, one well and streams in eight reserves (number not given).
	Salem, North .	104	615	..	Repair of a well and seven tanks.	One well and seven tanks,
	Madura .. .	..	..	88	Banding of a stream ..	....
	South Arcot ..	..	..	37	Repair of a tank ..	....
North Coimbatore ..		648	..	..	Do	....
	Total ..	4,571	4,723	3,842		
	Grand total ..	13,136				

Order—No. 1848, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True extract)

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests).
" Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department.

APPENDIX B.

[Vide item (iii) under "Communications to the Council," page 722 *supra*.]

List of places notified as towns in the Madras Presidency under Board's Standing Order No. 21 (9) during 1917–18.

Districts.	Places notified as towns.
Madura district	Tirumangalam.
Ramnad district	Abiramam.
Trichinopoly district	Kulittalai and Sendamangalam.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of August 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, BARON PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADDELL, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STOKE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOMKINS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTUSAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. TROUGHT.

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLIE RAMSAY, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AGLEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Sri SOMA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Sorogada.

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar ; the Raja of Ramnad.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on the following Bill was commenced.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR introduced a Bill for the prevention of the spread of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds, and moved that it be read in Council :—

In doing so, he said :—' Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Bill be read in Council. Honourable Members will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that, while Indian Act II of 1914 gives power to the Government to issue orders and frame rules with the object of preventing the *introduction* into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest which is or is believed to be harmful to crops, it gives no power to prevent or control the *transport* of insect-pests, plant-diseases or noxious weeds from one part of British India to another. The prevention of the spread of infection or of insect and vegetable pests within the country is quite as necessary as the prevention of the importation of such evils from outside, and it is to achieve this object that the present Bill is framed. It is not an imaginary or remote danger that is sought to be provided against. As an example of an insect which endangers a field crop, I would cite the case of the 'Cotton Stem Weevil' which is reported to be most destructive to Combodia cotton in Coimbatore : examples of insect pests against which united action is called for in the planting districts are the green bug on coffee, the coffee borer, the orange and coconut borers, the pepper vine disease (prevalent in the Wynad) and also the blister blight which attacks tea seed. The legislation now proposed is, in the opinion of the Government, urgently called for to deal with these and similar pests. I would also mention in this connexion that legislation has been felt to be necessary for the eradication of the bud rot disease in palmyras in the Godavari and Kistna districts. Operations against this disease in the Godavari district were started in November 1908 and in Kistna towards the end of 1909. The special staff sanctioned by the Government has so far relied mainly on persuasion to get anything done : the plan of operations consisted at first in the cutting of dead trees and the opposition of the ryots was always quoted as a reason for slow work. When it was found necessary to operate on infected living trees, the opposition became greater and legislation was suggested as early as 1911, but the Government were at first reluctant to undertake it. In his recent reports the Director of Agriculture has pointed to the urgent need of having some sort of legislative provisions at hand if success is to be ensured in the operations. I may mention here that the coconut palms in Malabar are also affected with the bud rot disease. Special operations were undertaken in August 1913, but abandoned about the middle of 1915. The chief point in favour of the proposed legislation is that it is not much use undertaking a campaign against insect pests or plant diseases unless the Government can enforce the carrying out of what is necessary. All the ryots in a village, except one or two, may be willing that remedial measures should be undertaken, but the opposition of quite a small minority will render the measures taken ineffective, because the process of infection remains untouched in the crops or fields of this small minority. It seems to me, Sir, that, unless some legislation, such as that in the Bill now before the Council, is passed, we shall never be in a position to take effective action against insect pests and plant diseases injurious to crops, plants or trees. For example, the Government have spent on the operations against palm disease in the Godavari and Kistna districts about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. We could have had a much better return for the expenditure if the operations of the Agricultural Department had the backing of some legislation. The Bill also provides for measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds dangerous to health or injurious to crops, plants, trees or waterways. As an instance of the need for this provision I would mention the water hyacinth which has done so much damage in tropical America and Australia, which is now causing trouble in Burma, and which has appeared in parts of this Presidency and threatens to spread. Water hyacinth, in addition to other evil effects provides a breeding place for mosquitoes and is thus injurious to public health and comfort. Power has been taken to bring this within the purview of the Bill under the term 'noxious weeds.' I do not propose to trouble the Council with an analysis of the provisions of the Bill which is quite a brief one and I trust that the Council would accept the principle of it. If it is found that any of the details require alteration or amendment, the proper place for doing so would be in Select Committee. At present, if the Council is satisfied that the Bill is necessary to meet an undoubted evil and that it is based on correct principles, I trust that it will be accepted and allowed to go to committee."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Your Excellency, I beg to record my whole-hearted support to this motion. The Bill has not come a minute too soon. It would be a source of great help when the Bill is passed into law to the agricultural population. The zemindars, in particular, should feel grateful to the Government for bringing up this Bill. There are certain matters which I should like to mention for incorporation in the Bill, such as giving powers to the local boards, requiring villagers to help the proprietors as in the case of kudimaramat and so on. But I presume that these matters will be duly considered, as mentioned by the Honourable Member of the Government, in the Select Committee. The local boards have already some powers in this direction, but that is confined, I see, only to clearance of noxious weeds, etc., adjoining a public road or pathway. Therefore the Bill enunciates no new theory which is not already in existence. I therefore feel certain that there can possibly be no opposition in principle to this Bill. I support this motion."

14TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Ranga Acharivar ; Sir Fairlie Barber.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR :—" Your Excellency, I am generally for the Bill I know of the trouble they have had in my part of the country especially with the disease of the palms. The fear of contagion is great and protection is badly needed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V KRISHNA RAO :—" My Lord, I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill which is a measure quite necessary to deal effectively with palm diseases as prevalent in Gödavari and other districts. The Government have done a great deal in eradicating and also to a great extent checking, the diseases of palmyra trees in Godavari and Kistna districts. This measure, I hope, when it comes into operation will be more successful and better care will be taken.

"I beg to offer one or two suggestions that I should like to be incorporated in the Bill before it is finally passed. I think it is necessary that in the powers, which the Government may take they should have the co-operation of the people in preventing, eradicating and checking agricultural diseases. It is also better that some sort of educational value should be brought to bear on the cultivators so that their co-operation and friendly information with regard to the insect pests may be brought to the notice of the officers, from time to time, concerned with the execution of this work My Lord, I beg to suggest in this connexion that a board may be constituted in every district as is done in Ceylon under the Ordinance of 1907 under which there is a board constituted in each district for giving information and also for taking such action as may be necessary. With such alterations and such powers as may be found necessary, a board of similar kind may also be constituted for each district in this Presidency. The power to constitute such a board may also be incorporated in the Bill. With these suggestions I give my whole-hearted support to the Bill which will be of very great help to the agricultural community."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—" Your Excellency, the want of such a Bill is keenly felt by the people of my district. I have had representations from various people, especially from the Muhammedan constituents in my district that coconut trees in Mutupet and Adirampatnam have been spoiled by insects. This is a Bill which will do much good to the people, and they ought to be thankful to the mover of the Bill. I have nothing more to say. I give my hearty co-operation and support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" My Lord, I am sorry that I cannot give my whole-hearted support to this Bill which the Honourable Friends who have preceded me have given. I am rather chary, because I am afraid that a department which is now growing in popularity will become unpopular The Agricultural Department is doing very useful work and in course of time it will become a very useful institution and the people would begin to like it. Now under this Bill there are provisions made—I would specially draw attention to sections 8 and 9 and various other sections—which throw the burden of removing or preventing diseases upon the occupier of the land. These diseases are just like plagues or cholera, but they affect plants and trees. They come from we do not know where, and it is a difficult thing for the occupier to take measures to prevent them. In the first place, the science itself has not advanced very much, and the experts employed in the Agricultural Department find it very difficult to deal with them. I will mention one instance : In an interpellation of mine yesterday with reference to a disease which affected the paddy crop in some taluks in the Tanjore district I asked for information, and I was surprised to see that the Government had no information. Since sending the notice of the question, I find in the Madras Students Agriculturist Magazine published in June 1918, Mr. MacRae dealt with this disease which he says has come from outside and is a serious disease and they are investigating it and it will be difficult for the department to deal with it. The occupier, it must be remembered, in ryotwari tracts is mostly a poor pattadar holding a few acres. Many people hold less than an acre. In Tanjore they, the insects, may squat upon land 10 cents in extent To call upon the occupier of that 10-cent land to comply with the provisions of the Act is rather difficult.

"There are two other provisions which should be noticed. Notice is to be given to remove the cause of the disease If the man does not do it, it becomes an offence. I rather object to making it an offence. I quite agree that the department must have power to enter upon the land and do the necessary thing either by way of prevention or cure In the first place to call upon him to take measures will be a hardship. In remote parts it may be difficult to obtain a chemical substance or a spraying instrument which you may advise the man to get. He will have to get them and also to get certain instructions and advice as to their use. Suppose he could not get it. Then to throw such a burden upon the poor occupier is to make the department unpopular which I do not think is the object of the Government. In the second place why do you make it an offence? We know people dread going to Magistrate's courts Do the work yourself and take the damages from him ; why drag him before the magistrate and get him convicted? While I welcome the measure inasmuch as it authorizes the department to enter upon the land and take remedial measures and protect not only the man's property but also the neighbour's property, I object to making it obligatory on the man to prevent the disease and to making it an offence if he fails to do it."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLIE BARBER :—" Your Excellency, this is a businesslike measure which I heartily approve of. It is quite a necessary and useful piece of legislation and the planting community welcome this measure."

(Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Subbaraya Reddiyar, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"My Lord, I don't give this measure the same warm approval as some of my Honourable Colleagues have done. The object of the Bill seems to be to prevent the spread of these pests and diseases from one part of the country to another. The legislature and the Government regret that hitherto there has been no power vested in the Government to prevent such pests travelling from one part of the country to another, although they have got power to prevent the importation of disease from outside British India. The only point for consideration is whether this measure will satisfy the object in view. Before I proceed further, I should like to point out that there is no parallel legislation undertaken in any other province in India. I may also say that this Act gives very drastic powers. For instance, section 9 says: 'If in the view of the inspecting officers any tree is infected with insect pests or plant disease,' he may destroy it. He may even destroy 'any plants including trees which though not infected have in his opinion become liable to such infection.' The Council will have to consider seriously whether these powers are not liable to be abused. I do not know who the inspecting officer will be. The village karnam or the headman will be made to write a report, and on such a report, action may be taken. In some cases compensation is provided for, but in others it is not provided. The Bill gives these drastic powers of the destruction of trees and plants if only the inspecting officer thinks it necessary. The Council will have to consider whether these drastic powers do not require safeguards.

"Again, there does not seem to be any request for this piece of legislation from the people for whose benefit it is intended. At present if there is any pest, it is open to any individual to seek the advice of the Government employees. The Government have some officers to advise individual landlords or ryotwari proprietors exactly as to how to cope with such pests. It is left to their interest and sweet will and pleasure whether to combat it or not. It may be said, this mischief is not local, but it will at once spread. Therefore, we must have power to deal with it. But why throw the whole expenditure upon the poor landowner? If it is a general evil to be combated, why throw all the expenditure of these costly measures upon the poor landowner?

"There are sections which say that on or after notification it is open to the authority to call upon the owner to take remedial and preventive measures. Irrespective of the fact whether he has got the means of adopting these measures or spending anything on these measures, he ought to do it. If he fails to do it the Act declares it an offence, and the maximum punishment is Rs. 50. The humble villagers will see nothing to their benefit in this measure, but will see some new weapon of oppression and probably blackmailing placed in the hands of the village karnam or, in a municipality, in the inspecting officer. The officer will not be anything above the grade of revenue inspector. The ryot will only see in this measure, which is said to be for his benefit, some means of squeezing out money from him. The inspecting officer will have the right to certify whether a cocoanut tree is infected or not. The tree may be valuable. I do not wish to take up a long time. I am very diffident about the successful carrying out of this measure. I have my own misgivings whether this will do any benefit to the poor people who will regard it more as an engine of oppression than anything else. In order to deal with such pests, to take such destructive powers is in advance of the times. All that is needed at present is to provide a staff of officers who know how to deal with such pests; on request being made by the owner they should be called upon to advise him. There we might stop. We should not attempt to enforce the measures by statutes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar:—"Your Excellency, I do support this Bill on its main provisions except as regards the levy of the cost from the ryots. As regards the cost, I do agree with all that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Raoge Acharlyar. It will be a great hardship to levy that cost from the ryot. I hope that the Select Committee that will be appointed hereafter will bestow its best attention on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I welcome this measure. If my memory serves me right, two or three years back at the budget debate, I expressed the hope that the Government would come forward with such a measure for this purpose. I do recognize the possibility of the abuse of such a measure. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is however in error in supposing that any measure of this sort must work for mischief. There are two ways in which we can provide against such consequences. In the first place, we can put in the necessary safeguards in the Bill when it comes up before the Select Committee or later on move amendments when it again comes up here. In the next place, you must remember that you are dealing with an agricultural question. Ere long, agriculture will be a question in which the representatives of the general public will have a determining or controlling voice. I am sure that with the increasing assertion by the public of what they conceive to be their rights, the danger of oppression at the hands of revenue officers and the subordinate police will be diminished. There is no possible doubt that legislative action is called for to put down the spread of insect pests and plant diseases. For instance, with regard to the water hyacinth, we have to take extensive measures. We cannot attack it with the help merely of a few pamphlets.

"Yet, at the same time, I wish to point out the serious omission of one or two matters which call for remarks. In the first place, Honourable Members will notice that power is sought to be given to the Government to define the local areas and the period within which notification is to be given. We may remember that we had it in connexion with the Food

Adulteration Bill. Before any local area is made subject to the application of this Act, it is but proper that the sense of the local area should be ascertained. The necessity for that will be patent to Honourable Members. In the ordinary course, the local area must be consulted as to whether this Act is to be applied or not.

"Coming to section 7, you find there are provisions inserted which may be dangerous. As the section stands, the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is justified in thinking that it may prove to be a dangerous weapon. Some pattadar is served with a notice, and he does not attend to it. Then, something is done for which no compensation is payable. I hope the Legislative Council will be slow to increase the number of cases in which no compensation is to be paid when damage is caused. If somebody has done serious wrong, he does not deserve compensation. The reason which is given here is that he has failed to comply with the notice. We know how notices are taken to be served. Some revenue inspector or karnam says he has served it and then there is to be no compensation. Seeing the great evils which would arise from such a provision it is necessary that before the Bill comes up again before the Council, we should have this provision deleted or materially altered.

"Again, I may refer to the clause relating to appeals to the Collector against the charges levied. There again, the language seems to suggest that it is not open to a man to go to the Collector and say 'you unnecessarily charged me with the cost of labour or the cost of an instrument or the material; whoever is responsible for the employment is responsible for the payment.' Under the section, it seems to me, he can only say that the rate is too high. Why the appeal to the Collector should be final, I cannot understand. In some of these cases the cost may run into four figures. I do not want to give scope for litigation because the matter would be indefinitely prolonged. But we must at the same time safeguard the ryots because large sums may be involved.

"I think there are one or two other matters which require serious consideration. What is meant by the declaration that the village officer shall have the duty of reporting certain matters? In default, is a fine or penalty to be levied or is a suit for damages to be started? A few other changes are necessary which are of minor importance and are matters of detail. Subject to the corrections I have indicated I am rather optimistic as to the working of such an Act, and I therefore support this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to offer a few observations on the Bill especially after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. Unfortunately my friend comes from a district where the rainfall is very small and consequently no tree growth. I come from an irrigated district where paddy pests, sugarcane pests, palm diseases, coconut tree pests are all prevalent; and the fact that measures have had to be taken with reference to palm diseases for the last eight or nine years in the Godavari and Kistna districts is proof positive that such a Bill is necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has stated that there is no demand for the Bill from the ryots. I am perfectly certain that if the Government stop the palm disease operations, I shall have a mandate from my constituency that these operations should be taken up immediately. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has referred to the fact that these operations were in force in my district. Perhaps I may give the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao a few figures of dead palm trees during the past few years which have been removed :—

"In 1911 the dead trees removed numbered		36,037.
1912	"	37,539.
December 1912	"	34,000
June 1913	"	38,000.
December 1913	"	21,000.
June 1914	"	13,000.
December 1915	"	11,000.
June 1916.	"	18,429.
December 1916	"	8,408.

"These officers had to examine as many as two lakhs of trees in the course of a single year and to remove the sources of infection. Therefore the fact that these operations were carried on on a voluntary basis is a sign that the ryot would welcome this Bill rather than otherwise. The good sense of the ryots in allowing the officers in carrying on the operations of the department to enter upon their land and cut down the trees is praiseworthy. I think the necessity for such a Bill to meet cases of obstruction is absolutely made out.

"I do not wish to trouble Honourable Members with regard to the facts and figures about the prevalence of these diseases in that part of the country. My Honourable Friend suggested that there is no parallel legislation in other provinces. In the British colonies even the smallest colony has a law dealing with the subject. In the United Kingdom there is considerable legislation to prevent the pests.

"A point was made by my Honourable Friend about the want of co-operation. The great defect of this Bill is that it does not purport to secure the co-operation of the local inhabitants. It proceeds purely on the assumption that an officer should be appointed by the Government

who can go about and tell the pattadar to 'do this and or that' without any organisation for securing their active co-operation That is an essential in connexion with this legislation Unless this Bill aims at such co-operation by local organizations, the operations of this department might become somewhat unwelcome. I am sure, my Lord, there are precedents even for that For example in Ceylon there is a regulation dealing with these pests, and there the Governor has to constitute a Board after consulting the Ceylon planters and the Ceylon Board of Agriculture. He is empowered to establish a plant pest board for any particular district which is to consist of local planters, burghers, Sinhalese, Tamilians and Muhammadan communities. Notice of any pest is to be given to a member or officer of the Board and reported by him to the Board.

"Similarly for the working of this legislation in the United Kingdom the legislation there provides for similar co-operation with local authorities The Board of Agriculture, which is the supreme authority in matters such as this, calls into aid the local authorities which are constituted for other purposes. I may perhaps mention that in the case of England the local authorities for executing the provisions of the Acts relating to plant pests are the local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act 1894, that is the City of London, the Common Council, the Borough Council and the County Council.

"The point that I wish to make by the citation of these precedents is that you must provide for a certain amount of local control and co-operation with the superior officers of the department in the destruction of pests. In a district like mine or a planting district there is ample material for co-operation with the officers of the department ; where these pests prevail the necessity for eradicating the pests is recognized by the people. If operations are to be started in The Nilgiris, I am certain that all the planters will come forward to assist the Government with their advice.

"Another point is the question of compensation. On that point, I am at one with my Honourable Friends in saying that the cost of these operations should not be thrown on the pattadar They are undertaken not for the benefit of the individual pattadar, but they are really undertaken for the benefit of a particular area. With reference to the palm disease whole taluks had to be dealt with. It is rather hard to call upon the pattadar to defray the total cost. Therefore that portion of the Bill which says that if trees are cut down for pests no compensation is allowed is certainly hard. The precedents are the other way. Under the British legislation if any tree or bush in which destructive pests are found in any stage is cut down, compensation to the extent of half is automatically awarded without any difficulty whatever. Therefore the Bill is capable of improvement by devising a reasonable method of compensation in cases where it is necessary to undertake these operations.

"A third suggestion which I wish to make is the method by which compensation can be awarded. Under this Bill, Honourable Members would notice, a special officer will have to be appointed The Bill provides for some special officer to be nominated by the Governor in Council. I think it would, in the interests of the ryot population and of the Government, be desirable to introduce some method of arbitration with reference to compensation—arbitration by ryots or by any person selected by the officer who declares that a certain tree ought to be cut down. Some amount of arbitration which will avoid all these appeals will give some amount of satisfaction to a person whose trees are asked to be cut down.

"The last point is that with regard to the working of many of these Acts which are local in their like operation, the Municipal Act and the Local Boards Act. Great difficulty has been in dealing with the departments of the Government, and in issuing notices to them under these two Acts for the removal of prickly-pear or some other obnoxious growth. That is always resisted by the Revenue Department. It is a fact that many officers if they are permitted to speak will confirm my statement. I know it for a fact, I am afraid that if this Bill is to be really effective, there must be some provision made which would be as much applicable to Government as to private owners There are large extents of land in the possession of Government where it would be necessary to check these insect pests. Once this officer goes and says that they should be removed the whole executive machinery will be up in arms. Some provision ought to be made for it. I am mentioning this, because this Bill provides for the destruction of plants, destruction not only for saving other crops and plants, but also for the improvement of the water-supply and also for the removal of obstructions to water-ways. That is a very large extension and I should welcome it if I could bring some pressure to bear on the Public Works Department to keep the channels under repair and remove all prickly-pear and other obnoxious growth from the branch channels and canals not only in the interests of drainage and sanitation but also the general well-being of the people. If this Bill is to be really effective some provision ought to be made to bring the Government under the operation of this Bill. For private parties there is such a provision. But there is no such provision for the Government. I would strongly urge the inclusion in this Bill of a provision which will make it applicable to Government lands as well as to private lands. I hope that the several points which I have mentioned will be taken into consideration when the Bill comes up before the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not say that it is improper to have a Bill of this sort at this stage, but I must point out that the present development of medical knowledge, the stage at which medical researches stand at present may make it very difficult to rely solely on the opinion given by the Government department in respect of these

diseases when the question is whether a tree or plant or a whole plantation should be preserved or destroyed. That is the only difficulty I feel. However, now for some years the department is being increased in strength, capacity of the staff and every other way. It will be very difficult to say that some measure should not be placed on the statute book enabling the department to work satisfactorily where it is perfectly convinced that pests have attacked a plant; but in a matter like that when we are concerned with a country which has for centuries been dependent upon agriculture as its main-stay, the question is whether it would be well that gentleman who for 10 or 15 years have been working in the Agricultural College should take upon themselves the responsibility of certifying that a particular whole plantation should be preserved or destroyed, and whether in that matter the opinions of persons who have had past experience and who have knowledge communicated to them through generations and who will be able to say whether a particular disease will be such as to render any neighbouring plantation or field affected by the disease should not be taken. My view is that it often happens that the scientific agriculturist is contradicted by the practical agriculturist and it so happens that the latter is more definite and reliable in his opinion than the former.

"I have to place before this Council one or two instances in which my experience tells me that the ryot is very much more reliable than the mere scientist who has been experimenting on trees and plants. It was a case of plantain plantation. We had 4,000 plantain trees of about two months' growth. On a particular day we went to the plantation and found there was no leaf in any of the 4,000 plants, the whole thing having been eaten up by worms which amounted to nearly 30,000 or 40,000 per plant. The plants had no leaves but were full of black worms 40,000 for each plant; underneath each plant we saw collected two or three measures of rubbish. We found that the only course was to cut off all the plants and begin paddy cultivation. We collected the ryots and one of them, seventy years old, told me that when the weather just changed a little next month all these would have gone away and the plants would be flourishing. I could not believe it and nobody to whom he stated this believed it. We allowed the plantation to stand for another month. I went there forty days afterwards only to see that the plants were growing luxuriantly in a way that could not have been imagined. The crop was one of the best we had in that locality. I wanted to know when this change came about and wanted to examine the matter. They told me that 15 or 16 days after I left there was a change in the wind and within four days of that all these worms were disappearing and there was no worm after another month. Every leaf was four times the thickness of the leaf that existed previously. Another instance was a case of paddy. We noticed on a particular occasion that about ten acres became almost wholly dried up by the sun and the same looked like straw. That was a similar case in which an opinion was given that it was affected by a particular wind which would be going away. We found actually that that was the case. We found that the crop that was attacked gave a much better crop than the ordinary crop.

"It is not time enough that the opinion of the officers of the Government can be similarly relied upon in the matter of the diseases of plants as they are now understood by western trained men. I do not mean to say that the Bill may not be necessary. It may be necessary, as shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, to take some power where the department has reached a stage of perfection. For instance if the rate of death of the coconut palms is as high as was pointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, it is only proper and natural that the people of the locality will help the department in seeing that the disease does not spread. I do not say that the Indian agriculturist will harm himself or spoil himself. Some amount of persuasion will always be successful with him. That is my impression. There is a contra statement to be made. Most of these plantations are water-logged plants which grow of their own accord. In the Vaigai we have coconut palms. They are larger in number than in the Godavari and the Kistna. The yield is not inferior. But we have not been taking any assistance of the kind. We do not know what the difference is due to. Not that we do not treat plant diseases. We have certain diseases which are treated by the people immediately the plant is affected. They are able to treat it properly. If palm tree disease is studied, it may be shown that ryots have been successfully treating these diseases and it is unnecessary to cut away large plantations. It is therefore necessary in any event if the Government think that some power should be taken that in the exercise of that power considerable scope should be given to the experts to get practical advice from the people of the locality as to whether the plantations or trees should absolutely be destroyed.

"My Lord, my submission is that though the Government and Honourable Members may feel that some provision is necessary it may not be possible to make it an offence and impose a punishment. It may not be possible to leave it entirely to the expert. It is not possible not to take the advice of practical men who have been raising crops for a series of years. It is absolutely necessary that all these things should be borne in mind. I hope this Bill will be radically modified and provide for destruction of trees only where the majority of people feel that this ought to be done. It is to that extent and to that extent alone power should be given. The officers and the local authorities should be given power to get hold of the people of the locality and consult them before the destruction of the plant or plantation."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar moved that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen :—

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib.
" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
" Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
" Sir Fairlie Barber.
" the Advocate-General.
" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" the Raja of Ramnad.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.
" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1918.

The next business on the agenda was the introduction of the Madras City Municipal Bill by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I should like to move an adjournment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Gentleman is not in order. The Honourable Gentleman must first make the motion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR introduced the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so he said :—"I beg to introduce the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918. This Bill has been before the public for about two years. The original draft of it was referred by the Government for the remarks of the Madras Corporation and that body devoted a number of sittings to a detailed examination of its provisions. Honourable Members have been furnished with a copy of the official report of their proceedings, and I take this opportunity to thank the Corporation for their careful examination of the Bill and the suggestions made by them for improving it. The Government have considered the opinions expressed by the Corporation and have made important modifications in the draft of the Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the Bill gives a resumé of the main changes of policy and principle which it embodies and Honourable Members have also been supplied with the 'notes on clauses' which explain in detail every change of importance which it is proposed to make in the law. I shall not therefore take up the time of the Council by attempting a lengthy explanation of the provisions of the Bill. I shall content myself with inviting attention to its salient features.

"Honourable Members are aware that we owe the inception of this measure to the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The Commission drew attention to the 'stringency of the control exercised by the Government over the administration of the city under the existing Act. They said 'the control of the Local Government over the Madras Municipality is far more stringent. Its budget and any deviation therefrom require Government sanction, as does also the levy of municipal taxes. Various sections of the Municipal Act give the Local Government control in regard to the exemption of areas from water, drainage or lighting rates, the construction of water-works, the acquisition of land for street improvements, etc. Complaint has been made as to these restrictions, and we consider that all the Presidency Corporations should have as full powers, as Bombay now possesses.'

"The Madras Government being in complete sympathy with this policy, the Bill has been drafted with a view to give effect to it. First, as regards taxation, the approval of the Government is required under the present Act to the levy of all taxes and to the rates at which they should be imposed. The Bill gives the Corporation full control over taxation. Honourable Members will notice that no statutory maximum is prescribed for the property tax. The Corporation will be allowed complete freedom to adjust the rates of this tax at their discretion. In regard to the profession tax, minimum and maximum scales are laid down and the Corporation can regulate the rates within these limits. Secondly, the budget of the Corporation has at present to be approved by the Government. The Bill dispenses with the need for this sanction and the Corporation can, under it, frame their budgets without outside interference, subject to the maintenance of a minimum balance prescribed by the law. Thirdly, the Bill gives the Corporation full powers in regard to their establishments, subject only to the right of the Local Government to exercise a veto in the case of a few high offices. Lastly, the Corporation have been made the final authority in regard to practically all matters connected with the administration of the city and are given large powers of subsidiary legislation. The control of the Government is restricted to the few matters of cardinal importance referred to in Chapter II of the Bill, viz., revising the boundaries of the city, intervening (should necessity unfortunately arise) in case of gross mismanagement, removing councillors, etc., when such removal is proposed by a special resolution of the Corporation, cancelling resolutions and repealing or modifying

14TH AUGUST 1918.] *[Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.]*

by-laws, and framing rules to regulate such important matters as elections and buildings. In these and other respects the Bill gives effect to the policy laid down in the recent resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government.

"I now proceed to refer to the important constitutional changes introduced in the Bill. It is proposed, following the Bombay system, to appoint a Commissioner to replace the President as chief executive authority. The Commissioner will have the right of attending all meetings of the Corporation but will not have the right to vote. This change, which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralization, was unanimously approved by the Corporation in 1910, and also last year when they considered the draft Bill.

"It is proposed to increase the number of members of the Corporation from 37 to 43. At present 28 of the Commissioners are elected, 20 by the electors of the divisions or wards, and 8 by institutions—the Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades Association, etc. Under the Bill the number of elected members will be 34, of whom 24 will be elected by divisions, and two representatives are newly given to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. The number of nominated members, to represent important interests and minorities which cannot secure representation by election, will, notwithstanding the increase in the total strength, remain the same as at present. The constitution of the standing committee has also been liberalised. It consists at present of nine members, of whom only four may be divisional commissioners and three must be nominated commissioners. Under the Bill this body will consist of 13 members, of whom the elected chairman would be ex officio member, six would be divisional commissioners, and three institutional commissioners. The nominated element of the standing committee will thus be three out of 13, instead of three out of nine as at present. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the enlargement of the standing committee will enable sub-committees to be formed for supervising particular departments.

"The provisions in the Act regarding elections have been simplified. Annual elections are provided for, one-third of the members going out by rotation every year. This is considered preferable to triennial general elections, as likely to secure greater continuity of policy. Election questions are under the Bill to be referred to the Small Cause Court instead of to a Presidency Magistrate as at present. Honourable Members will also notice that a separate set of clauses deals with election offences which are only briefly referred to in the present Act. These clauses are modelled on similar legislation in England and are considered necessary in view of the large extension of the franchise which will take place in the near future.

"One important departure from the Act in regard to this portion of the subject should be specially mentioned. Sections 32 and 33 of the present Act lay down in detail the pecuniary qualifications of voters and candidates. It has been recognized for some time that the present franchise is very much restricted and that every effort should be made to extend it so that there may be a more widespread interest aroused in local matters. The aim should be, as stated in the recent resolution of the Government of India, 'to obtain constituencies which will be really representative of the body of the rate-payers.' As the resolution goes on to say, 'an enlarged franchise is in any case an essential condition of an extension of the elected element on boards and it should be understood that the increase in the elective element of local bodies must, if it is to be of value, be accompanied sooner or later by a substantial extension of a franchise upon which that election is based.'

"Honourable Members are aware that the Government have recently extended the franchise for rural boards and have also published proposals for giving the vote in municipal areas to all tax-payers. This has been possible as, in regard to local boards and district municipalities, the qualifications for voters and candidates are not prescribed by statute but by rules framed under the law. In the city there are at present only 12,200 persons qualified to vote, i.e., less than a third of the body of rate-payers, and only 480 qualified to be elected as commissioners. The percentage of persons qualified to be elected as commissioners to the total adult male population, literate in English, is 1·33, and that of persons qualified to vote to the total adult male population, literate and illiterate, is 7·72. The percentages to the total population in both cases are of course very much smaller. There can be no doubt that a progressive broadening of the franchise is essential, and if the qualifications are stereotyped in the Act, it would be necessary, every time a change is proposed, to have recourse to the elaborate procedure of introducing an amending Bill. Power is therefore taken in the Bill to prescribe qualifications for voters and candidates by rules to be framed by the Government and, before any change is made, the views of the Corporation will, of course, be invited and considered.

"I now proceed to deal with the taxation proposals. In this part of the Bill the Government have carried out substantial changes in deference to the wishes of the Corporation.

"The Corporation have objected to the surtax on income-tax which was provided for in the first draft. They have expressed a preference for 'the tax on professions or callings' on the grounds that the profession tax is an old tax to which the people have long been accustomed, that no objection has hitherto been raised to its continuance or to the mode in which it is assessed and collected, that the Corporation and its officials would have little voice in fixing the rate of the surtax to be imposed from time to time and none in the assessment of individuals or in dealing with appeals, and that fluctuations in the rate of income-tax might lead to friction. Another tax included in the first draft, viz., the increment duty, has also been objected to on the grounds that a complicated machinery would be required for working it, that it would be difficult to prevent evasions and that its incidence would be uncertain. The Government have withdrawn these taxes: they have restored the profession tax with a revised schedule based on the proposals made by the officers of the Corporation. So far as the increment duty is

concerned, I must say that the Government are by no means convinced that such a duty will not be a feature of local taxation, not only in the City, but also in growing mofussil towns where the resources of local bodies are so inelastic relatively to the demands on them. As at present advised, however, the Government consider that the increment duty should form the subject of separate legislation, to be brought into force when necessary in specified areas on the application of the local bodies concerned. I mention this as I am anxious that the impression should not be created that the omission of the increment duty in the present Bill is due to any feeling on the part of the Government that it is *per se* unreasonable or unworkable.

"Another important portion of the original taxation proposals to which the Corporation took exception was the proposal to increase the maximum rate of the property taxes to 25 per cent and the exemptions from those taxes proposed to be given to places set apart for 'public charitable purposes' and to educational institutions. The Government have decided not to lay down any statutory maximum for the property taxes and they have withdrawn the exemptions referred to. The exemption of the Port Trust properties is an old provision which it is proposed to retain.

"Two new taxes proposed by the Corporation, viz., an occupiers' tax and a tax on tobacco imported into the City, have not been included in the Bill. The property tax falls ultimately on occupiers of houses and a separate tax on occupiers would only be an addition to the property taxes in another form. A tax on tobacco would be unproductive: there would have to be provision for refund on export: the tax would be difficult to collect, while evasion would be easy. It is proposed in the Bill to abolish the town duty on timber and firewood. The Corporation have not raised any objection to this tax, but in the opinion of the Government the duty is open to all the objections usually raised to an octroi and, in so far as it is levied on firewood, it falls on the poorer classes of the population.

"The Corporation have suggested that one-fourth of the revenue derived from excise in the City might be handed over to them. The Government have every sympathy with the desire that the system of fluctuating provincial grants now in vogue should be replaced by fixed grants: but they cannot consider this suggestion at the present juncture when important and far-reaching changes are under contemplation in regard to the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

"The Corporation will in the result levy the following taxes—the property tax, a profession and companies' tax on a revised scale, a tax on vehicles and animals, and tolls. They may also, with the sanction of the Governor in Council and Governor-General in Council, levy an additional stamp duty on instruments of transfer of immovable property situated within the limits of the City such as is provided for in the Calcutta Improvement Act. Greater power is also given to the Corporation to raise loans for works of public utility.

"The other portions of the Bill—Parts IV to VI—embody improvements which are the result of the experience gained of the working of the present Act. Provisions have been inserted to enable the Corporation to deal adequately with overcrowding and insanitary houses, to enforce building and town-planning regulations strictly, to make the power of abating nuisances more effective, to give the Commissioner sufficient powers in regard to the sale of diseased food, etc., and in other ways to confer greater powers of regulation where this is called for in the interests of public health.

"Honourable Members are aware of the general feeling that more facilities should be provided for what has been termed 'municipal trading' by the Corporation. This is provided for in the rules in Schedule V.

"Only one other matter dealt with in the Bill needs mention and that is the system of surcharge by auditors which is introduced in rules 18 to 26 of Schedule V. Honourable Members are no doubt acquainted with the English system of surcharge by auditors and the summary recovery of amounts surcharged. The Committee on the District Municipalities Bill, which included several non-official gentlemen with experience of municipal administration, recommended that a similar system should be introduced in our legislation. This has been given effect to and the Government trust that these provisions will meet with approval.

"I do not wish to detain the Council with any further remarks. The Bill has been before the Government in some form or other for nearly four years. It owes its main features to the labours of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar whose experience of the working of local self-government in the City and in the Presidency generally has been of great value in shaping the lines on which it has been framed. The Bill has subsequently been altered in the light of suggestions made by the Corporation and the Government of India. There is no reason why it should not be further altered if necessary in its passage through the Council. I am confident that, if passed, it would substantially improve the municipal administration of the City and I therefore commend it for acceptance."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Under rule 4 of the business rules I move that the consideration of this Bill be postponed. I move this for two reasons. Though this Bill is an improvement on the present constitution of the Madras Corporation, it has to be remembered that this Bill was framed on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act. But the constitution of the Bombay Municipality was framed many years ago, when there was a want of complete confidence in the people to manage their own local affairs. The people's ideal of local self-government has undergone a considerable change in the last few years, so that the reforms that would have been enthusiastically welcomed some two years ago will not now satisfy the people. The outlook of the Government themselves has undergone

considerable change. It has in fact broadened very much. It is laid down as the first formula in the report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that 'there should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control.' It cannot be claimed, judged from the standard laid down in this formula, that the present Bill does provide for complete control or the largest possible independence of outside control. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that this Bill was framed four years ago. Then the ideal of self-government was quite different from the ideal which the Government of India—"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR *(interrupting)*:—"I did not say it was framed four years ago."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur *(continuing)*:—"The Bill was before the Government for four years. Since then there has been the war which has made a change in the outlook of the people and of the Government. As the original framer of the Bill has taken much trouble and spent much labour in framing the Bill and the Government have also taken much trouble to get through it, there is naturally a desire on their part to get it passed as it stands rather than undergo further trouble, in redrafting it in the light of the reform proposals that are before us. The resolution of the Government of India recently issued about local self-government cannot be regarded as constituting complete local self-government; that is what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford themselves say about it. I cannot therefore ask the Council to revise the Bill in the light of the resolution of Government of India because it is not a complete scheme of local self-government; and even if the Bill is to be revised as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar and be altered and brought into line with the resolution, still it will be imperfect. This report says 'if we are sincere in our advocacy of a policy of provincial autonomy, we must leave the work mainly to local Governments.' According to the Reform proposals the question of local self-government will be treated as a transferred subject and it will be in the charge of ministers who will be under the complete control of the legislature. The Local Government themselves will be given a good deal of autonomy to manage their affairs anyway they like without being interfered with by the Central Government. As I have said, the Provincial Government will have attained sufficient autonomy, and would it not be fair as suggested in the report that the drafting of another Bill should be left to the new Government and to the new legislature that will be constituted after these reforms are introduced? I do not think we will lose anything by postponing the consideration of this Bill for, say, about a year. We are assured that the Reform Bill will be taken into consideration by the Parliament and passed into law in about a year and it is quite possible that about this time next year or at the most in the beginning of 1920 the reformed Council will be able to tackle this question. One year is not a long period to wait for. We have been waiting for this reform for several years, for nearly two decades, and it has taken the Government themselves four years to bring it in the present form. The delay of another year or two will not, I am sure, hinder the needful progress which this seeks to bring about. No doubt if this Bill is passed, the municipality will have more facilities to raise revenue and that is, no doubt, a great consideration. But even then the Bill can at best come into force in 1919 or 1920, and the people will find that many provisions for raising revenue could not be applied on account of the conditions produced by the war. Nothing will be lost by postponement. On the other hand, we are likely to gain much by postponing it. If the reformed Council is not able to produce any better Bill than the one before us, then the responsibility will lie on the reformed Council and not on the present Government. If it is passed now, it will appear as if the present Government wanted to force the Act on the people against their wishes as it were. Some people might say that it is not against their wish, the Bill has been discussed by the public and by the Corporation and they have given a sort of approval to it and have suggested alterations most of which have been embodied and when the people are generally in favour of it, it should be passed now and not postponed. That approval was given when we had no reform proposals before us and when the Government of India's resolution on local self government was not issued. The new angle of vision had not come into existence then. Approval given under these circumstances cannot be taken as the present opinion of the people or the Corporation. The Corporation is not the only body that has a voice in the matter. The Municipality of Madras is a premier local body and anything you do for that city and the constitution you give to that body is bound to become the ideal after which other local bodies will strive. When a constitution is admitted to be not liberal enough, it is not desirable to make it a model for other local bodies to copy.

"Some people may say, 'why not let this Bill be passed? Afterwards the reformed Council may change it as it suits it.' I say that is not likely to be done for a long time: once constitutions are made for certain bodies they cannot be changed within a year or two; the tendency will be to say, this is a new constitution, you must give it sufficient trial, unless it has been well tried and proved to be wanting it ought not to be changed. Another thing is the new reformed Council will have many other things to look after. It would not do for that Council to upset everything that has been done by the previous Council or the previous Government. It is not likely that it will take up this Bill as their first Act. It can only be after some time that the reformed Council can take up an amendment of this Act. By postponing it now nothing will be lost. On the other hand, if this Bill is not now passed it will be the first thing to be taken up by the reformed Council and the constitution given by it will be much more liberal than it is now, and if it is not so the responsibility will lie with that Council."

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Sir Gordon Fraser; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I made up my mind to amend the motion since yesterday. If there is no great an urgency so far as the Corporation is concerned, it is financial stringency, and if we were convinced that we get financial facilities for the Corporation, I should have been glad to go on with the Bill. On the other hand, the proposed Bill instead of giving new sources of taxation takes away the existing resources. All that my Honourable Friend has claimed for this Bill is that the threatened imposition of certain taxes was abandoned. On the other hand, we have the old property tax which remains. We have a tax on carts and vehicles and animals. That remains and also the old professional tax with a slight modification which will not give us more than Rs. 10,000 or 20,000. We have been waiting for this Bill from 1908 till 1918. Is it going to do us any harm if we wait for another two years? Although it might be possible to amend the taxation-chapter in the Select Committee by making suggestions, yet since the objection taken by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General yesterday and accepted by this Council I feel whether it is quite competent to amend these taxation proposals. Suppose I suggest a new tax, a town duty, it might be said, you cannot impose it without the sanction of the Government of India. If I suggest any other tax, I would be told we have no power. I was told in connection with the Prevention of Adulteration of Drugs Bill that I had no power to amend a certain section, because it dealt with the revenues of British India. I feel despondent that we cannot do anything in regard to taxation in the Select Committee. The taxation chapter takes away the existing taxes. It takes away two lakhs of rupees. No doubt the Honourable Member is giving unlimited powers to the Corporation with regard to the property tax. He calls it a blessing; I call it a curse. We have to spend Rs. 36 lakhs every year. We are at our wits' end to make both ends meet. Without any additional sources of taxation and with the existing sources being taken away we will be driven to enhance the property tax. I am loath to go before my electors with this proposal. There are very welcome features in the new Bill; and there is no danger of their disappearing. On the other hand, these welcome features will become more welcome afterwards. Therefore I feel certain of that with the Advocate-General raising ingenious objection to our dealing with the financial portions we will be in a hopeless position; instead of its being a blessing it will be a curse to the city. On the whole it is better to postpone the consideration of this Bill. Also the Corporation might have an opportunity of considering this Bill. I have no authority to speak for the Corporation, but several Commissioners whom I have consulted and who have gone to me have pressed upon me this aspect. Though individually having bestowed some attention on it for seven or eight years and having fought on the revision of the Bill, on the whole I thought it better to go on with it; but after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan to-day and after what happened yesterday, I feel convinced that it would not be proper on my part to say that this Bill should go on."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, it is with the greatest surprise that I have listened to the speeches just delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar. I would like most emphatically to oppose the motion that has now been put before the Council for the postponement of a Bill which the Government and others have taken such pains to frame during the last four years. I must admit, I hope most of my Honourable colleagues admit, that it is impossible to follow the arguments just put before the Council. There is no doubt that the present Bill is a well thought out scheme. Possible improvements may be suggested and there may be many improvements that can be made. But these will come up for discussion when the Bill goes before the Select Committee. It cannot be denied that the proposed Bill is a vast improvement on the present Act. To turn it down would be a great mistake. I do not think this Council could do it in justice to the rate-payers and the people of the city of Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan brought forward the point that it was useless at the present moment to bring in the new Bill as a new Council may be formed under the reforms scheme, and this legislation should be allowed to be run by them. That argument will not hold water; it is quite possible and up to the new Council if circumstances call for it to take up and amend the new Act by a new Bill. The new Bill is an improvement on the old Act and provides a better foundation for the new Council to go on than the old Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan pointed out that in passing this Bill, it might be looked upon by certain people that the Government were pressing on the people a Bill that they do not want and he would prefer to leave it to the new Council. To listen to this statement must leave one with the impression that the mover is anxious to shelve the whole question for the present and to transfer the credit, or the kudos which attaches to this Bill to the new Council which may be formed. It seems to be an attempt to take the credit from the present to the new Council for the enlightened legislation which we are now through the present Council trying to pass. I strongly oppose any attempt to postpone the present Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, though I had considerable hesitation in the beginning, after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar I have no hesitation in giving my support to the motion before the Council. As has been pointed out already, very great constitutional changes are under contemplation, and there is absolutely no doubt that a substantial devolution of power will be given to the local Government. The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar where he dealt with the question of excise revenue are by themselves sufficient to convince this Council of the desirability of postponing this legislation. He pointed out that the members of the Corporation suggested as one of the additional items of revenue to the Corporation that a portion of the excise revenue levied within the city should be made over to the Corporation, and his reply to it was that it

14TH AUGUST 1918] *[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Thonger; the Rev. Pittendrigh; the President; the Advocate-General; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.]*

was not possible to give effect to the suggestion, because very grave changes are to take place and that question has to be settled with a good many other questions. A Bill to improve the condition of local bodies will never be complete unless the financial provisions therein are carefully examined and sifted. With the increased powers and responsibilities which the Government are willing to grant to the local bodies, one ought to see whether they are placed in possession of adequate financial resources with which they can satisfactorily discharge their duties. That is the reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar drew the attention of the Council to that aspect of the question. We find that the Bill was referred to the Corporation in 1916 and they went into the matter at considerable length and made several suggestions to improve the financial condition. What has been the result? So far as one can judge, it cannot be said that the resources of the Corporation have been increased or that there is scope for increase. The duty on tobacco which they suggested was not accepted. The duty on timber was removed. They suggested that the properties of the Port Trust ought to be taxed. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar said that it was an old privilege and the properties of the Port Trust could not therefore be taxed. The original Bill said that 25 per cent property tax was to be levied; he now says we leave it to the Corporation to fix the limit. Can it be said that these have substantially improved the resources of the Corporation? The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar has not indicated any provision in the present Bill and has not satisfied the Council with reference to the figures as regards the vast improvement in the resources of the Corporation. If he had done that, it would have been of considerable assistance. It is also put down here that there is another clause to which the members of the Corporation who have dealt with this question object; that is with reference to clause 47 of the present Bill. That says 'The Governor in Council may at any time by notification cancel any resolution in whole or in part on the ground that it is in excess of the powers conferred by this Act or by any rules made under this Act.' I find the members of the Corporation decided that the civil court must decide this question rather than the Governor in Council. I do not find any material change in regard to this; the view of the Corporation has not been accepted. There ought to be no difficulty in postponing the consideration of the Bill. The remarks offered in 1916 by the Corporation are rather out of date. I have no doubt whatever that with the new changes which have taken place in the country, and which changes have been accepted by the Government of India and referred to in their resolution on local self-Government, the members of council will view the Bill in a different light. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said the Corporation has not had an opportunity to view the Bill in that light."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I oppose the amendment most heartily. I think it is a great mistake to have brought it forward. The citizens of Madras who have been clamouring for a larger measure of self-Government have now an opportunity of showing whether they are worthy of it, and they ought to welcome this piece of legislation. We should then have an opportunity of seeing whether they are worthy of that which they are demanding. My candid opinion is that the Bill should go before Select Committee and be passed into the law with such modifications as may be agreed upon after a careful discussion."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I had no intention of speaking on the amendment, nor would I have changed my mind but for what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said, namely, that, according to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, it would not be possible to interfere with the taxation proposals. That ought to be made clear. I object to certain taxation proposals, and I should try to get them modified by the Select Committee. If I have no power to do so, I must vote for this amendment. In the original draft Bill educational buildings were exempted; but that is not so in the present Bill. The thing is done in every other municipality in the Presidency with the exception of the Madras Municipality. But owing to pressure from some source or other—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may remind the Honourable Gentleman that we are not discussing the merits of the Bill, but we are discussing this motion for adjournment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I am suggesting this in order to get an answer."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE GENERAL:—"I am surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar should have led this Council into a misconception. It is perfectly clear that the point taken yesterday was quite different from that which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar wishes to take to-day. The conclusion that the Council came to yesterday was that this legislature had no power under section 21 of the Government of India Act to assign or allot or appropriate any part of the revenues of India to any particular body. The issue which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar now wishes to raise is whether the legislature can arm the Municipality of Madras with powers of taxation over the inhabitants of Madras, for example, tax on professions, tax on timber or tobacco brought into the City of Madras. That is a quite different thing. It has nothing to do with the revenues of India. What is asked is whether the municipality can be empowered to impose any taxes it pleases. Certainly the Madras legislature has the fullest power to levy any taxes it pleases. There is absolutely not the slightest objection to that."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Can we impose a town duty on goods coming into Madras by sea?"

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the Advocate-General; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramaraja Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14TH AUGUST 1918

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" Can I introduce an amendment in the Select Committee that a town duty may be imposed ?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Yes, certainly. Whatever decision the Council may come to it should not be influenced by this point. Whatever merits there may be in other points to which the Honourable Member referred, and with which the Honourable Member in charge is more competent to deal than I am, so far as this is concerned, it is a misconception and I am perfectly certain that on further consideration the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar will think it is a misconception and that this does not stand in his way."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" My Lord, it is with some amount of hesitation I rise to speak on this motion. We have here three members of the Corporation, two opposing the introduction of the Bill, and we have the third, the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser who does not want it to be put off. I regard this Bill as a very great improvement over the existing state of things. The Corporation has asked that a definite portion of the excise revenue should be appropriated to the municipal revenues. I find from the papers furnished that a definite request has been made and that has been made not only by the Madras Corporation but by every local body which has been consulted during the last three years. Honourable Members are aware that it is a unanimous request made. Your Excellency's Government have a much freer hand under the proposals made by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. From paragraph 203 of their report Honourable Members will see that the excise revenue will be a wholly Provincial head. If this proposal is carried out as I hope it will be, it would be open to your Excellency's Government to consent to a definite portion of the Provincial revenue being made over to the municipality. I ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General whether it will be open to me or to any Honourable Member to propose that a definite proportion, whether it is $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the excise revenue levied within the jurisdiction of the Madras Corporation, should be made over to that body. If the Hon'ble the Advocate-General says it is open to us to move such an amendment in the Select Committee I am prepared to vote for the rejection of this motion. There is another point. The whole scheme of taxation in the new proposals do not appear to improve the financial position of the municipality and if this one provision is introduced, I should be glad to see that this Bill gets through as immediately as possible. If your Excellency's Government or either through the Hon'ble the Advocate-General or the Member in charge will give us that assurance, my Honourable Friend may be willing to withdraw this motion. There is one other matter which I should like to mention—the question of the imposition of a terminal tax. That has been discussed very much here. Such a tax prevails in Calcutta and the representatives of the Corporation are willing to impose it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" We proposed it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Will the Hon'ble the Advocate-General say whether we will be right in proposing a terminal tax ? It would not do for the Advocate-General to say that we must go to the Government of India. If the Hon'ble the Advocate-General can say that we can suggest a definite portion of the excise revenue being appropriated to the revenues of the Corporation and also the imposition of a terminal tax which will bring about two lakhs of revenue, it would be something and we can get the matter discussed in the Select Committee. Otherwise, we shall not be solving the question of the finances of the Madras Corporation. Any Bill which improves the machinery of the Corporation should also relieve it of the financial difficulties. I quite recognize that there are very many improvements. But the real point is in regard to the taxation proposals. I should like to have a categorical reply to my questions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—" I support the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. I think the Bill should come before the reformed Council. It seems a liberal measure but it really takes away the power of appointing the Commissioner, who will be appointed by the Government and who will have the whole power. He will not be removable unless there is a very large majority of votes for his removal. We cannot make any large improvement in this Council. As this is one of the transferred subjects, we should get it considered by the new Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I should just like to say why I vote for the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's motion. My first reason is that given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. That leads me to a larger proposition, that matters which are not urgent and which can possibly be postponed till after the new Council whose we shall breathe a freer air, should be invariably postponed, because the voice of the people will then be heard. At present the voice of the people does not prove of much avail. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser has stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan seemed to be anxious to give the credit of this measure to the next Council. Suppose it is discredited what will the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser think about it ? There are certain matters in which this Bill is retrograde, in which our freedom is fettered and these features reflect such discredit that we can leave it to a body which will be really representative of the people."

14TH AUGUST 1918.] *(The Raja of Ramnad; the Advocate-General; Sir Fairlese Barber; Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Thonger; Sir Gordon Fraser.)*

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I am entirely opposed to this motion for the many reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser. It is provided in clause 414 that 'any fine or costs imposed or assessed by a Magistrate by virtue of this Act shall on recovery be paid to the Corporation to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act.' Will the Hon'ble the Advocate-General explain how this appropriation can be made and how, in the light of his remarks made yesterday, he considers the same as not offending the provisions of the Government of India Act?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"That particular enactment will be ultra vires. But that does not affect the present question."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"I wish to protest against the reform proposals forming the basis of the discussion of this Bill. It is preposterous that the consideration of this Bill should be postponed simply because of the existence of the reform proposals. The proposals have not been actually translated into action. Why should they be dragged in when considering the City Municipal Bill? There is as much logic in this motion as there would be in a suggestion to drop the consideration of the Bill because of that other proposal—the German occupation of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan has given very cogent reasons in favour of his motion. I vote for the motion for two or three reasons. Liberal as the Bill is, it does not comply with the latest resolution of the Government of India and is not in conformity with the policy laid down by the illustrious authors of the reform scheme. The policy laid down there is that there should be as far as possible complete popular control and independence of outside control. This Bill looks a little bit antiquated and out of date. That is one of the reasons why I wish to support this motion.

"There is one other reason. The policy relating to local self-government is part of the proposal of the coming constitutional reform and that policy has to take final shape. It is not desirable that we should hurry this Bill through, while the whole thing is under consideration. We have yet to see what final policy is to be adopted in connexion with local self-government.

"The most cogent reason for the motion seems to be that the financial relations between the Corporation and the Government have to be settled. I remember that it was stated in the revised financial statement that these proposals formed part of the proposals in the reform scheme, and they were under discussion. There was a proposal under serious consideration to transfer a portion of the excise revenue to the City Municipality and other local bodies. I ask whether it is possible in this Bill to insert such a provision for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the City Municipality. We should await a settlement of the financial relationship. In fact when I sent up my interpellation, I intended that the Government would give up this Bill in light of the recommendations of the Government of India in their latest resolution. I asked about the three Bills, and the answer given was that the Madras District Municipalities Bill and the Local Boards Bill 'will be submitted to the Government of India and are being examined in the light of the resolution of the Government of India.' In the case of the City Municipal Bill they said that it would be introduced at the present session. If there is a reason to recast the two other Bills in the light of the resolution of the Government of India, the same reason holds good with regard to the City Municipal Bill. Then, there is a final reason, that it is very desirable that the enactment of these Bills relating to local self-government should only be passed after the whole policy is settled and the reform question is settled and it is desirable to leave them to the future reformed Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether the Council is prepared to take the vote now. The matter has been thoroughly discussed."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Four Honourable Members have opposed my motion but I do not find in their speeches any good grounds for opposing the motion. One of them, namely the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad wanted an assurance to be given to him whether a certain revenue could be allowed to the Corporation and that assurance has not been given."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I said I opposed the motion for the very good reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That doubt has not been explained to his satisfaction, and perhaps he may be prepared to change his attitude. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser in opposing this motion said, so also did the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger, that so much time and trouble has been spent on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I did not make that statement."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman is rather unfortunate (laughter)."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I thought I might put them together. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser said that so much time has been spent by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"I said by Government and by others outside the Government."

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He said it was a pity that so much labour should be wasted by postponing it. Another point of his was that I wanted to give the credit of passing the new Bill to the new Council. I do not think there will be any chance of giving credit to the new Council; because as the other speakers who have spoken to-day have also referred to it, the question of revenue is the principal matter of contention and, as pointed out, any legislation in which the raising of revenue is the principal part, is never acceptable to the public at large. The Council that passes a Bill for providing more revenue does not get credit but gets odium. I am rather giving the new Council an opportunity of incurring an odium rather than acquiring cheap credit for passing this Bill which the previous Government had framed.

"I am afraid justice was not done to the principal point for which I wanted this Bill to be postponed. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by going into the merits or demerits of the Bill and pointing out in what respect this Bill requires liberalisation, and how the new Council is likely to make this measure more liberal than it is. But I may just point out one feature by way of illustration. For instance there is the appointment of a Commissioner, and it is quite consistent with the present policy that the Commissioner should be appointed by the Government; but with the change of policy that is coming on, when it is required by the new proposals that there should be as little interference with local affairs as possible from outside, it would be inconsistent with that spirit that the Commissioner should be appointed by the Government. This is one of the features of the Bill which is inconsistent with the change of policy.

"The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that the reform proposals are not pertinent to this question and they should not have been allowed to be referred to. But my attention has been drawn by a friend to the fact that in the proposals themselves the Provincial Councils and the Imperial Council are asked to express their opinion on the reforms and we are within our rights in anticipating things and shaping our course to suit what is going to take place hereafter. There is no doubt that some reforms are to be given. They are likely to be the reforms suggested by Mr. Montague and the Viceroy. If some reforms are introduced in the near future, then local self-government will be a transferred subject and will be under popular control, and to find money for these things will be with the Legislative Council. It is for that new Council to lay down in what form that money will be found for carrying on the municipality, and it is not for this Council to lay down in what form the money should be raised. I hope the Council will agree with me and vote for this motion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am in some difficulty in dealing with the matters referred to by the several speakers in connexion with this motion. The motion is really not a motion for the discussion of the Bill on its merits, but a motion for adjourning its consideration on the ground that at some future date, either near or distant, changes would be made which would have the effect of transforming this Council into a form in which some Honourable Members would be in a position to pass a Bill different from this Bill, and more improved, and they will be helped on in this task by a Government somewhat differently constituted and differently responsible to the Council. That is the main ground. It means this; 'in view of impending political changes, we advise you, the Government, to stay your hands and leave things alone; let us wait and see what the political changes are to be; we are pretty certain when these changes are made, we Honourable Gentlemen who have asked for an adjournment of the debate, will be in a better position to enforce our wishes.' I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar for carrying this position to its logical conclusion, namely, that not only this Bill but everything might be postponed."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Unless urgent."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Unless urgent. Anything which it is likely that the non-official members will be in a better position to deal with should be put off. It means this Council should stand quiet. I presume this Council sits for a definite period under the law and it is bound to sit for a definite period to discharge its duty and the Government are bound to discharge their duties till their places are taken by some other Government,—better or worse is not a matter of much consequence. I appeal to Honourable Members to consider whether what is proposed is the correct thing to do either for the Council or for the Government. My impression is that the Council as constituted should go on discharging its duties as they come up from day to day till its place is taken by some other council, differently constituted. I am at present wholly unable to accept the position, that because Honourable Members are under the impression that some changes are going to be made which are likely to produce changes in the constitution of the Council and it will put them in a better position, they should cry halt and we should halt accordingly. I envy some Honourable Members the facility with which they look into the future. I have personally no idea when these changes are likely to be made and what those changes will be. We have the report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. I am under the impression that the public are engaged in criticising that report. I am also under the impression that Honourable Members are having differences of opinion in regard to that report. It is by an organ of unanimous voice that we are hearing on the report. I am not going into the merits of that report. It is not the function of this Council to go into them just now. As your Excellency's Government said in answer to an interpellation, we do not propose to allow a discussion on that report just now. If at any time any such discussion is permitted, Honourable Members will have ample opportunity to deal with it. Being a somewhat prosaic man, with probably as long an experience of public affairs

14TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ranga Acharyar; the President.)*

as most Honourable Members, I am sceptical of any very violent changes being made in the constitution of the administrative machinery. We sometimes think that a lot of things would change but in the end we find there are not very many changes. It is conceivable that after about a couple of years it may be found that the Government then responsible for the administration of local self-Government may not take a very different view from that of the present Government. How often have Honourable Members among themselves lamented the fact that, when an official or a non-official rises to the position of an Indian member of the Executive Council, he is completely metamorphosed the moment he is brought into close contact with his European colleagues."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, is all this relevant?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not think my Honourable Friend has got a right of reply on this motion; he ought to have spoken before."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"The Honourable Gentleman is perfectly in order."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.—"My point is that this assumption that after some time the whole thing is going to be changed is based on conjecture. I am by no means certain that this Bill will not continue in force for a few years after it is passed. If you neglect the duty that you should now discharge, if you simply put off the evil or good day of dealing with the question, you may find at the end of one, two or three years, that you have put off a necessary duty. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan says let the new Council come and take the opprobrium of this law. I feel that in justice to the coming Council the outgoing Council should wind up its own work. We present this Bill which is the result of our careful consideration spread over a number of years. It is open to this Council to debate it on its merits and it is open to them to throw it out or to amend it. But for Honourable Members to say 'there are reforms in the air which may take this shape or that, which are likely to enable us to enforce our wishes better, we do not want to do our work, and we want you not to do your work' that is a position which I am wholly unable to accept.

"More than one Honourable Member asked the Advocate-General what he would or would not do in the Select Committee if this or that motion were made. It is not possible for the Advocate-General to answer hypothetical questions as to what he or the Government would do or would not do in case certain motions which are still in the air, are or are not put forward in the Select Committee. Whatever you may do with the Bill—you may pass it or reject it or amend it—do not put it off and throw away the work which lies before you.

"I may point out that there is considerable misapprehension as to the decision that the Council came to yesterday. It is one thing to pass a law appropriating Provincial revenues. My Honourable Friend, the Advocate-General, pointed out that that was ultra vires. It is another thing for the legislature to arm a local body with statutory powers. The two things have no connexion with one another. If you think that a timber or firewood duty is wrongly omitted and it should be imposed, or if you find that some other duty should be imposed, you may put it on. Your powers are clear under the Government of India Act; within the limits permitted by that Act you can do it. I hope the Council will throw out this amendment for putting off the consideration of this Bill."

The amendment that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned was put to the Council and lost.

The consideration of the motion for the introduction of the Bill was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I cannot say that I welcome this measure wholeheartedly. As the Honourable Member has said, there are very many substantial improvements in the Bill on the existing state of things. While there are improvements over the existing state of things, I am sorry to point out that in certain matters we are not even put back to what we were in 1884, the Corporation as it was in 1884. If we had been put back in the same position, there might have been some satisfaction. In 1884, taking the constitution, there were 32 commissioners, of whom 24 were elected by the rate-payers. We are told that we are making an advance. What is given to us now? Twenty-four elected commissioners out of 48 as compared with 24 out of 32. Is that an advance? Is that complete popular control which is promised to us? Is that the way to obtain real representatives of the body of rate-payers whose affairs are controlled by the Corporation? I merely take the rate-payers. I know there are some close bodies that send representatives. I do not know what their procedure or their constitution is. There are four such bodies who send their representatives. I do not take them to be under popular control. Therefore the Corporation unanimously resolved to send up to Government a recommendation that at least 32 seats should be thrown open to the electorate. In 1884 these close bodies had no representatives on the Corporation at all. It was only in the Act of 1904 that we gave them this power. In Bombay the Chamber of Commerce sends 2 out of 72 Commissioners. Here we have the Chamber of Commerce sending 3 representatives and the Trades Association 3 and it is proposed that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce should send 2 and that 2 more representatives should be sent by some other bodies. I do not grudge the privilege given to these bodies. But what I do ask is that a much larger proportion of the seats should be thrown open to the people at large. The representatives of these bodies serve as a useful check; I do realize the advantage of their being represented on the Corporation. But the proposal of the Corporation that 32 out of the general body should be elected might have been accepted.

"Again in the Standing Committee, in 1884 five out of eight members were elected. The President and the Vice-Presidents were the members of the Standing Committee and the other five were elected representatives. I will take it that the elected President is also an elected representative. Even then we have only 7 out of 16 members of the Standing Committee who are elected representatives. I do not think that is right. Therefore the Corporation suggested that the proportion of elected representative on the Standing Committee should be larger.

"Again take the Corporation itself. It is in a curious position under the new system. It is not the councillors who form the Corporation; the Corporation consists of the Commissioner, the Standing Committee and the Council. So it is the general body who form the Corporation. The Commissioner has no right of vote in the Corporation but is made part of the Corporation. As pointed out by somebody else, a man who has nothing to do with the ratepayers is part of the Corporation. It is a curious departure from the Bombay Act. As regards the position of the Commissioner again, it is pointed out in the report of the Committee of the Corporation that he must be merely a person to attend each meeting but may not vote and his administration must be subject to the control of the Standing Committee and the Commissioners. They have made a departure from the Bombay Act. He has got the power to sanction contracts and estimates up to Rs. 10,000 and the appointment of officers carrying a salary up to Rs. 500. Almost all the functions of the Corporation, nearly 80 per cent of the work consists in the sanctioning of estimates and contracts up to Rs. 10,000 and the appointment of officers up to Rs. 500. How many officers are there beyond Rs. 500? That is not so in the Bombay Corporation. What is now being done by the Standing Committee is transferred to the Commissioner. That is a matter of detail which may be amended in the final stage. The Commissioner is made part of the Corporation. He is an executive officer of the Corporation and should not be made part of the Corporation. This is a fundamental defect in the Bill which needs removal. There is not complete popular control which is contemplated in the recent Resolution of the Government of India, if that provision remains.

"Again there are two other matters of importance which are left to be guided by rules. It is left to the Governor to decide what the city limits should be by rules instead of by statute. There are very difficult questions as to whether a certain area should be included within the city. A proposal was sent up to Government that portions outside Perambur should be included within the Municipal limits. The Corporation resolved not to have it unless it was decided by statute. To-day we may include Perambur, to-morrow Sembiam, and the day after Saidapet. Such a matter should be decided by the statute. It should not be left to a body quite outside the Corporation to decide what the municipal limits should be. This question affects the people a great deal. The original jurisdiction of the High Court will be effected by the orders of the Government. The Legislature should take care to decide what the municipal limits should be. Another matter which ought to be left to Legislation and not to the Governor in Council is the qualification of the voters and the candidates. I have no doubt that the Honourable Member in charge is actuated by a desire to extend the franchise and he will do it. Such an important matter as defining the right to vote and the right to be elected should not be left merely to rules but should be defined by legislation. It has not been done hitherto in any other province in any other Municipal Act. Let us fix the franchise as low as possible, but why should not the Government bring up this matter before the Council whenever they wish to extend the franchise? These are two matters reserved to the Government to which I object.

"Now coming to the financial resources of the Corporation, the Bill is wholly disappointing. They have not dealt with the situation. On the other hand they want to throw the odium on the Corporation by making them unpopular with the people at large. As I have already stated, instead of giving us new resources this Bill proposes to take away the existing resources. We are now levying a duty on firewood and timber which brings us Rs. 1·90 lakhs and it is likely to be a growing income. When the Corporation proposes other small duties, the Government propose to take away the existing taxes. What are the resources left to the Corporation to develop the city with and to improve the city, a city with the Cooum and the Buckingham Canal which the Government have not taken care of and which we are to do for the city with our special works?

In 1907 our revenue was	Rs.	20,99,808	and our expenditure	Rs. 17,88,529
1909–10	"	22,89,048	"	23,10,572
1911–12	"	24,92,100	"	24,84,672
1912–13	"	26,10,360	"	30,43,376
1913–14	"	27,01,990	"	29,54,540
this year	"	31,45,650	"	35,74,580

"Within the eleven or twelve years our expenditure has doubled and we are trying to develop our existing resources. Is it enough to throw the burden on the land and houses? The people are not for throwing the burden on the owners of houses and land. Are not there other sources? Are not other people enjoying the benefits of the Corporation all over the Mount Road and other places? Who complain most that the Corporation does not maintain the roads? Is it the poor people who own the properties? Why should not these other people pay the taxes? You must throw it according to the benefit you confer and according to the capacity of the people to bear. The Corporation is taking a heavy tax from the houses; we have taxed the houses enormously. If we are to increase our recurring expenditure, the special works are being increased and recurring expenditure on pumping stations has to be incurred, which comes to 40 lakhs—where is that money to come from? Is it to come from the houses? With the prices going up and taking the condition of the people, is it right to expect the Corporation

to make themselves, so unpopular as to be a burden on the poor house-owner? The Corporation will find it impossible to discharge its functions with the resources which exist at present. We should have more power to improve our resources. Why should we not be allowed to levy a small duty on goods arriving at Madras? It will be spread on the consumers, it will not be a burden felt by anybody. There are other ways. The port is in very good order, thanks to the ability of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring. Merchants find it easy to land their goods very easily, at quays, instead of in barges and boats. The terminal tax will be an easy burden. When there are obvious resources they are neglected and we are thrown back on our original resources. The third point is the large interference in the affairs of the Corporation. There should be less outside control. There are sections in the Bill which give powers to the Governor in Council which are no less than those in the old Act. Section after section gives power to the Governor in Council. That is also a matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council.

"Again the Government have taken power to define what is public land. We are getting revenue from lands; the Government will take away all the land as public land and we shall lose that revenue. Again there is one other obvious source to which we are entitled by right, namely, the excise revenue. By the old Act we had a tax on liquor shops; in the Act of 1884 we had it. When the revenue was small they gave us a compensation of about Rs 13,000. That left the Government Rs. 29 lakhs. The excise revenue has quadrupled but they still give us Rs. 13,000. That is why the Corporation suggested that a definite portion should be assigned. It is a well recognized rule that local bodies should be given the benefit of a portion of their revenue. As I have already taken up the time of the Council, I do not wish to trouble it any further. These are some of the principal matters to be remembered in connexion with the Bill."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"Your Excellency, the Madras Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce appointed a joint Sub-Committee to examine the provisions of this Bill, and I need hardly say have given the subject very careful consideration. They made notes of several points which in their opinion it was desirable to bring to the notice of Government, and possibly the principal of these points was that in their opinion the perpetuation of the Standing Committee in its present form, despite the fact that powers had been taken to enlarge it with a view to facilitating the formation of Sub-Committees at discretion, was one of the greatest weaknesses in the whole scheme. Naturally in examining a Bill of this description it was the business point of view which interested the associations most. The legal aspect they felt could be left to others more interested therein.

"In matters of business there are always fundamental principles to be observed, and three of such principles I might enumerate in connexion with the Standing Committee. In the first place the organization of a business must fit in with its requirements, secondly individual responsibility must be defined, and thirdly, individual responsibility must be confined within reasonable limits. In the opinion of my association the Standing Committee from a business point of view does not conform to any of these principles. So far as the first principle is concerned, the basis of an organisation is undoubtedly there, but it has not been organized. In regard to the second and third points, it might not be possible in the matter of the Corporation to bring the control down to the basis of individual responsibility, but we can certainly bring it within narrower limits than at present. The present Council consists of 37 members, and from this number they elect eight to form a Standing Committee. Upon the shoulders of these eight men is thrown the whole responsibility for the working and control of the Corporation. This control may be mainly financial, but it is not solely so. Collective responsibility is no responsibility, for if anything goes wrong it is impossible to place responsibility on the right shoulders. Were the departments of the Corporation divided between these eight men and they were made individually responsible, each for, say, one department, then I should say that an organization was in existence, but this is not the case. The remaining 29 members of the Council have practically no responsibilities whatever, and their duties are extremely limited. In fact it appears to me that their principal and possibly only duty is to attend meetings, join in discussions when they are inclined to do so, and vote, very often upon subjects with which they are only indifferently acquainted. The Standing Committee consisting of eight men are responsible for such varied matters as education and drainage, taxation and house lighting, town improvements, water and so forth.

"The proposal which the joint associations desire to bring before the notice of Government is that the Standing Committee in its present form should be scrapped, and a series of small Committees consisting of 4 or 5 members be created, who should have definite responsibilities in regard to definite departments in the Corporation, the result being that each of these Sub-Committees under its respective Chairman would be responsible for the control and working of a definite department. This is a suggestion which the joint associations brought to the notice of the Government in a memorandum, dated September 1917. It would be very easy to divide the work of the Corporation into departments. It is in fact already so divided up, and of these departments I would mention the most important as follows:—

(1) Finance and Taxation.
(2) Water, Lighting, Drainage and road.
(3) Sanitation, Public Health and Nuisances.
(4) Building and Housing, and Town Improvement.
(5) Education as concerned with Municipal schools, etc.

These departments might be added to or taken from as occasion arises. The result would be that instead of having the benefit of the brains and intelligence of twelve men, which is the size of the new standing Committee, the City would have the benefit and abilities of the whole 43 councillors.

"Another suggestion which I should like to bring forward is that it is highly desirable in the interests of the City as a whole, that these various Sub-Committees should have powers to co-opt outside expert opinion, under definite conditions, to assist them in their deliberations. We must not forget that the members of the Council are elected for various reasons, some because they are leading citizens, others because of their business abilities, others because they have made their mark in law or journalism. In fact they have been elected as members of the Council for every conceivable reason except that they understand Corporation work. For expert knowledge and advice they are absolutely dependent upon the paid expert executive, and I do not think there is any one who will deny that it would be highly advantageous for the general working and efficiency of the Corporation if outside expert opinion could also on occasions be called in.

"The most important of these committees would of course be the Finance Committee, for the whole of the Corporation work is based upon finance and therefore at the head of that Committee should be a man of recognized sound financial ability. In fact whether the Government adopt these suggestions in connexion with the new Act, or whether they do not, I am of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the City that a Special Finance Committee should be formed immediately even under the old Act, for there is a growing feeling of uneasiness that the Corporation have been committed to an expenditure beyond their means. In this connexion there is undoubtedly a nettle to be grasped, and the sooner we grasp it and the more tightly we hold it, the less likely are we to be stung.

"We are striving after increased efficiency, and I feel assured that if these suggestions are in the opinion of your Excellency's Government an advance in that direction, they will be given most serious consideration.

"There are several other points which the joint associations thought it desirable to bring to notice, but I must admit that in this matter I feel myself up against a difficulty, and that difficulty is that, probably owing to my inexperience, I find it very difficult to determine where 'principle' ends and 'detail' commences. Even matters of comparatively small detail at times seem to border upon principle. I have decided, however, to consider most of these subjects as matters of detail, but I would express the hope that when this Bill comes into Select Committee the Honourable Member in charge of it will give favourable consideration to my desire to make further representations on various matters *(the Honourable Member nodded assent)*. That being the case there is only one other subject that I need mention at this meeting, and that is the principle involved in the property tax. This tax is a most elastic one, and has been made more elastic by the fact that no definite percentage of tax has been mentioned. I have not had very large experience in these matters, but I must admit that never previously to my experience have I ever come across either an Imperial or a Municipal tax the amount of which has not been stated, or if it was a variable tax where the maximum and the minimum were not stated, and I am inclined to challenge the correctness of a principle which allows the imposition of a tax the amount of which is not stated. The tax in its present form has already been the subject of fairly general condemnation, and is worthy of further consideration. I consider that property tax in its present form will be a disadvantage to business. It is the basis of a business transaction that the seller should know what he is selling and the buyer should know what he is buying. In this case the seller certainly knows what he is selling, and the buyer knows what he is buying at the moment of the transaction, but he has no guarantee that the property which he is buying and upon which the taxes may be at the time of purchase 2½ per cent may not be taxed almost immediately afterwards to the extent of 25 or 50 or even a higher percentage of taxation. In the case of very many small property owners who have bought property for their own personal occupation, it may mean a very great hardship, for whereas a man in the purchase of a property may have given very serious consideration to the question as to whether he can afford an 2½ per cent tax and may have decided in the affirmative, he may on the other hand be absolutely unable to keep up his house on a higher rate of taxation, and might have the further hardship of finding difficulty in selling the same. In the same way, badly as houses are required in Madras, builders will be chary of building with taxation liable to an increase at short notice and the probabilities of being able to sell correspondingly reduced.

"I would commend the property tax in its present form to the further consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I may perhaps be permitted to touch upon a subject which I dealt with in another connexion. I wish to speak on the general principle of taxation. I fail to understand why for example in this Bill the buildings vested in the Port Trust should be exempted from taxation while educational buildings are not. Why again should hospitals be exempted, when educational buildings are not? Educational buildings do not bring profit to the owners. In the vast majority of cases the managers have to put very large sums of money into education for the support of it, and therefore I fail to see why in the Madras municipality a tax should be levied upon educational buildings. I am speaking under correction; but I believe the municipalities in the Presidency do not tax their educational buildings. I am not sure that Bombay imposes such a tax, again I speak, under correction. It seems to me that the Madras municipality should recognise that

14TH AUGUST 1918.] *(The Rev. Pitteudrigh; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)*

the educational institutions are worthy of the greatest care of the Corporation. Even from the lowest point of view, viz., that of trade, of the increase in material resources, education does a great deal for the town. These educational institutions bring in large numbers of people to the city. But I am not arguing from that material standpoint. From the standpoint of moral gain, these educational institutions are a great asset to the Corporation. The fact is that managers in most cases have put money into these institutions for their support and in no cases are these money making institutions. I fail to see therefore why when they were exempted in the draft Bill, that exemption has been struck out. I wish to press upon the Select Committee to consider this matter carefully and endeavour to have exemption granted to all educational institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. Lord, the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pitteodrigh's suggestion that educational buildings ought not to be taxed is a very reasonable request, which ought to be considered by the members who will be on the Select Committee. In the districts, educational institutions are specially exempt from taxation. I find under the District Municipalities Act Government buildings are taxed; but in the City Municipality they are not. That is an anomaly. Instead of taxing educational institutions they ought to have taxed all Government buildings. As it is pretty certain, that the whole Local self-Government would be popularly managed hereafter, in the appointment and in the arrangement of the Select Committee a large number of popular members ought to be allowed in order to bring in their views so that the Bill that may finally emerge from the Select Committee may differ very much from the Bill now being referred to it."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have many observations to make on the various provisions in this Bill but I do not think I shall be able to go through them all, within the limit of time allowed for speeches. I will therefore confine myself to one or two observations which I think are very important from my point of view. Having failed to get the consideration of this Bill postponed, the next best thing that we can now do is to appeal to the Government to allow its revision in a way that may satisfy the new angle of vision from which we are looking at everything now. And that can only be possible when suggestions made by the non-officials are heeded to by the Government members and they try to help us as much as possible. The very first thing, viz., the constitution of the Corporation or the Council, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar, is unsatisfactory, because the proportion of peoples' representatives is not enough; it is not adequate. There should be more councillors elected directly by the people and less to be brought in or appointed through other means. I think that there are only two alternatives in the case of the representation of the people that can be adopted. Either you should lay down that the members elected by a majority in the various divisions shall represent all sections of the population and all communities, and that no nomination of councillors of any particular section or community will be made. Either that policy should be declared or the principle should be recognised that certain communities shall be represented on the Council and that the body will not be completely representative unless there are on it representatives of all those particular communities. So far it has been recognised in practice, if not in theory, that certain communities should be represented on the municipal bodies and it is usual in some places for Government to nominate such representatives. To my mind nomination by Government is undesirable for sectarian representation either of communities or classes. Neither the Government nor the Indian nation at large can say that it is immaterial whether Mussalmans are adequately represented on municipal or local bodies. The representation of Mussalmans cannot be placed on a par with any other communal representation. Ideal democracy is no doubt the Government of the people by the people through the representatives of the people elected by the majority of the people. Where a nationhood consists mainly of one people, such minorities as have settled in the country for trading or other avocations, as many foreigners are settled in London for example, or minorities that have taken shelter in a country from oppression in their own land, for example, immigrants in England in olden days, the Jews, or the Parsees in India from Persia, such minorities of course cannot claim separate representation. The country belongs to the people at large; the affairs of the country are the affairs of the people at large and the people at large should be represented through the usual course and minorities have no business to claim any separate representation. But where a nation consists of more than one people, as for example, in Switzerland or in Austria-Hungary, no Government can be strictly popular, unless it is composed of all the peoples that form the nation. The Indian nation we are aware consists of two peoples, the Hindus and the Mussalmans. No body, no public body, can be truly Indian, unless these two peoples of the Indian nationhood are adequately represented on it. The representation of Mussalmans as a people is not on a par with the representation of any other minorities or any section of the Hindu people. Recently, there has been much talk of communal representation and people are in the habit of mixing up the question of representation of certain sections of the people with the representation of Mussalmans. That is a fallacy. Just because communal representation is not considered desirable, that the different sections of a people, for example, sections of the Hindu people, should not claim to be be represented separately,—if there is any objection to that, that objection cannot apply to the representation of the Mussalmans. Government want, our Hindu brethren want and everybody wants that the Mussalmans should be represented on the municipal bodies. And yet there is nothing in this Bill to provide for our representation. How can we come into this municipal council? Here we have got 20 electoral divisions. All divisions will have non-Muslim majority and we cannot hope of succeeding in being returned by means of these divisional elections unless it were by sheer chance. And should our representation remain a

matter of mere chance and not be specially provided for? You may say that if sufficient number of Muhammadans are not elected then the deficiency will be made up by nomination. I say that we do not want nomination. If we deserve any representation, our representation should be made through election and not through nomination. You may say that under clause (e) it is provided that representatives might be elected or appointed by such other association or bodies or class of persons as the Governor in Council may direct. Perhaps a Muhammadan association may be asked to appoint a Mussalman representative. I say that would also be a very faulty system. The ideal system should be that all councillors should be elected directly by the people. If you take hold of any association and give it the privilege of returning a person to the Council,—I am talking generally whether a Mussalman or a Native Christian, or any other association and ask the association to return a representative to the Council, you are doing a great injustice to the other electors to the Council. Generally a man has to pay a large sum of money by way of tax to the municipality to become an elector. If members of an association who may be paying a subscription of four annas for membership are allowed to elect a councillor, they are given the privilege denied to many other rate-payers of the city. Another thing is that when once you have provided for the representation of certain communities through certain associations then a member of that community cannot stand in the general electorate. His opponent may go round and say 'here this man belongs to that association. He can get elected through that association or get nominated by Government why do you vote for him?'. On the other hand, he may not have any means of getting elected through that association. Another thing is that associations would exist either specially for the purpose of electing a councillor or for some other purpose. If it is for the purpose of electing, why should the members of that association be given the privilege which they cannot have through other means. If it is for any other purpose then it is not right and proper that an educational or a social institution or a religious association should be asked to return a member to the municipal council. You are giving a sort of encouragement to such associations which may not be desirable. You say that all those people who agree with the objects of the particular associations or who belong to the party dominating in them will have the privilege of electing councillors. In such associations only those people who follow the creed of the majority will be elected. I point out these things to show the difficulty of securing the representation of any large community through these associations. Classes or communities whose representation is considered necessary on the Council should have special provision made for their representation. I shall give notice of an amendment to what I think should have been incorporated in this part of the Bill.

"Another objection that I had was that the qualifications of the Commissioners are to be higher than the qualifications of the electors. That was the defect of the old Act; but I believe that in this Bill that has been done away with. Any person who is an elector can become a candidate for election. I should suggest that the qualifications should be lowered, so that franchise may be exercised by a larger number of people.

"The third thing that I should like to point out is this; that the sources of revenue that have been provided are not sufficient for the growing needs of the municipality with the result that on certain sources of revenue greater strain will be put, for example, the property tax. I am not in favour of any leniency being shown to the holders of property. I think that everybody who has property must pay for the management of the affairs of the town in which that property is situated. But at the same time we must recognize that if the tax becomes too heavy on property it is not the owners that pay it but it is the tenants. Already in Madras, rent has gone up fearfully high and on account of that many people cannot now remain in Madras—because they cannot afford to pay the enhanced rent. My own experience is that within recent years—within less than 12 years—rent has almost trebled and if property taxes are increased to the maximum provided for, the result will be that the rent will still go up and it will not be possible for people to live decently according to their position. So we must find out some other sources of income. Some sources were suggested by the Corporation, but they were all rejected by Government and are not included in this Bill. I hope that when the Select Committee sits on this Bill it will see its way to bring in more sources of income, for example the one suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar that goods imported into Madras should be made to pay something to the municipality. Of course, that is custom duty on the principle of which some objection perhaps may be made, that it is the Government of India revenue with which the local Government or any municipal body cannot interfere. Of course, that would be a valid reason if we ask the Government of India to pay the Council some of the revenue that it gets through this source; but if additional amount is added to the tariff already existing and the same be also levied on goods on which there is no tariff at present, I do not think that it would be objected to, simply because it does not come within our province. So I hope that the Select Committee may be able to revise the Bill in the directions I have suggested. After all it depends upon the members of the Government to help our views being incorporated but I hope the Bill will be amended suitably."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am not a representative of the Madras Muhammadans in this Council. Still I consider that when a question affecting the Muhammadans comes up, I think it my duty as I always do—often my Honourable Friend the Raja of Ramnad points out that I am a religious fighter—to say a few words on Muhammadan representation. On going through this Bill, in section 5 it is said that out of 48 councillors distributed, I see there is nothing given to the Muhammadans to elect separately. I therefore thought of saying a few words on this subject to see whether

the Government would see its way to set apart some seats for Muhammadans, to be competed for by election. As your Excellency is aware the Muhammadans find it very difficult to succeed in elections while competing with the other sister communities. I see, of course, a certain number of seats have been reserved to be nominated for these failing in the general election. But from my own experience I can say that the Divisional Officers and the Collectors are not satisfactorily carrying out the wishes of the Government in this respect. No doubt the intentions of the Government are very good, but the officers in charge are not carrying them out. I can quote many instances in which great injustice was done in this respect by not nominating respectable and responsible representatives. And so it is only proper that as stated in the constitutional reforms published, that the question of Muhammadan separate electorates must be left undisturbed, as they are. In this respect the Minto-Morley reforms were quite reasonable and to that circumstance is due greatly the fact that Muhammadans continue to be as staunch and loyal as they are. When we have enjoyed such rights in the Legislative Council and in the Imperial Council, I do not see the reason why we should not have similar rights in the local bodies as well to which I have often referred in this Council. As the Madras City Municipality Act is now to be amended I strongly recommend that separate election for Muhammadans be set apart in clause 5."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I did not want to take part in the debate, but the remarks of the two Muhammadan representatives in the Council have made it necessary for me to make one or two observations. It is quite true and right that there should be a proper representation of all communities in the local bodies. They should be assured of proper representation. I do not think there is any reasonable objection so far as this position is concerned, but they have raised the other thorny problem as to whether the representation ought to be by separate electorates formed for that purpose. Reference has been made to the report on constitutional reforms presented by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. It may be remembered that they dealt with this question at considerable length and pointed out that that was not a correct principle. To quote their words, they regard communal representation as a serious hindrance to the development of self-governing bodies. They however admitted it that in the case of the Muhammadan community—and later on extended it to the Sikhs—they have been enjoying this privilege, and there has been almost unanimity of opinion in this country with regard to it and that position ought not to be disturbed. That position is practically accepted throughout the country. It was not suggested by them or by any others for the matter of that that the question of communal representation ought to be made applicable to local bodies. It will be found I think that in the latest resolution on Local Self-Government it is stated as follows: 'As regards the special representation of minorities where this is necessary the Government of India prefer that this should be effected by retaining the practice of nomination rather than by introducing some system of communal or proportional representation.' While we are all willing that Muhammadans or any other community should have fair and proper representation the question of separate electorates for that purpose ought not to be extended to the case of local bodies. The sphere of action of these bodies is essentially different. The field of the Legislative Council is wider. So far as local bodies are concerned there is no necessity or justification for extending it."

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. J. AIKEN:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words supporting the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh regarding the taxation of educational buildings. It is only fair that the private-managed institutions which are run at a loss for the purpose of imparting education should be exempted from taxation. I trust the Select Committee will take up this question for consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, in the first place I desire to say that there is no provision made for the effective representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the constitution of the Council as set forth in the Bill. No doubt there is a provision for appointing representatives by such associations or bodies as the Governor in Council might direct. Perhaps it will be possible under this clause to give a representative to the Anglo-Indian Association, but it will give us greater satisfaction if provision is made for election or nomination by the Association as a matter of right. I also see that there is provision for nomination of members; but we should like to get into the Council by election rather than by nomination. Another point to which I want to draw attention is that the statutory maximum for property tax has been abolished. There is a belief, rightly or wrongly, that without a statutory limit to guide the expenditure of the Corporation, the Corporation might get extravagant and therefore there is no knowing to what extent they may raise the house-tax. I think it is a salutary principle to have a statutory maximum for property tax. As regards the settlement of election disputes I should have preferred the City Civil Court rather than the Small Cause Court for deciding such matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, seeing that the Muhammadans and the Anglo-Indian community and several others are desirous of having a separate representative on the Corporation I am tempted to stand on behalf of the zamindars of this Presidency and ask for a representative for them on the Corporation. Most of the zamindars of this Presidency own buildings in this city and I think it is but fair that they should claim to be represented on the municipal Corporation."

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the President.) [14TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I can understand the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan asking for separate representation for Muhammadans, but I cannot understand why he should say that the other communities do not require representation."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was then put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I move that the Select Committee do consist of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib,	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Thonger,
,, Mr. P. Ranga Achariyar,	,, Mr. T. Richmond,
,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar,	,, Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar,
,, Yaqub Hasan Sahib,	,, the Advocate-General,
,, Sir Gordon Fraser,	,, Mr. E. A. Graham, and
	,, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I propose that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju be added to the committee."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am against it; it is not usual to make a suggestion like this."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We had much difficulty in constituting this committee. We have the advantage of the presence on this committee of two gentlemen with municipal experience outside the city of Madras. We have included the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, both gentlemen with vast municipal experience. It will call for some sacrifice of time and trouble on their part. That is how the committee is constituted. For the time being let it be as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"There is none to represent the Andhras on the committee and hence my suggestion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"It is a long way. You must see the practical difficulty. It may be next said that a West Coast man is needed to represent Malabar."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not want to divide the Council on this matter."

The original motion was then put and agreed to.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES FOR PANCHAMAS IN TANJORE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution, of which I have given notice —

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, before taking any further steps and incurring any further expenditure in the matter of G.O. No. 3559, Revenue, dated the 10th November 1917, regarding the provision of house-sites for Panchamas in the Tanjore district, a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the question and make suitable recommendations with detailed schemes and that all further action in pursuance thereof be suspended pending such report.'

"Your Excellency, my object in moving this resolution is not so much to divide the Council or to get a vote in favour of the resolution as to have an opportunity of placing before your Excellency's Government matters which seriously affect the welfare of the district of Tanjore, a matter which affects not only the department concerned, but I am afraid affects the whole Government of that district. I hoped that we would have had an opportunity to present the matter in deputation to your Excellency, but on account of the unfortunate circumstances prevailing in Tanjore—the Cauvery having failed, and there being anxiety about the state of the agricultural operations there—people were unable to leave their places. I speak with first-hand knowledge in this matter, and I hope the fact that I am a landlord in that district will not colour my views in this connexion so far as it is humanly possible. But at the same time I

wish to assure your Excellency, in bringing this matter before your Excellency's Government I speak not only for myself but for the thousands of pattadars who are landlords in that important district.

"In May and June as chairman of the executive committee of the Madras Ryotwari Landholders' Association, it was my duty to go round the district and attend meetings of several mirasidars in various taluks in the district. It is their wish that I am now placing before your Excellency's Government. With regard to the Government Order I have to take some pains to explain to the Honourable Members both official and non-official, more probably to the non-official, than to the official members, the nature and the genesis of this matter contained therein. I will briefly trace the genesis of this Government Order. My non-official colleagues will notice that this order was issued in the Revenue Department. It is an order not of the Municipal department. It is important that I should draw the attention of this Council to this aspect of the question. For I know for the last two or three days the special Deputy Collector who is in charge of the duties under this order has been here, giving a colour to the working of this order and making it appear that it is a question of relieving congestion and improving the sanitary surroundings. If it is a question of relieving congestion or improving sanitary surroundings one would expect the order to emanate from the Local and Municipal Department; one would expect that the taluk boards and the District Board would have been consulted, one would expect a sanitary grant to be given for the purpose. But that is not the case. I must first of all point out what this question is not, before I say what it is. It is not a question of sanitary measures as I have already stated, it is not a question of housing the houseless. We know there are many hundreds of families who are living under trees and on channel backs and river banks and on road sides without even a shelter, excepting the heaven above. It is not such a case with which we are now dealing. This order deals with providing houses for those who are now living in houses. That is the object of this Government Order. The genesis must be traced. In the year 1912 when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras, a temporance deputation waited on him and made suggestions, four in number for curing the drink evil among the Paschama community. The four suggestions were that there should be open parks, and there should be hotels, and two other suggestions which I need not trouble the Council with.

"His Excellency the Viceroy referred the matter to the Madras Government and the Madras Government to the Collectors for opinion. The Collector of Tanjore, then Mr. Wood, thought that he would go further and suggested a further remedy. The Government disapproved of these methods, but they approved of the opening of tea and coffee shops; and that was tried. The Collector of Tanjore said 'I have got an excellent idea in my head. The Panchamas in Tanjore are living in houses which do not belong to them. They do not own land. Now let us give them something to live for and therefore take the houses of the owners and make these Panchamas their owners and also let us give them some land.' He suggested that the Small Holdings Act in England passed in 1908 might be applied and he later on confessed he had not read that Act, and rightly enough. In England, of course, the question of small holdings is very material. Here we are all small holders. Who are the big holders here, except the zamindars? The large number of ryotwari holders are small. Therefore without reading the Act, he suggested that and thought it would be a panacea for the drink evil. What about the other Panchamas in other districts? And the Board of Revenue in paragraph 6 of their order said: 'Well here is something suggested as a radical remedy worthy of consideration. The Madras Government deputed Mr. Srinivasa Achari who was then working in connexion with the extension of village-sites in Guntur in December 1916, to go to these places in the Tanjore district and to investigate the problem. What was the problem to be investigated? 'To examine the subject of providing the Panchamas of Tanjore with house-sites and land and consider whether there is any need for special legislation to help them'. I doubt if Honourable Members who have been supplied with his report have read it. In Tanjore and in the neighbouring districts I wish now to explain what the situation exactly is as briefly as possible. My Honourable Friend Sir Fairlie Barber will be able to follow me in that. We are all owners of agricultural land and we want labourers to do our agricultural business. One of the facilities which we afford to our labourers is houses and on our property which consists of three kinds—we are not now concerned in dealing with them—on property which is admittedly our property, and on our site, we permit our labourer to live; we give him the materials to build houses and the condition is that as long as he tills our fields he may remain there; if he does not we send him away or if he does not want to work he goes away.

"This is peculiar to Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. This matter came up recently before the High Court—Benson and Subrahmanya Ayyar, JJ.—in the case of 27 Madras. They sent out an issue whether there is a custom like that in Tanjore with reference to agricultural lands and evidence was taken from all parts of the district. I will just trouble the Council with a few citations. In 27 Madras, page 510 this is what one of the witnesses said:—'Mirasidars own lands and mannaikats appertaining to them. On these mannaikats dwell their kudiyanavan, i.e., such as cultivate their land. These cultivators have occupied them from generation to generation and cultivated the lands of their landlords. If the cultivators default to cultivate their lands, they need to be ejected at once and other cultivators introduced into the mannais they occupied and moneys also recovered from them'. They go into various other matters.

"They quote the authority of Dr. Barnell and Mr. Sewell who had to deal with this matter. They quote not only judicial officers but also Mr. Cotton and some other Collectors and also from their reports dealing with this matter. Now this is an ancient thing. We are only

concerned with house-sites belonging to the miraidars. Under this Government Order, under this panacea for the drink evil, they say that Panchamas must be made the owners of house-sites they live in.

"I will just briefly explain how the position will be. Labourers to whom we have given houses are to be made the owners of the houses whether they cultivate our land or not. They may even go to the neighbouring estate and work and yet my house in which he lives will be made over to him. That is the object of the Government Order. One planter puts his coolies there and because he has been kind enough to allow him for years to live there, this coolie may go and work on the neighbouring estate. The Government come and say that in order to prevent the drink evil, these coolies must be given help and therefore they must be made the owners of coolie huts although they may go to a neighbouring estate and work there. That is the problem with which we are concerned. I may assure the Council at once I am in full sympathy with any efforts that may be made by this Government to elevate the position of these Panchamas but don't rob Peter to pay Paul. The very first question is, is it our property or is it not our property? If it is our property your very acquisition is wrong. You want to apply the Land Acquisition Act, acquire the ownership and change it. That is the point with which we are concerned. In this report itself Mr. Srinivasa Achari points out that the question is not one of relieving congestion. 'The problem of provision of house-sites for Panchamas in this district is different from that in other delta tracts in that (1) it is not one of relieving congestion in the already existing hamlets of the Panchamas and (2) it is closely interwined with that of their economic conditions.'

'In most delta districts the Panchamas live huddled together in small huts in a portion of the village-site surrounded by wet cultivation which often extends right up to their doors. The village-site is Government poramboke, land allotted to them under house-site rules and permitted to be held by them as private property so long as it is used for the purpose for which it was granted. As wet cultivation increased and as the Panchamas multiplied, the sites available were not enough for the influx of additional labourers and increase of population. The result was the occupation of all kinds of waste lands and porambokes and an increase of congestion.'

"In Tanjore district the land-owning classes are not usually the cultivators of the soil. The former either lease their lands to tenants called purakkudis whether Sudras or Pachamas or cultivate them themselves with the help of their Panchama farm servants and they are thus indispensable to the land-owning classes who employ all the means in their power to keep them to the cultivation of the soil.

" 'The first noteworthy point in connexion with the housing of the Panchamas is that, in the great majority of cases, they live in sites which are the property of the landholders.' He points out 'Oftentimes, the Panchamas claim ownership of the sites on which they live. This is specially the case where the influence of Christian missionaries is a predominant factor in their lives. In a good many villages the Panchamas honestly believe that as they have had uninterrupted possession of the sites, this is tantamount to ownership. . . . . The general principle by which the Civil Courts seem to be guided in these mamulkat suits is that laid down by the Madras High Court in Indian Law Reports 27 Madras 517, that there is a judicially recognized custom in Tanjore district by which purakkudis or artizans are allowed to occupy manaikats belonging to miraidars free of rent, so long as they cultivate the land of the miraidars or render them service in other ways.' Recourse to the Civil Courts is, however, the last weapon in the hands of the landholders. 'It is a recognized duty that he should provide dwelling accommodation for his Panchama labourers and, of late, the latter have had so many attractions drawing them away from the cultivation of the land that the former in sheer selfishness are learning to ameliorate the conditions of life of the Panchamas. They have shown a readiness to find living accommodation for the Panchamas by renting it for them from some neighbouring landholder with a spare site, by setting apart his dry land conveniently situated for the purpose, or by even raising the level of his wet land. Not only is the site provided, but also materials for the construction of the kutcha hut, such as is usually put by the Panchama and also straw every year required for keeping the roof in repair. A certain amount of backyard is also usually attached to the hut, on which the Panchama raises the kitchen, garden (vegetable, chillies or plantain) or a crop of ragi or turmeric for which, if irrigated, the charges are borne by the landholders. 'Before proceeding further however, it has to be borne in mind, that the problem of providing house-sites is not one peculiar to the Panchamas. It may be stated that as a general rule all house-sites in a village wherever situated whether in the paracheri or in the Sudra quarters—are owned by the land-owning classes and that the landless labourers do not own any of the sites in which they live. The only difference is that the caste labourers, being more thrifty and less addicted to drink, have, in a large majority of cases, acquired sites of their own by purchase. The problem however is common to both the classes and any remedy that may be suggested for the case of the Panchama will apply to the caste labourer also.' 'The fact that the site does not belong to the labourer is a frequently articulated grievance on public platforms and in conferences of the depressed classes' 'At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that evictions from house-sites are very rare and that in most villages individual Panchama families have been living in their old house-sites from generation to generation. There is no doubt that generally very kindly feelings exist between the Panchama and his master who is quite aware that it is to his own interest to treat the former sympathetically. Except where his sensibilities have

been roused by contact with Christian missionary influence or by emigration, the Panchamas is usually content with his lot which, where he has an ordinarily kind master, is not unhappy after all." He then points out the differences between this man and the casual labourer. He says he interviewed hundreds of Panchamas. As regards wages, Mr. Gray says that the wages given are much higher in Tanjore than in any of the neighbouring districts. He says "in Tanjore district more especially in the deltaic taluks wages both of padiyals and of daily agricultural coolies are considerably higher than in Chingleput or South Arcot." "The cash-wage predominates in the case of daily coolies. The male adult labourer's daily wages ranges from As. 4 to As. 8, or from 2 to 5 Madras measures of paddy." That is the nature of things. We are the owners of the houses in which the labourer is housed; and so long as he tills our lands he can live there. Of course if he wants to change, he goes to a neighbouring mirasdar. That seldom happens. Another thing is there is what is called the irrecoverable advance. It ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150. All that is pointed out here, and I have not got the time to go into it at length. The report tells us that we give him varam and we give him round the manaikat land ranging from 4 to 10 cents which he cultivates freely very close to the house-site and he enjoys it. That is their condition. Now I ask, what is wrong with this system? Is it wrong for a planter to build houses for his labourers and insist that so long as he works for him he will live in that house and the moment he goes to a neighbouring estate, he must quit the house? In the case of planters, I am sure, the children and grand-children of coolies will be allowed to live in the houses of their fathers under the planters. Now may I ask what is wrong in that system, and what is unreasonable in that system? What is the reason, on what ground do the Government interfere with this relationship between the owner and the labourer. Has there been an intolerable burden felt by the people? Has there been any complaint from the people? No reference is made to this either in Mr Gray's report or Mr. Srinivasa Achari's report. On page 33 of his report, Mr. Srinivasa Achari points out: "Generally very kind feelings exist between the Panchama and his master." Again he points out: 'Where the Panchamas are so largely content to let things alone it would be unstatesmanlike to interfere. It may no doubt be a moral duty on the part of social organizations to educate them and create in them the craving for owning their house-sites. But where such feeling does not exist, it would be mischievous to interfere and create a friction where none exists.'

"'We thus arrive at the conclusion that, in the matter of provision of house-sites for the panchamas, no immediate action on a large scale is called for at present as no widespread discontent exists.' That is paragraph 14 of his report.

"The order is, as I already stated, to provide house-sites for those who are now living in houses. But there are other matters also to be considered in this respect. I am objecting to the Government acquiring the only valuable properties belonging to the mirasdars. The only properties valuable to them are house-sites and seed-bed lands. It is not easy to create seed-bed lands. It is very difficult to substitute seed-bed lands. So long as the mirasidars' house-sites are not interfered with, so long as their seed-bed lands are not interfered with, the mirasidars are quite willing to co-operate with the Government to give Panchamas house-sites or anything else. What they do object to is to taking away the house sites which belong to them and giving their ownership to others. That is how this business was started. That is the object of this Government order. And that is how they began with their notification of 30th April. Now the Land Acquisition act is relied upon to convert a paracheri into a paracheri. What is the object of converting a paracheri into a paracheri? By all means if there is congestion, if the taluk boards and the district board agree that there are insanitary surroundings and the Sanitary department requires it, by all means do the needful. We have not gone in that way. We have dealt with it only as a pure economic problem. If it had been the relief of congestion and the improvement of sanitary condition, we have no objection to any such thing. Only let it come through the proper course. The only thing is that they should not interfere with our house-sites, that is the only reservation. I ask your Excellency's Government to consider the seriousness of the situation. The Government are as much interested in the welfare of the mirasidars as in that of the Panchamas. How do you expect us to carry on our agricultural business? We cannot find substitutes. If we find a substitute, where are we to house him? Are we to go and buy house-sites if you take away our houses? Once it is granted it belongs to the owner, how can you go and take it? It is only changing ownership. Is that a fit purpose at all? People in the district were holding meetings in large numbers protesting against this order and I hold in my hands the proceedings of meetings held in nearly all the taluks of the district from March to August 1918. I hold in my hands copies of memorials and telegrams sent to the Government with reference to this matter. I say from personal knowledge that the landholders are disturbed, perturbed. I do not think that the matter has been considered in all its bearings. I have got a lot more to say, but I shall not say it considering the time I have taken up. It is an order which requires very careful consideration and I ask your Excellency's Government's earnest attention to this matter which is of vital importance to the people. People are much troubled over this and your Excellency's Government may well imagine what their trouble is. In Tanjore people are generally quiet; but they consider this such a vital matter, your Excellency, that already the complaints made by the Special Deputy Collector show that the people are in conflict. If there is a real demand for it, if it is not an artificial thing why begin only in the Christian villages? One would expect they are in better condition. Here we have got a special Indian Christian Deputy Collector with a Christian Tahsildar and Christian clerks and the

operations begin in Christian villages. There the missionary influence comes in, there is the danger. Why should the operation begin only in Christian areas? If that is a real and genuine grievance, begin it in the proper places. Why in the Christian places only? I do not think it wise to go and disturb the existing arrangements. I ask your Excellency's Government to consider all these matters. It is likely to lead to trouble, it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace. At this time when we are all concerned about the important issues of the war, why should we rouse up one people against another. Are you going to create disorder? In these times, is it necessary to upset these arrangements and create discontent in one class for securing contentment in another? Have you consulted the district board or the taluk board in this matter, or have you consulted any committee of non-officials on the matter? You have acted on the report of your own special officer. Are you to go and disturb the existing relations on that report? I don't want to raise any trouble, but the matter is too important to raising a controversy or trouble. I do not want a vote. I ask your Excellency's Government to take this matter into your earnest consideration. We are quite willing to help Government for providing suitable house-sites, but by taking away our seed-beds you are taking away our eyes as it were. That is why I ask your Excellency's earnest attention to this matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. In doing so, I express my regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranada Mudaliyar is not here. He is one of the largest landholders and he feels very strongly on this point. I may say this is not a question of Brahmans or non-Brahmans. In fact, Brahmans hold only a small extent of land. A larger portion belongs to the non-Brahman mirasidars. They are not unwilling to help Government to accommodate these Pariyas. They have no objection to improving their condition. All they want is that their present house-sites should be left alone. They are ours. If these Pariahs do not work for us, we shall have to get outsiders and we shall have to house them. The Government have got the Land Acquisition Act and they can acquire other lands and give them to these people; but do not take away ours, because we have not got sufficient extent of land to give. I was present at a district conference at which a large number of landholders were present. They all have resolved to request the Government that sites other than those in which the Paraiyas now live should be acquired. To that the landholders have no objection. If the Government accept this reasonable proposal, they will have the landholders' co-operation. If the Government excite discontent in the district, I am quite sure the mirasidars will all join together and resort to passive resistance. They will have nothing to do with these Pariahs for whom those lands are acquired, and their condition will be worse than at present. I think under these circumstances, the Government should take the people into their confidence. They are not unwilling to help the Government in this matter. I know there is a large amount of feeling in this matter and it is my duty to apprise the Government of this feeling and see that it does not lead to serious consequences in the future."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I share the regret with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranada Mudaliyar is not here in order that he might state his case. I know it is a fact that he is a large landholder and should be able to state the position of the landholders better than anybody else in this Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar commenced by drawing attention to what he thought was the genesis of the matter, and to some extent his account is correct; but doubtless he is not aware that before Mr. Wood made his suggestion, the Rev. Mr. Andrew, a well-known missionary in Chingleput, had submitted a long memorial to Government on the position of Pariahs, especially in the Chingleput district and one of the points he raised was the question of house-sites. He pointed out the tremendous hold which the landholders had over these Pariahs by the power they had of evicting them. This first led to the inquiry. In consequence of this representation of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, the Government appointed Mr. Gray to inquire into the condition of these labouring classes, not only in Tanjore and Chingleput but in several other districts also, such as South Arcot, etc. Mr. Gray in his report has the following passage on this point regarding Tanjore."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"What is the date of that report?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"22nd November."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The Government Order was dated 10th November."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Mr. Gray in his report deals with this point. He says, 'The padiyal although nominally free to change masters at the end of the year, is, in many villages practically, bound for life to his master. In the majority of the villages in the delta is part of the district the house-site (and very often, also, the actual hut) of the padiyal belongs to his master whose right he acknowledges in the rental of his service agreement or in a separate kur-chit (cost-deed). It is true that rent is not often actually collected, but the threat of eviction is held out to prevent the padiyal from leaving his master in order to better his position. Although 'mirasi right' in Tanjore has not been recognized by Government in the sense in which it is recognized in Chingleput, the mirasi feeling is fairly strong everywhere except in the dry tracts and the mirasidars in most villages generally act together in all matters affecting their common interests, more especially in the relationship with their padiyals. The result is that

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the worst evils of the padiyal system as they prevail in Chingleput are found intensified in Tanjore.' That was what Mr. Gray thought. Mr. Srinivasa Acharyar was then appointed, in the circumstances already described to the Council by Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar, that is, Mr. Srinivasa Acharyar, a Deputy Collector, an Indian and a Brahman was appointed to inquire into the position. I may just say in passing, that he was selected for the work because he had been chosen to carry out the acquisition of house-sites in the Kistna and Guntur districts at the particular instance of my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who is not now here and because he had carried it out with success. It was in the course of that special duty that he was sent to Tanjore. One of the things he found there was this. He said 'The fact that the site does not belong to the labourer is a frequently articulated grievance on public platforms and in conferences of the depressed classes. There can be no doubt that it is a real grievance. The labourer who has no permanent stake in the village, who is liable to be turned out of the house he lives in and who has nothing to look forward to, has no inducement to save. He sinks into a helpless condition which reacts on his moral character. He becomes reckless of the future, thriftless and seeks his only consolation in the toddy shop where he drowns his miseries in deep potations.' Both those officers after inquiry pointed out the evils which result from this system under which the labourer is liable to be evicted at the whim of his landholder, his employer. I do not wish to go into the ancient history of Tanjore. It is easy, of course, to draw a picture which can be supported by abundant evidence to prove that until within recent times the labourer in Tanjore was a slave. That, of course, is a well-known fact and this is one of the survivals of that fact. The ownership of house-sites in connection with the system under which the landholder gives a permanent advance to the labourer, which is never meant to be repaid, which is handed on from father to son, is, Mr. Gray points out, one of the pernicious survivals of the old conditions and actually maintains the servile position of the labouring classes in Tanjore. Honourable Members are aware of this. I do not wish to lay any particular stress upon it, because the condition is so clear. If the labourers are liable to be turned out of their houses at any moment they cannot of course have any freedom of contract with their employers. That is the main point with which we started. Incidentally and as a consequence, many cases are coming to notice of congestion. For instance, in one of the cases which the Deputy Collector has already dealt with, it was found that there were 46 families with 163 people living in 17 houses. It is obvious that that is not decent lodging, and that the landholders of Tanjore have not performed properly their responsibilities in providing for their labourers. Again, these houses are not large and spacious buildings; they are mostly, almost invariably one-room huts; and here in these small miserable dwellings people are congregated in this way; and one of the steps which the Deputy Collector will take, I trust, will be to provide not only ownership but more extensive and adequate rooms for people to live in. At present there is no room to live at all. In many cases they have no room to live. In many cases cultivation comes up to the edges of the houses. I myself remember having seen wet cultivation coming up close to the walls of the houses, soaking into the walls. Surely this alone is an evil which the Government ought to remedy. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has taken exception to the order being issued by the Revenue Department. I will draw his attention to the Board's Standing Order on the subject. It says that in Tanjore district among others it is customary for the State to provide house-sites. That is Standing Order No. 20 (4). And it is the practice of the Revenue Department to deal with this question. Moreover I would point out to him that, when it was a question of Kistna and Guntur, the Revenue Department, without any objection, appointed Mr. Srinivasa Acharyar to hold an inquiry there and take up the lands and with the strong support of the non-official members of this Council. We appointed a Deputy Collector to do it; he did it and it met with general support. Therefore, I do not see why the Revenue Department should be now reproached, because in this instance they are trenching upon the feelings of Tanjore landholders. And I would put it to the Honourable Member whether he is not really exaggerating this matter. The Honourable Member admitted—it is a vital point—that in other districts and in many villages even in Tanjore house-sites already belong to the Pariyas. Is it found in other districts necessary that you must have the fellow under your thumb? Is it necessary that you must have the servant in such servile position that you can kick him out when you are not satisfied with him? I really do not think that, if the field labourer is given a house-site, it will upset the whole social arrangement of Tanjore. I do not think experience of villages where they do own houses can be said to support that claim. Of course, a change of this sort at the moment produces some temporary disturbance. The Rev. Mr. Andrew in his memorandum said 'this may at first disturb the economic system of agriculture and raise prices somewhat. But surely this should not be opposed by reasonable men. The great body of landholders and ryots are responsible for the perpetuation of the labour injustice and depression from generation to generation to which the agricultural labouring classes have been subjected and should see to it that such injustice and depression is speedily removed and a better state of things inaugurated." That is a remark of the Rev. Mr. Andrew and I have no doubt that it is quite true. Many landholders in Tanjore treat their coolies fairly enough. Many do, no doubt; I do not wish to draw a general indictment against the whole class of employers. But a certain class of employers do not treat them with fairness. The trouble is that with a certain number of employers, as Mr. Gray points out, when disputes arise, unfortunately fairness often gives way to oppression and injustice. I cannot help thinking that my Honourable Friend would have been wiser not to have adopted this attitude of opposition. I am quite prepared to discuss the question when the deputation from the landholders of the district comes up. I think intimation to that effect has already been

communicated to the landholders of the district We are quite prepared to consider all special representations of individual cases. But I am quite unable to accept the resolution or to stop the proceedings which have been started. As regards the question whether or not representations had been addressed to Government, there has been a representation made to the Government by a conference of depressed classes, and subsequent representations were made by the Depressed Classes Mission. The Government are only performing a duty in this respect which they ought to have performed long ago. I hope my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar will not adopt this irreconcilable attitude in regard to this small measure for improving the condition of the Pannyn or Panchama labourers. He criticised a Christian Deputy Collector having taken up work in Christian villages He took up that first because he thought there would be less objection in that place He is starting out in fresh villages. If Honourable Members object to this we should be willing to consider whether he shall be debarred from taking up any Christian village, though I cannot see myself any objection. I think it is a pity that this question has been imported into the matter. I do hope that the Honourable Member will consider what I have said and will see his way to address Government, and send representations on which they can take action We can meet landholders and consider any particular case of hardship. I am not prepared to bind myself down not to take village-sites or to say we will take only village-sites. Each case must be dealt with on its own merits. We do not want to create ill-feeling between classes. I think that assurance will satisfy the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"This question probably has application to parts of the Presidency, other than Tanjore; and I congratulate the Government on the attitude they have taken in the matter of the rights of the Panchamas, of the rights of the labourers I am glad to see that they have adopted a more or less socialistic attitude in their relations with labour. I hope that they will recognize the claims of labour, when they themselves have to deal with labour as parties to a contract. I congratulate the Government on coming forward with material assistance to the Panchama classes to better their position. I hope that their sympathy will not be confined to the Tanjore district, but will be extended to other districts also

"Therefore, from my observations your Excellency would be able to see that I am entirely in sympathy with the main object of the Government Order now under discussion. But at the same time I may be permitted to offer one or two observations as qualifying the action, which the Government may take in this matter. I wish to point out to Government that there are certain circumstances which might, from prudence, if not from justice affect their attitude. I think it is a pity that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achan should have put forward a resolution which as he rightly suspected, does not find support amongst non-officials. Our sympathies are first with the depressed classes, with the Panchamas and everything that the Government might do in order to provide house-sites for these men must find sympathy with the Honourable Members of this Council I think that false issues have been raised. There is no use saying there is no demand for house-sites or that the Panchamas should not be enabled to hold their own in the economic conflict But at the same time there are certain other considerations. I hope the Government would realise what they are doing in this matter. In the case of Tanjore the relation between the landholders and the tenants has been unsatisfactory. These Panchamas were originally serfs; still, there are certain customary incidents in the relationship between landholders and tenants. The Government are now interfering with these customs and this relation. I wish they realize what they are about From socialistic grounds it is quite right that they should interfere. It is a very important principle. I wish the Government will commit themselves to the principle of helping the weaker party in a contract like this and I wish they would be logical on later occasions.

"What, however, are the limitations in point of practice? Two seem to arise for consideration. first, how far can you proceed in the direction in which you have started without doing unnecessary harm, secondly, taking the actual facts, and seeing the amount of irritation which these measures cause, is it wise or prudent to go so far as the G.O. No. 3559 goes. These are the two points. Let us take the first question, that is, is it necessary to cause the amount of injury which is caused? The point is this. The mirasdars met at a recent meeting and sent up a resolution. In that they say 'You had better acquire our land, please do not touch the house-sites.' Government must also notice that mirasdars want house-sites for Panchamas to be employed by them in accordance with the established custom of the landholder providing all his tenants with house-sites If Panchamas refuse to work for their employers, should they have the latter's house-sites? That is an important consideration, and unless it is absolutely forced upon the Government that they should dispossess any particular owner, the Government ought not to do so. That is a rule of morality—that the Government should not dispossess people of their property without necessity, i.e., that under the plea of acquiring house-sites for the Panchamas they should not do unnecessary harm to the mirasdars. I have recently been in Tanjore studying the question and have suggested a solution. The Government have ample opportunities to find out how far the suggestion is workable. Now here is the suggestion. It is applicable to 95 per cent or 99 per cent of the cases under discussion. A buyer should be granted a loan by the Government through the District Board to help him to purchase the site; and if that is done all hardships cease. I understand that there are hardly any cases where the Panchama cannot be provided with house-sites without touching the house-sites now in the possession of mirasdars. The objection to the acquisition of cultivable land will be that it is more costly; but that is no reason to take away the house-site in the possession of the mirasdar which he wants. The buyer, the ordinary Panchama ryot

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is not able to pay Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 in a lump sum for a plot of nanja land. And in places where the land is very costly, he may have to pay Rs. 300 at least. The ryot can furnish something like Rs. 100. For the balance, the Government should grant a loan. In the Tanjore district it may be that you will be able to start co-operative panchayats and lend money through them to these applicants. So far as the work hitherto, it has not been necessary to acquire lands at high prices. I think that a loan of Rs. 50,000 will be more than ample to meet the cost of acquisition. Therefore on the whole, if the Government make an effort to find out in what cases they could acquire land, and what grants will be necessary, the entire solution of the problem will be near at hand. I would suggest the application of the principle that unnecessary harm should not be done.

"And for the other question, that of congestion, I noted, even when Sir Alexander Cardew was stating it, his conscience was pricking him, as the objection is an after-thought. He cannot believe that really there was congestion at the time of G.O. No. 3559. On the other hand, Mr. Srinivasa Acharyar distinctly says that there was no question of congestion at all. That argument ought not therefore to be trotted out. Of course, if the medical or sanitary officers come and say that there is congestion in houses in which Panchamas live, and it should be relieved, we are bound to accept that statement. In point of fact, the case referred to by Sir Alexander is one instance and there may be two or three more. There is no use therefore of referring to congestion. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has quoted an instance where 160 members lived in 17 houses. Does that prove that the mirasidars' house-sites should be turned into Panchama huts. How does congestion improve by mere change of ownership? For congestion the best remedy is to acquire the neighbouring land, to dig up a well and throw up the earth on all sides and thus to extend the land for house-sites.

"I refer to one other consideration which ought to weigh with the Government. That is the question of expediency. Now the Government are living in glass houses, and they should not throw stones at others. The Government are large employers of labour. Supposing there are some persons busy creating trouble between them and their employees, what would be their feeling? Government have actually the very best reason for not interfering with the mirasidars who are supplying them with so much grain. Prices of grains are rising already and we should not interfere with the production of grain.

"Mirasidars form a large class and there is a lot of irritation in their mind, and this is hardly the time when we can look complacently at that irritation spreading. I think it is wise on the part of the Government that they do not set a bad example in the matter of relations between labour and capital. We must help labourers but must not stir up labour to mutiny against their employers. What else do you do in G.O. No. 3559? The order is absolutely wrong and should be cancelled at the earliest opportunity as it is against all principles of discipline. I hope that from these two standpoints the Government will change this Order and adapt the principle which I recommended, namely, that all unnecessary hardship should be avoided and loans should be granted to the district board."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I believe that the difference between the views put forward by the Honourable Mover of the resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is one of details of procedure rather than of principle. I do not think that there is any one in this Council who would not co-operate with this Government in any measures taken to improve the condition of the labouring classes. I believe that the Honourable Mover has made it clear that it is far from his intention to suggest anything which might detract from that view. I for one would accept the principle underlying G.O. No. 3559, dated the 10th November 1917, in so far as it seeks to provide house-sites for Panchamas. I am even inclined to think that in one or two aspects, that Government Order is not as liberal as it should have been. Having said so much about the acceptance of the principle underlying the Government Order, it is a matter for consideration whether it could not be modified in some respects so as not to cause unnecessary hardships to the landholders. Government Order suggests that an 'endeavour should be made to secure to them (Panchamas), as well as to others the ownership of the sites of the houses in which they live.' It does not proceed to consider any other phases. It does not suggest the possibility of there being other places available for providing them with house-sites. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has stated to the Council that if only their sued-bed lands and house-sites were excluded, the mirasidars would be willing to co-operate with Government and help them in this direction. I would ask the Government to consider the possibility of directing a full inquiry into the matter of providing house-sites which may not reasonably be objected to by the landholders. If it is found impossible to procure lands in other places I would certainly say that the Government may go along this line, but if, on the other hand, it is possible to provide other places, so as not to cause inconvenience to the landholders, it is the duty of the Government to provide them. Under these circumstances, I think the Government Order should be modified."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, in the opening discussion and in the reply the really difficult point at issue has not been brought out. My view is that the Pariahs of Tanjore deserve to be helped. My view also is that help may be given to an extent that the landholders' interests may not suffer. What I mean to plead before the Government is let it be made clear that the whole of the house-sites belonging to the mirasidars will not be acquired.

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But let the principal point be that, where a landholder who holds a certain amount of property with house-site, much more than what may be required for him to keep for the purpose of his labourers, let that portion which is extra be acquired. And even there if, without extra cost, it is possible to acquire sites just near which will relieve the congestion, the landholders' property ought not to be interfered with. And in all cases a fair margin for fair occupation by a number of tenants should be allowed. I think in the course of the reply given by Sir Alexander Cardew—I was not able to follow that—he was inclined to treat it as a question that will be considered in each case on its merits. Of course he said that he would hear representations; but I think that, so far as this point goes, the Government may make their position clear that they do not mean to deprive landholders of house-sites needed by them for housing their own labourers. Of course, if any particular landholder has got too much of house-sites, not necessary for him, then the question may be treated as one in which the Government ought to interfere. I think a clear position of that kind may be taken by the Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Your Excellency, as a man from Tanjore, though I am not representing here the agricultural classes of the people I should say from what I have heard, and from what the mirasidars of Tanjore, a large number of them have represented to me, that they have some grievances on this question. I also hear from the Deputy Collector who is in charge of the acquisition the real thing he has been doing. As a matter of fact, I had been to one place Rajamedi (?) where I inspected along with the Deputy Collector and he put to me his own case and also that of the labourers, the Pannials of that place. Whatever it may be, I am not here to object to the action that Government have taken. On the other hand, the Honourable Mover of this resolution is not also objecting to the principle of it. The only objection he makes is that the Government need not touch the seed-bed lands or the wet land that really belongs to the mirasidars and there will be no objection to Government acquiring lands other than those, to give the Pariahs every comfort. Your Excellency will admit that it is the duty of every mirasidar to look after his servant, especially Pannials as far as possible in their own interests; and I do not see there is any reason that they will ill-treat. At the same time as the resolution now stands, it is not objecting to the whole procedure that the Government have taken in this respect. The only thing is that sufficient inquiries have not been made and therefore it is suggested that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to go into the question carefully and get a suitable recommendation on which final orders may be passed. I do not see there is any objection in doing so, and, as a matter of fact, the present Deputy Collector who is already on the spot doing the work may also be appointed as one of the committee to go into the question thoroughly."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"My Lord, as I said already I am not going to divide the Council over this proposition. I am asking merely for the consideration of this question. I do not want to commit the Government to any particular view. I wanted to have an opportunity of saying what I had to say. I quite recognize the social differences of both of us, the Government and the people. I for one would assure every one in the Council my support to what is necessary to elevate the condition of these people. But that condition is not peculiar to Tanjore? Here in our midst how many people are living under trees? What about the various coolies and Panchamas without houses? In whose houses do they live? Have you provided for them? It is a much larger question affecting the town, the depressed classes and other classes. But that is not the question with which we are concerned. As I have said already, the Government want to acquire lands for the purpose of making house-sites; we do not object to that; our only objection is that we do not want that our house-sites should be made over to them and our seed-bed lands should be given to them. Mr. Gray's report was later than the Government order. But after all what does he say? He says that on account of this system the employer makes his coolies work. Which employer does not make his coolie work? Is it a crime to insist on work? He is a free man to go away when he likes and wherever he likes. Regarding Mr Srinivasa Achari's report I wish to know which of us do not wish to own other people's property if possible, if we can legally acquire it. The question is; is there any justification for interfering in this matter? That is the point of view from which I ask the Government to consider this question. Has a case been made out for their interference for the burden of proof rests with those who started this question? The matter requires very careful consideration and I dare say the Government will bestow that consideration, because they are as much interested in the welfare of the agricultural population, whether they be pattadars or labourers, because, after all, the Government of this country depends upon these people for their revenue and must be very careful in dealing with these people. All agricultural operations are carried on not only for the benefit of the landholders but for the Government also. Government are co-owners with the landholders with reference to the property. You are as much interested in it as the landholders are; and that being so, I ask that this existing status should not be disturbed, unless a strong case is made out. From the report of the Government no strong case has been made out except on sentimental grounds. They say 'we are anxious to provide them with property; of course we are not able to buy lands for them. Only we are able to take away another man's property and give him money compensation,' which means nothing. Now there is another suggestion which I will make. If we take away house-sites from these people, give them lands where they can put up their coolies, land compensation will be the proper thing in such cases and no money compensation is proper. People are content to be under the old system and there is no serious discontent. When there

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is no serious discontent with the existing state of things, is it necessary to interfere? After all the question of congestion is an afterthought. Mr. Srinivasa Achari himself says 'it is not a question of congestion in this district.' The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has given us one instance of over-crowding. Out of how many villages was it? By all means relieve the congestion. Whoever stands against it? In such a case, the taluk board will come forward and there will be the question of acquiring other property. When such is the case, you should not interfere with the existing system. It is only when you interfere with the existing system you create trouble. We are not standing against the extension of house-sites, but we do stand against changing the ownership of house-sites, changing the ownership of seed-bed lands. Therefore the Government will see that our attitude is not unreasonable in this matter. The Rev. Mr. Andrews' report has also been referred to in this Council. He has no experience of Tanjore; he belongs entirely to Chingleput. Mr. Grey points that experience varies from district to district. It is said that in other districts where labourers themselves own houses they work properly. Probably they do; but here in Tanjore the present state of things has existed all along. That is the connexion between the owner and the employee, that is the state of things under which they have been working. In other places they have been working without that connexion. Now here you disturb that connexion. You disturb an existing state of things here, whereas in other districts it does not exist; there it has become a manual, here you create a manual. It is not an easy thing. I ask the Government to take that aspect of it into consideration, why change those conditions under which we now live unless imperatively called for. Then, again, it is admitted that there has been generally good treatment by the land-owning classes. In fact, it has been pointed out that wages are good; and in the Tanjore district it is well-known there is much emigration. Therefore, we are already labouring under that difficulty. That is a very serious question and that added to the disturbing of the existing state of things will be a very serious thing indeed. Therefore, after all these aspects of the case are dispassionately considered, I hope the Government will take the right course. When the condition of agriculture in the district is better, the people will form a deputation to wait on your Excellency and I do not want to press the Government now to any particular attitude. I do not want to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao intimated to the Secretary to the Council that he wishes to move the following amendment to the resolution, and that the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar will second it:—

"For the words commencing from 'before taking' to 'such report' the following words shall be substituted, viz., 'that G.O. No. 3559, Revenue, dated the 10th November 1917, be so modified as not to unnecessarily interfere with the vested rights of landholders'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I want to know why the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao has been disallowed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is too late."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Why?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have called upon the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar to reply and he has replied that he does not wish to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is only just now."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, it is only just now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is open to any member to press an amendment, if the original mover does not wish to press his resolution. I would like to know under what rule the amendment was disallowed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will find out the rules for the Honourable Gentleman. Page 102, rule 20, of the Council Rules says: 'When in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the member in charge to submit any final observations which he may wish to make.

'Provided that the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"But the amendment has not been discussed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must leave the Honourable Gentleman to consider the rule at his leisure."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I propose an adjournment. It is already 5 p.m."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next resolution will not take much time."

RESOLUTION *RE* MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER REGARDING HOUSE-SITES FOR PANCHAMAS.

The following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar was not moved as he was absent :—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that G.O. No. 3559, Revenue, dated 10th November 1917, be so modified as not to allow of any interference with the existing Panchama and other similar house-sites or the rights and liberties of landholders in them as well as in the village common.'

RESOLUTION *RE* MADRAS CITY SPECIAL WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Before moving the next resolution against my name I understand that the Honourable Member in charge of the department has got some communication which he sent to the Corporation, to make. This communication may facilitate the discussion in the matter.

"The following was the resolution :—

'III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that pending restoration of normal financial conditions both of the Corporation and of the Government, they may be pleased to order the closing down of the Special Works Department of the Corporation of Madras.'"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"The Honourable Member is aware that the Corporation sent us some time ago a letter with reference to the loan of Rs. 9 lakhs proposed to be given to them from Provincial funds. The Corporation then said that while accepting it they wished to make it clear that they would not be able to continue the financing of the drainage works and that the responsibility for this work should be taken up by the Government. With reference to that we have sent a reply to the Corporation. I do not want to trouble the Council with reading the whole of it, but I will read only the relevant portion of it.

'The general rule with regard to the financing of water-supply and drainage schemes is that not more than half the cost shall be contributed from Provincial funds. Out of a total of Rs. 124 lakhs which the works contemplated under the restricted programme are estimated to cost, Rs. 75 lakhs have already been granted by the Government. The standard contribution has thus been largely exceeded. In view, however, of the magnitude of the work necessitated by the special conditions of Madras, and of the argument that as a Presidency town it should obtain exceptional treatment, the Governor in Council is prepared, subject to the condition named below, to recommend to the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the Imperial contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs shall be excluded in calculating the half share of the total cost with which Provincial funds may legitimately be burdened and that the Government may be allowed to undertake liability for further grants aggregating Rs. 12 lakhs, so as to make the total contributions from Provincial funds up to Rs. 62 lakhs. The condition is that the Corporation undertakes liability for the remainder (about Rs. 7 lakhs) of the expenditure necessary to complete the programme. If, owing to an increase in the cost of labour or other unforeseen cause, the estimate is exceeded, the Governor in Council will be further prepared to consider the question of bearing half of such excess. The Corporation is requested to report at a very early date whether it agrees to the arrangement proposed above.'

"So this matter will come up before the Corporation and it seems desirable that the discussion of this resolution should not be taken up now. Let the proposal made by the Government be considered. I think the Honourable Member will not under the circumstances press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Speaking for myself I thankfully accept the position and I dare say I will be able to induce the Corporation to accept it. And under the circumstances there is no necessity to press the resolution. I withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council rose for the day to re-assemble at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 15th August 1918.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m on Thursday, the 15th day of August 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. RICKLEY, C.S.I

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A GRAHAM

The Hon'ble Mr. W J J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S B MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Mr A S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAGHE HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNER.

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU GARU.

The Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo, Zamindar of Sarugada.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of the resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* ENCOURAGEMENT OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to give substantial grants-in-aid annually to the Madras Ayurvedic College and other similar institutions for the encouragement of the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine and also be pleased to take steps through that institution or otherwise

'(a) for the encouragement of the translation or publication of Oriental medical texts;

'(b) for instituting a research into the value of indigenous drugs and indigenous medical science;

'(c) for starting schools for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and affording facilities for the training of Ayurvedic and Unani students in anatomy and physiology in Government Medical schools and colleges.'

"This resolution consists of four parts, and I am encouraged to bring up this resolution by a change in the angle of vision towards the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine. I find that in the triennial reports of the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency for the year 1914, it is recognized that the great need of the hour is research—the present fashion is for research—and it is also stated, in this connexion, I am happy to report, that the Government are instituting a research into the value of indigenous drugs. The report says: 'We are sometimes told that the average western doctor is rank in sympathy with indigenous medical science; nothing can be farther from the truth The man of science knows no distinction between eastern and western sciences; but is willing to take advantage of whatever good he finds in either. What the western doctor insists upon—and rightly so—is, that all things should be proved before they are accepted, that nothing should be believed on mere authority and blatant quackery, which does so much mischief in India, should be exposed and replaced by that which is proved by experiment to be true and useful. The western doctor has already taken a number of the indigenous drugs of all countries into his pharmacopœia and nobody will be more glad than he if the research contemplated bears fruit in this direction.' It is this encouragement that is given to the matter which has induced me to bring up this resolution, though this question has been before us for the last four or five years.

"As I stated, the resolution consists of four parts In the first part, I ask that where there are institutions both for the study and the practice of indigenous systems of medicine such institutions may well be encouraged by substantial grants-in-aid I know that there are such institutions in Madras—for instance the Madras Ayurvedic College and the Venkataramana Dispensary. Both these institutions are serving a real need; and recognizing the good work done by them the Corporation of Madras have been pleased to give them an annual grant from their funds. I may point out from the figures furnished to the Corporation that this Ayurvedic College treated 29,482 out-patients in the year 1917, 5,905 patients in January 1918 and 1,332 patients from the 1st to the 5th February 1918. I have not got the later figures, but I know that it is really serving a great need. As to the Venkataramana Dispensary the average number of patients treated is 26,360 and as regards the Sri Kannika Parameswari Dispensary, the average number treated is 35,759. These results are due to private effort and private charity on the part of Indian citizens. Appeals have recently been issued for the upkeep of these institutions and the charitably disposed citizens are helping them. At the same time as they are serving a public need, and as the Government themselves are unable to keep up the requisite number of hospitals on western lines, it is but right that they should help such hospitals as these. In our budget we have a provision of Rs. 5'',000 for helping hospitals; and as the institutions that I have mentioned are hospitals which give medical relief and also provide instruction, they may be rendered some substantial help. If we give grants-in-aid to these institutions that will be done under suitable conditions so that there may be inspections by our medical officers, who will thus be brought into contact with the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine. This Ayurvedic College turns out 20 students every year. They have to undergo a very long course of studies. I notice that in the year 1913, 14 students were turned out of the college; in 1914, 16 students; in 1915, 20; in 1916, 21; and in 1917, 31.

"That being the nature of the institution, I should think that it deserves Government help. But much money need not be spent upon it, and anything that the Government are pleased to give will be a welcome contribution. The management of the institution is in excellent hands; it is in the hands of a registered society, of which several of our leading citizens are

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members. The managing board consists of Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rau, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti, Mr. P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti and Rao Sahib O. Cunnia Chetti. This being a combined institution educational and medical, it has every claim upon us for help. It is one of the prerogatives of Government to encourage such institutions. If we had an Indian Government this will be the first thing they will do, and as this department is in the transferred list, I dare say that the minister in charge will give effect to it at once when the change in the administration is brought about; but let it not be said that this Government have not done what they ought to do.

"The second part of the resolution is that the Government be pleased to take steps to encourage the translation or publication of oriental medical texts. I do not want to commit the Government to anything definite, because they may consider that private effort will achieve the object better in that direction as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in this Council. I merely suggest that encouragement be given for the translation or publication of oriental medical texts. I do not think I need say much about the advisability, desirability and necessity of publishing and translating such medical texts. In fact, the Government have already appointed an officer to make an inquiry into the value of indigenous drugs and he will be helped a great deal in his task if we had such a translation. I know that one of the objects of the Ayurvedic College is to publish such works. I have got in my hands the programme issued by the managing board which indicates that the number of students in the college and the number of patients in the dispensary should be increased and that more accommodation is to be provided for in-patients. Again they have also on their hands the translation and publication of the ancient medical works. They also propose to have a botanical garden in which all our Indian medical plants will be grown; and they also propose to have a museum in which all our drugs, minerals and chemicals brought from various parts of the country would be kept open to the public. That being the object of the college and the society which manages it, the Government may well take advantage of such private effort for bringing about the object that I have indicated in clause (*a*) of the resolution.

"Then as regards clause (*b*) 'for instituting a research into the value of indigenous drugs and indigenous medical science,' the main portion of it has been accepted. At the time when I gave notice of this resolution one officer was appointed for the purpose, but very soon after he was appointed, he was sent away to Bombay. I am glad that the Government have appointed a very eminent and popular doctor who will be able to properly conduct a research in this matter.

"In clause (*c*) of the resolution I propose that steps be taken 'for starting schools for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and affording facilities for the training of Ayurvedic and Unani students in anatomy and physiology in Government Medical schools and colleges.' One of the great complaints against our vaidyans and those who practise the indigenous systems of medicine is that they are ignorant of anatomy and physiology and therefore their treatment cannot be relied upon. I was encouraged to bring up this portion of the resolution, after seeing what had taken place in the Madura Municipality. I notice that under the advice of Major Gempat Rai, the Madura Municipality has afforded facilities for Ayurvedic students to attend the medical school to learn physiology and anatomy. Other municipalities will follow suit, if the Government will be pleased to hold out the inducement of financial help. If the Government themselves are not prepared to start such schools, they might encourage local bodies to start some schools.

"It is recognised that the medical relief afforded to our people is wholly inadequate. The old system is dying out and we are not able to replace it by the new system. In remote villages and in corners of the Presidency people are unable to obtain medicine for the ordinary ailments and it cannot be said that the systems of medicine that prevail in the country are not of use. When we ourselves are unable to give scientific relief to the people and when there is a system availed of by people very largely—medical relief being a necessity to the human system—if we cannot do something ourselves, let us see that something is done which is capable of being done by the old system. It may not be as good as the western system. I do not admit it myself and I am merely granting it for the sake of argument, because where the western system has failed, the eastern system has afforded a complete cure. We cannot look upon the present condition of the people without concern. People cannot at present get the medical relief they require. With regard to the recent outbreak of Bombay fever which spread throughout the Presidency with such rapidity, people were unable to understand what it was: and it struck great terror into the minds of people as they could not get much relief. Therefore, when even in the case of ordinary ailments our people are not able to obtain in remote parts relief from western science, it is our duty to help the old system which is practised all over the country. We must therefore take early measures and see that the indigenous systems are placed on a proper basis. I have refrained from making any express suggestion; I have made suggestions as general as possible with the intention of giving a free scope to Government. The only thing that I point out is that action is needed and it is left to the Government to decide as to what they should do. I, therefore, hope that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. I am sorry that there are no Unani Colleges in this Presidency which could be utilized for the purpose of encouragement and study of the Unani system of medicine, just as the Madras Ayurvedic College is recommended to be utilized for the

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encouragement of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. There are some Unani schools of medicine and the best amongst them is that maintained at Triplicane by Mr Kuddus Bodsha Saheb. That is a private school maintained by a private gentleman. The fact that four or five years ago the school was brought into existence shows that the need was felt for an institution of that kind; and an attempt was made by a private gentleman to meet that need. There is a great necessity for bringing aided schools into existence instead of leaving them entirely in private hands. There is a great future for aided schools. If the Government will take measures to carry out the purpose of this resolution, it will encourage Mussalmans to come forward and found a college for the study and practice of the Unani systems on lines similar to the Ayurvedic College. The Madras Ayurvedic College I have visited once. I knew it is well equipped for the purpose of collegiate education; and if encouragement is given, as suggested in this resolution, a number of schools will come into existence and they will become affiliated to the college so that the whole system of education in the indigenous systems of medicine will be regularized throughout the Presidency. Resolutions for the encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine have already been moved and discussed at great length in previous years and it is not necessary for me to go over the whole ground again to establish the necessity for taking measures like those suggested in the resolution. I can only appeal to the Government to do their best to encourage the systems. I know they have already done something. They have appointed an officer to conduct a research into the value of drugs, which forms a part of the resolution. But a good deal remains to be done. Though I would like that private agency should undertake all this work, yet it cannot attain much progress without encouragement from the Government. With these remarks I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I find I have been under a complete misapprehension regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar. Judging from his attitude on various matters, I always regarded the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, the mover of this resolution, as a progressive of the progressives. I always thought that he was a red-hot reformer, belonging to the new school of progress in India. But we find him here yesterday adjuring all of us 'to maintain a turmoil'; and to-day he is urging us on similar lines to go back several thousands of years, to dig up this archaic institution, this survival from before the Christian era and asking us solemnly to patronize it.

"Your Excellency, I am glad in some ways that he has moved this resolution, because although I thought that I had made the attitude of the Government on this question fairly clear before, I understand that it has not been made sufficiently clear. For instance, the Madura Municipality to which the Honourable Member referred, has its venture in the system of Ayurvedic medicine. I am told that it was led to do so by the activities of a political body in this Presidency which addressed all local and municipal bodies and urged them to take up this pre-scientific system. It is rather an unfortunate subject for a political body to interfere with, but that is the genesis of the matter. Did they really understand that the Government would approve of their proposal? Did they really think that it was a thing in which the Government would themselves take a part? On a previous occasion, we defined the part which we are prepared to play in connexion with Ayurvedic medicine, that is to publish the medical lore as contained in ancient medical works, mostly Sanskrit. As the Government would encourage any other matter of antiquarian interest, so they were prepared to help in the publication of these texts on antiquarian grounds, just as the Government in a western country might help the publication of some old-world texts of medical knowledge, dating back to centuries before Christ. The Government have also agreed, in order that there should be no charge of want of sympathy in the matter, to endeavour to ascertain what are the drugs which are valuable in the usage and practice of Ayurvedic doctors; and we have lately, at great inconvenience to the administration, taken away from the Medical College one of our trusted Indian Officers, Mr Kamma, and put him on a special duty to carry out that undertaking. Those are the lines on which the Government have repeatedly stated that they would work but it must not be supposed from that, that the Government have in any way recognized it as a possible system of medical relief on which public money could be spent—I mean the practice of Ayurvedic medicines. That system, as the Council is no doubt aware, is an old survival. It is interesting as an old survival, just as the dodo was an interesting survival in the island of Mauritius when that bird was still alive. As an archaic system it is of interest. It treats of principles advocated in the early part of the Christian era when writers like Galen and other classical doctors flourished. But unfortunately it has stopped still at that stage and the enormous progress which science has made in the last century has been a closed book to it, just as in Japan it was a closed book till 1860. Therefore to work with the eastern system of medicine at present is like working with the Ptolemaic system of Astronomy. I cannot understand why the Honourable Member should want to go back and make himself the laughing stock of the civilized world by adopting or spreading a system which is centuries behind the whole of the rest of the world,—not merely England, not merely Europe, but America, Japan and every other country which claims to be civilized. Is it to be supposed for a moment that these books which were written centuries ago—and which showed a wonderfully high standard of medical knowledge when they were written—can be considered now to be up to date with all the progress that we have made in that science? They were written long before our field of knowledge in medicine was widened. How is it possible to suppose that a system which dates from before the Christian era, from before the sixteenth century when the microscope was discovered, can hold the field as regards the causation and therefore the treatment of disease? It was only in the seventeenth

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century after the invention of the microscope that medical science began to make progress; and I do not understand how the ancients could have understood the elementary facts in biology without the aid of that instrument. Honourable Members may remember the passage in 'The Critic,' 'The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because it is not yet in sight.' In the same way they could not see the microbe, because before the days of the microscope it was not in sight. How can you ask now, after the microscope has been invented, that the Government should go on spending public funds on promoting a system so totally out of date?

'Your Excellency, the honourable mover is perhaps looking at it from a different point of view—from the point of view that it is an old *Indian* system; and because it is an old Indian system he would like to see it promoted. I do think it is the duty of the educated man in this country not merely to advance perpetually in one direction, namely, politically, but to advance all round. We are told that the first thing that the Indian Government would do would be to promote this system. I am very much afraid that it is true and it is heart-rending to think that the clock is going to be set back as soon as this becomes a transferred subject. As the Honourable Member yesterday himself said, let him wait till that day comes; because I will not be a party to such reactionary conduct.

"The view that I have put forward is not merely the view of Europeans. I should like the honourable mover to read the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council last March. First of all one honourable gentleman got up and said that he wanted a provision of one lakh of rupees for the development of the Unani system of medicine. The Hon'ble Moulvi Abdul Kasim knocked that on the head by saying 'if we have got money we have got many important matters for which funds are wanted and we could not take up this useless subject.' The Honourable Member replied that this was the unkindest cut of all. Then came another Honourable Member, a Hindu, who wanted Rs. 9,000 as a grant for an Ayurvedic College at Calcutta. He too got a knock out blow from Doctor Nilratan Sircar who made a very interesting speech and who referred to the great progress India has made in medical science. He spoke about the beginnings of eastern science and said:

'From the historical point of view, all the accumulated wisdom of the races which has culminated in different kinds of art has its roots in some instinct, and in the case of the healing art these instincts—hygienic, sanitary or medicinal—have their roots deep in the pre-historic times. This is common with many other biological and sociological instincts which have their roots in the instincts of the past. Our ancestors did not stop at these instincts; they advanced to empirical recipes based upon extensive observation and generalizations. These empiricisms are the empiricisms of a pre-scientific era. Then, they further proceeded by methodical observation to inductions and classifications mixed, of course with inevitable errors and superstitions; and next there came an era of hypothesis and speculation embodied in comprehensive *sutras*, that is aphorisms, each of which covers with formal precision a vast assemblage of observed facts. Thus a stage of provisional science was reached. This is all that I can claim for the splendid system of therapeutics that was brought into existence by our ancestors, but no more. I dispute the claim of such a system to positive science, because it is wanting in that precision of a quantitative measurement and that experimental verification based upon quantitative measurement which is the essence of all positive science. This is the important element that is wanting in this system.'

"I have to press these remarks on the attention of the honourable mover and the seconder of this resolution. Here is one of their countrymen, not wanting in pride for the performances of ancient India and not wishing to decry the cherished notions of his people, as a foreigner might, pointing out that this is not a scientific system and saying that to teach that system is really to put back the hands of the clock.

"Lastly, I do think that those gentlemen who have proposed and seconded this resolution have not the slightest intention of profiting by the provision that they propose to make. They think that the Ayurvedic system is good enough for common people. While they themselves go to the western practitioner, whether Indian or European, I really think they have no right to foist upon the illiterate masses an antiquated system when they are just as much entitled as the Honourable Members themselves to scientific medical relief. If the medical relief that we provide is not enough, let us by all means increase it. Let us increase our colleges and admit a larger number of students. I have tried to do a little in this direction during the past two or three years and let us go on with our efforts. But let us not waste any public money upon this old system, interesting no doubt though it is, but not up to date. I hope that my honourable friend Mr. Ranga Acharyar would like to be up to date all round in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The speech of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has literally taken my breath away from the strong condemnation he has made of the Indian system of medicine. At the risk of being stigmatized by him as an unprogressive and as being out of date and as trying to go back to the old Christian era, I have no hesitation in supporting the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar. This question of affording encouragement to the indigenous system of medicine has been before this Council for the last five years, and I am glad that some steps have been taken in that direction. As has been pointed out, an assurance was given for helping towards the translation of oriental medical books and also an officer has been deputed for the purpose of investigating the indigenous drugs. All the attempts during the last five years have led to this conclusion, that it is only on account of some archaic interest that some attempts were made to investigate into the indigenous system

of medicine, but that the system itself is not to be encouraged and that public funds ought not to be wasted on that system. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew treated us to some remarks made by some Honourable Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and it would have been better if the attention of the Council had been drawn to the whole of the discussion. On a former occasion I drew the attention of the Council to the remarks of Sir Pardy Lukis who expressed his admiration of the Indian system of medicine in no unmistakable terms. Is it to be suggested for a moment that simply because in the case of some text-books they require, for their publication, to be unearthed from forgotten shelves, that the system does not deserve serious attention? The system has to be judged by the results it has achieved. Simply because no new discoveries have been made and no new publications have been made, the system ought not to be discouraged. Have the Government taken the trouble to ascertain from Indians whether there are not many among them who freely take medicine from Indian doctors who practise the Indian system? Has it ever struck the Government to take a census of the Indians who avoid western hospitals and dispensaries established at so much cost and who resort to Ayurvedic doctors for treatment? I do not think my honourable non-official friends will be ashamed to admit that we have recourse to this day to Ayurvedic doctors for treatment. Is it not a fact that we have recourse to them, because we are convinced of the success of the system and its practice? A more comprehensive inquiry should therefore be undertaken before such a strong condemnation is pronounced, such as the one to which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has given expression. I would state for the information of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the educated Indians would prefer to go back a century if only for the purpose of utilizing Ayurvedic doctors. Seeing for a moment that the Indian system requires further investigation, is it a task from which the Government should shrink? I am not suggesting that the system is incapable of improvement. It is not perfect; and it is not as perfect as it ought to be. When it is realized that a major portion of the people who resort to this system of medicine are being treated by those men whom you call quacks, is it not your duty to see that those men are improved and are placed on a better footing?

"When this resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar I was expecting opposition from the Government not on the ground of the want of advance by the system, but on the ground of financial limitations. I thought it would be urged by the Finance Member that, being careful about the finances and holding the purse-strings, he found much difficulty in giving grants to help the Ayurvedic college or to start schools for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. I was thinking that the only difficulty could be the allotment of funds for the purpose. I remember that when a resolution, to a similar effect, was moved in this Council in the year 1913, it was pointed out by the then Member for Government that to support an Ayurvedic college or to start a really useful institution would cost as much as the Madras Medical College itself; and he asked whether the Government could be expected to embark upon such a costly institution. I am therefore surprised that the opposition to this resolution is not on financial grounds, but the opposition is raised because the Hon'ble the Finance Member discredits the whole of the Ayurvedic system. I would therefore ask your Excellency's Government to re-consider the whole situation and take the necessary steps to improve the existing indigenous system of medicines by giving facilities to those who are now practising it to enable them to practise it under better conditions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am perhaps in the opinion of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew a fossil. But before I have done with the speech that he has delivered, I would place some facts before Honourable Members to show whether the speech made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is not out of date and whether he is not the fossil. The point that he has made most of is that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are ancient. To parody Kalidasa,

'नवीनमित्येव न साधु सर्वम्
पुराणमित्येव न चाप्यवद्यम् ।
सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते
मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः ॥'

'A thing is not good merely because it is modern:
Nor is it worthless merely because it is ancient.
The wise scrutinize the merits of both and prefer the better.
The fool is led away by the opinions of others.'

"I may say for the benefit of Sir Alexander Cardew what Professor Max Muller stated. Professor Max Muller started the study of the ancient system of religion and philosophy prevailing in India and his first impression was that it was the expression of an infant mind emerging from a savage condition; but he lived to learn that this philosophy contained a sublimity of thought and knowledge which was a solace in old age, especially to himself.

"So far as I know, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has not had any opportunity of going deep into the subject. I must congratulate him on the fact that he has begun the study of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. He has just now begun with the study of Doctor Nilratan Sircar's speech. I do not think that he has had any opportunity of going to

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Mysore and seeing there how these institutions are working and how the Ayurvedic institutions are being encouraged in Cochin and Northern India and what great good they are doing. If he sincerely studies our systems, I am sure that some day he would, like Professor Max Muller, live to learn that he was too rash in the utterances that he has given expression to to-day. He has proceeded, I am afraid, too far in his denunciation of everything connected with the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. But if he will carefully examine clause (c) he will note that what is recommended is that those students who are studying the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine should be given facilities to learn physiology and anatomy. His horror of the Ayurvedic system cannot go much farther than when he says that he will not allow the Ayurvedic students even to study physiology. I am afraid he seems to think that to give grants to Ayurvedic institutions is like encouraging idolatry. I do not see why grants-in-aid to institutions in which Ayurvedic medicines are distributed should be condemned as an attempt to resuscitate a system as extinct as the Dodo. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is not conversant with the existing state of affairs among the masses. What does he mean when he refers to the system as extinct as the Dodo? Does he mean that the people have no belief in the Ayurvedic system and therefore do not take to that treatment? If he will only study the life outside his own residence, he will discover that practically the whole Indian population including persons of the highest education resort to these systems and these alone and have come to the conclusion that these indigenous systems are not the despicable systems that he makes them out to be; that the practitioners of these systems have knowledge which is worth being availed of. Knowledge is not the monopoly of any one nation or any one individual. As regards the western system of medicine which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew advocates, that system is in no pitiable a condition as any system can be. At one time, you come forward with one theory about fever and at another time with another kind of theory. Western practitioners who practised it 15 years ago had a notion different from that which the present-day practitioners have. I have no doubt that Ayurveda and Unani will live down the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. Experience of ages cannot be condemned and the knowledge enshrined in our ancient books cannot be condemned and consigned to immediate oblivion at his behest. To look down with supreme contempt on these argues a narrowness of mind on his part. Instead of trying to quote Doctor Nilratan Sircar, who might have imbibed too much of the west and whose Indian birth has not stood him in good stead, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew might try to tackle facts as they are. Doctor Nilratan Sircar was an Indian, but his opinion of things that are Indian is not worth accepting merely on that account. For what says the Tamil poet—

'உடன்பிறந்தே யுயிர்க்கு மிடும்பைசெய் வாரிலர்
உடன்பிறந்தே கூற்றஞ் சமன்.'

'Fancy not that he is your kin who is born (of the same parents) with you.' Disease born with you kills you.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I am not surprised at the way in which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has dealt with this resolution. He knows only the western system and he does not want any other system. It is only human nature to think well of what one knows. But I may assure him that the Indian system is not a dead system, but a living system. It is not a system which is enshrined only in old text-books, there are numerous medical practitioners who practise the system and there are Indians, large numbers of educated men, who resort to this system. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar does resort to that system and recommends it to others. So far as I am concerned, I must say that I resort to the practitioners of the indigenous system and I also go to hospitals. I know for what cases I should go to hospitals and for what cases I should go to Indian practitioners. I know, for some cases, the western system can never replace the Indian system; but there are cases in which the Indian system must give way. We are therefore anxious that the Indian system should be improved. That is why I have risen to support this resolution. We are anxious that the Indian students who are studying the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine should be given instruction in anatomy and physiology, and I should have no objection if they are also taught the theory of germs. We want the Indian system to be retained and improved. I therefore beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, even at the risk of being told by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that I am a reactionary, anti-diluvian, and octiquarian and antiquated. I do not know what impression I made upon him—whether I am a progressive or not. I do not mind if I am told I am a reactionary, but I heartily support this proposition. I wish that the Government should come forward to actively encourage the so-called system of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines—I call it so-called because it is not admitted by the western practitioners to be a system.

"I must say that it is a mistake to suppose that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are dead. I might remind the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that they are living systems giving relief, I must say, to millions of people. It is a notorious fact that under the western system the medical relief that is now being given is totally inadequate. It is equally notorious that the system of medical relief on the western lines now administered is very

costly. In many cases, indigenous drugs may be allowed more freely than the foreign drugs in affording medical relief to the people. Foreign drugs are more costly and the western system of treatment is also very costly. That being so, it behoves us to consider whether we must not resort to a system which would be cheap, a cheap system of medical relief which can be extended to rural areas.

"Now the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharlyar comes to this: that the western system of medicine now practised should be supplemented by the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. It may be that the system of Unani and Ayurvedic medicines cannot be quite scientific and up to date; but that is no reason for throwing away the experience of centuries and throwing away the opportunities for benefiting ourselves by the experience of old Indian sages and doctors. It may be that the English system of medicine may have nothing to learn from the indigenous system in regard to the antiseptic surgery or in regard to physiology or anatomy. In spite of it, I would respectfully ask whether the western system of medicine could not be usefully supplemented by the eastern system. All that I claim for the eastern system is that there are books which give a correct description of diseases and prescribe certain medicines and give certain recipes. Why not we look into these books and try to prepare these medicines as laid down in these books and experiment them on patients and try to see whether they are really efficacious? I know of personal instances wherein patients have been benefited by the Indian medicine when the western medicine failed to give relief. In that light, the whole subject has to be considered—not in the light of there being one system of anatomy for the western system and another system of anatomy for the eastern system. As far as the treatment of particular diseases is concerned, we have books which give details of treatment and recipes; and there is no reason why we should not imbibe what is stated in these books and try to profit ourselves. The suggestions contained in this resolution are threefold. The first suggestion is to start schools and if the Government are not willing to do so, let them aid the schools started with private enterprise and then in the case of dispensaries and hospitals, if the Government are willing to open them, well and good; if not, let them give grants to those already opened with private enterprise. Then, there are these ancient text-books which have to be translated and carefully sifted and attempts should be made to find out whether there is anything useful in these books. Is it fair to condemn these works as being antiquated without any scrutiny whatever? Is it likely that people who have contributed the most sublime thoughts to the world have not got anything to teach us in the matter of medicine? I, therefore, heartily support this resolution that the eastern medicine must be made to supplement the western medicine and people must be enabled to resort to whichever system they like,—the western or the eastern system. In regard to surgery, nobody would go to Ayurvedic practitioners to get his wounds incised; but in the matter of medicines I can personally testify to the fact that in the eastern system there are medicines which are far more efficacious than are known to exist in the western system."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The attitude adopted by the Government is adding insult to injury. It is bad enough to refuse to give us any money, but to say that our system is bad, and to attack it is not right. There were last year nearly over 2,000 applicants for admission into medical schools established by the Government, but the Government were able to admit only 300 students and as many as 1,600 aspirants after medical knowledge were denied the opportunity of profiting by medical education. Again we find that as regards in-patients, only a fraction of the people were treated, while a large number could not gain admission into hospitals on account of limited accommodation. Does it mean that the rest of the world does not want any treatment? When our medical schools and colleges are not enough in number to produce a sufficient number of doctors required for our hospitals and dispensaries and while the number of hospitals and dispensaries themselves is absolutely inadequate to provide relief to all the people who have to resort to them, are we not to find some means of providing medical relief to the people at large? There is one circumstance which I have to bring to the notice of the Member of Government in charge of the department and of which he may not be aware. If he will refer to Ayurvedic and Unani doctors and also educated Indians, he will find that several people are being benefited by Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and there are several who are giving up practically western practitioners. If a person has not got ready at hand medical relief, afforded by the western system, are we not to give him something else to alleviate his suffering? Again, there are certain diseases which are considered incurable under the western system but which are cured under the eastern systems. For instance, lunacy and leprosy have been given up by the western practitioners as beyond cure, whereas under the eastern system, these diseases are being cured. I know there are doctors who are trying to cure them. I know that there are western doctors who recommend their patients to go to the eastern doctors to get themselves cured. Are we therefore justified in saying that it is an archaic form of treatment and therefore should not be countenanced? If you are unable to find out the rationale of this treatment, it is due more to your ignorance than to the inherent defects of the system; it is due to our long neglect of the system that we are unable to understand its rationale."

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD:—"I hope it is not too late for an expert to enter into this debate. It is quite true that people are suspicious of experts. I find myself in a particularly unpleasant position as being the only medical man in this assembly. I am to a

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certain extent glad that this subject has come up again and hope that it has come up for the last time. I am also sorry that it has come up, because when I spoke in a similar debate at the beginning of this year, I said that I was afraid that debating this sort of question in this Council must lead to friction in the Profession which I hoped would disappear during my Surgeon-Generalship and would be allowed to die down.

"It is very difficult for me to stand here and explain the Profession's attitude towards the so-called systems of Indian medicine, because I am talking as a single professional man to men of other professions and it is only in the profession of medicine that such a thing could occur. I do not think that any reasonable lawyer would suggest that the complexities and difficulties of modern days could be satisfactorily dealt with by the chapters of the *Magna Carta* nor do I think that any Engineer would be prepared to start with the formula used by Archimedes; nor would you consider that a navy would be fully equipped to go out to sea without a compass or even without an astrolabe on the ships. I doubt if a modern army would succeed with only bows and arrows and a battering ram. I want to try and explain to you the position of a doctor in this assembly. Your Excellency—the well-known lines of Sir Walter Scott are familiar to Honourable Members:—

> 'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> That never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land.'

I think that there must be some such feeling in the Honourable Members—this iron 'native medicine.' I believe that there must be some such patriotic or pseudo-patriotic feeling which impels them to press the ayurvedic and unani medicines in the twentieth century.

"I do not yield to any man in this country in my desire to help the sick and the poor; but I do object to a large number of laymen trying to decide which is the best way to help the sick and the poor in the matter of medicine. There is a proverb that every man is, as regards his own body, a fool or a physician at forty. As regards other people's bodies everyone seems to feel capable of affecting cures before forty or indeed at any age. This feeling is a peculiarity of the profession of medicine. Whether the 'doctor' be a B.I. Captain or a missionary's wife, or a planter he can point to a large number of cures in his own practice. But I never heard them suggest that they had special systems of medicine. The point that I wish to make clear is this—there are not three or four systems of medicine. There is only one system of medicine; it is cosmopolitan and universal. You cannot expect me to believe that there are several systems of medicine any more than you expect me to believe that there are several systems of engineering or astronomy. It is not of the slightest use for me single-handed, starting to bandy words about the success or failure of medicines or of medical practitioners in this country. I do not propose such a thing for a moment. I only wish to correct one or two misstatements or wrong impressions which have got about as regards the attitude of the profession of medicine towards this question. I admit at once that the need for doctors in this country is very great. It is quite obvious that 1,200 practitioners cannot supply the need of 42 millions of people. I quite agree with that; but I do not consider that because of that incapacity or want of numbers of professional men to deal with the sick of whole Presidency, that therefore you should supplement them by the practitioners of the so-called native system of medicine—I call it so-called, because I do not admit that there is such a *system* of medicine. The practitioners of this country undoubtedly use many good drugs. Undoubtedly they know (many of them have had long experience with sick people), they know how to manage and how to give medicines, to sick people. But let me remind you, please, that all that they claim is a knowledge of medicines—drugs—medicine and not Medicine as a profession, medicine in the sense of giving medicaments. The most stalwart advocates of unani and ayurvedic systems admit that their standard works were written somewhere about the days of Pericles. Rome added practically nothing to the works of those days. Those who know Hippocrates' books know that he was the first of the clinicians. He tried, even in those far off days to struggle away from the unintelligible mysticism and the cloud of words which was already beginning to interfere with the profession of medicine.

"Hippocrates did this by actually writing aphorisms as true to-day as then, of which I may give you an example, 'No injury to the head is sufficiently severe to be despaired of or sufficiently trivial to be neglected.' That is as true to-day as it was then. If ayurvedic writings had contained this sort of truth, as the result of clinical experience they would have gained far more fame and been accepted without any question nowadays. I need not give you a long history of Medicine in this country, but I may tell you that it became as time passed more formal, more false and more wrapped up in some form of priestly mysticism. The doctors who know what has been written in the Sanskrit text tell me that it is quite unintelligible. To go back to Vedas for professional teaching at the present moment is practically useless."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Did I hear the honourable gentleman say 'Veda'?"

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col G. G. GIFFARD:—"It may be Ayurveda. I do not pretend to pronounce it properly. This is the attitude of the Profession. The Profession is not antagonistic in the sense of its being jealous of the indigenous systems of medicine. People who practise these indigenous systems are rather to be pitied than anything else. When you present them with the results of modern science they deliberately shut their eyes. I am only now talking of what medical professional men think about it. Mr. Kommu has been put under Government

Orders on an inquiry as to whether something could be got from the ayurvedic medicines. We have always accepted the fact that good medicines, as apart from any system of medicine, no doubt exist in India. This is an new inquiry. In 1860 Doctor Wise of the Bengal establishment made a thorough inquiry, examined all the books and then translated some of them. The results of his experience are to be found in his book on Hindu medicine and his commentary on Hindu medicine. I would advise anybody who is still hankering after the indigenous systems of medicine and who considers that there are two systems of medicine, to read his book. Then in Bombay the Government took up the question in 1890. They encouraged a chemical examiner who, in conjunction with an Indian gentleman, brought out a book in which every known plant of India was mentioned and all the knowledge that could be gathered about it; and it contains a great wealth of knowledge. There are very few really efficient drugs existing, which are not known; and thousands of drugs exist in India which are of the same natural order or class as the drugs which have come into our pharmacopœia. I mean the British pharmacopœia which we call *the* pharmacopœia. There is the French pharmacopœia and the American pharmacopœia which are exactly on the same footing. I doubt whether any great results will come from any further examination of the drugs. Anyway, Mr Kouen is making an inquiry and if he is able personally to induce Indian doctors to give him any assistance, we may find something useful. The great profession of Medicine never shuts its eyes to anything useful. Medicine has, within my memory, seized upon Crooke's discovery of electrical discharges in vacua and also upon the discoveries of Pasteur who searching for the cause of diseases in mulberries and in sheep was able to start the wonderful science of bacteriology which is now so useful to us.

"It does seem to be extraordinary to me as a professional man, that I should be asked as Surgeon-General to advise the Government to spend public money upon a form of medicine which entails no knowledge of anatomy or of only a knowledge of anatomy which is obviously bad and which even Indians who read Sanskrit tell me it is impossible to follow, because the idea of these days was to let the whole body rot in water and see what it contains. They did not do what the anatomists of the Alexandrain school did, give living people in the doctor to see what there is to be seen, by dissecting the body of the criminal to see what is going on. There is no physiology among them. As regards midwifery, they had no knowledge. I would do anything to advocate its encouragement if there is anything about midwifery in that system. Why should you ask me as a professional man to advocate that public money should be spent upon this sort of thing? I regret that I cannot advise Government nor will I ever advise anybody to spend any money on it and anybody who advises the Government to do so does wrong.

"Talking to lay gentlemen who are not doctors, I would say: 'Why do you ask us to do in medicine what you will not do in regard to any other matter? Would you ask us to do the same thing in regard to engineering? You ask us to start an ayurvedic college and subsidize dispensaries. I am on perfectly good terms with those who now conduct the existing ayurvedic institutions. I have seen their schools and I have discussed the whole thing with them. They admit that they confine their teaching of medicine and the use of drugs which we consider to be a small part of the whole profession of Medicine. I appeal to you who are not medical men to say whether you would ask me to start an engineering school without tools, testing machines or laboratory. Would a trader be content to start his business on Beylamo lines, on the lines of the petty shopkeeper in Syria about two thousand years ago? That is why I have risen to make myself quite clear. Why should we throw away the advantages gained by several centuries of invention?

"Did Harvey whose discovery of the circulation of the blood revolutionized the profession of medicine and upon which discovery physiology is largely based, did Harvey, I ask you, live in vain? Did Virchow work and write in vain? Is Pasteur to be worried in the next world with the feeling or the knowledge that his wonderful discoveries and the whole of modern bacteriology which is based upon them is to be rejected in India in 1918 in favour of ayurvedic writings more than two thousand years old? Are we to take to the surgery of the days before Lister's glorious invention made it possible for aseptic surgery to be perfected and made it possible for the surgeons in this great war to save the thousands if not hundreds of thousands of lives which they have saved? Do you expect us, medical men, to give up our life-long habit of examining carefully into the secrets of nature and to learn from the ayurvedic text rather than to follow the example of Trousseau and the other famous clinical observers who have taught us how to observe? Have all these men lived in vain? Are the stethoscope, the ophthalmoscope and the laryngoscope to go on to the scrap heap? I ask you as a professional man—' why do you ask me to spend money on a so-called system of medicine which has stood still while the centuries have passed and which has known none of the great names of history'? It is suggested by several members that it is best to pour the new wine of modern science into the dried up old leather bottles of ayurvedic medicine. I am certain that if you try that experiment, you will burst them. I must appeal to you, gentlemen—if I were addressing my brother members of the Royal College of Physicians, I would find it an easy task—I would appeal to you to consider what I have said, before you try to make a dreadnought by putting a petrol engine into a tricycle. Can you light a city by electricity by merely putting cocoanut-butters on electric standards? Can you improve the practice of medicine in this country by the ways that you suggest? I say that after giving much thought to what this country has done and even though I have sympathy with the objects aimed at—I tell you with the long experience of thirty years that the thing cannot be done and therefore to attempt to do it would be to waste money. Let us look forward and admit that there are not enough doctors. My whole endeavour has been to make more. Since the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has been the minister for Medicine, we have made a great advance and I am sure that we will have still greater advance. Honest people do believe that there is

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something in the ayurvedic medicines but medicines by themselves are only a small part of the medical profession. Everybody has an aptitude for medicine. There is a Tamil proverb—excuse my Tamil—which says:—

'ஓரிரு பேரை கொன்றவனே வைத்தியன்.'

'He who kills a thousand men becomes a good physician.' It is considered that that is the best way to learn medicine. I do not want to detain you in this hot atmosphere, but I hope that I have made it perfectly clear in my speech as to what opinion is held by the medical profession. I am perfectly willing to admit that being the officer to advise the Government, I cannot advise them to spend any money on it. Because spending any money on this matter would not help to improve the practice of medicine. Suppose you give money to the ayurvedic and unani professions, to whom would you give it? There is no such thing as an ayurvedic or unani profession; the people who practise this medicine, vary from the well-educated gentlemen of good Sanskrit learning down to anything at the bottom, in fact, it is said that the tail is so long that instead of the dog wagging the tail, it is the tail that wags the dog. If we give money to dispensaries, we must take care that this is well spent and for this purpose somebody must inspect them. There are very few people who are competent to inspect the work done by these people. There are a good many who claim to be ayurvedic doctors. I know there are many ayurvedic doctors; there are some who are the best and the most respectable. But the list goes down to the dismissed ward boy, the quack itinerating pill-monger, and a man marching down from Benares to Rameswaram with a potent nostrum in his pocket, the cataract coucher and the obvious charlatan all come under the title of ayurvedic and unani practitioners. Please do not take me as unsympathetic. I will ask any one to show me if there is anything to inquire about. If those who advocate such an inquiry can show that it would be profitable, I will have the money spent on the inquiry; but I am not sanguine of the results of any inquiry that may be conducted, because the ground has been well-covered by much more competent persons than Mr Komen. One individual man cannot conduct an inquiry into the utility of the practice of the indigenous systems, but if the inquiry is to be in the shape of what Americans call team work, a number of men will have to join together and divide themselves into little knots, each group inquiring into a particular thing thoroughly and the results collated. If you really think and I am sure you honestly believe that there are good medicines in the ayurvedic and unani systems, the proper thing to do is to press for a really comprehensive inquiry with the help of a professional toxicologist, a pharmacologist, a biologist and a number of ayurvedic physicians and others who will be prepared to carry on the team work. If that is done, something useful might be brought about; but to say that one or two individual men can do anything important is not correct. I wanted to make the position of the profession clear so that this sort of discussion, where there is only one side of the argument, should not recur again."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I am rather surprised at the remarks made on the subject. The subject has been discussed for the last five years and I think the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is much stronger than the attitude he had taken up on previous occasions when the subject was discussed. After hearing the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, I come to know what strange notions are being entertained about the indigenous systems. No doubt, the Surgeon-General has in his usual straightforward way explained his position and the reasons which influenced him to take up that position, and he has placed before this Council his view of the matter. As an expert opinion, I do not think it possible for any one of us to challenge it. After all it may not be necessary to challenge it. But I do not know whether even he has not given away the case of the Government in the matter of this resolution. I think he said that he had only 1,200 doctors to look after the interests of forty or forty-one millions of people. This number is only enough for about one million people. What about the rest? We know that in the past one or two years the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has been doing his very best; and I know in what way the Government have been adding to medical relief on the lines they considered best; but as Government, it is their duty to see that the remaining forty millions of people are treated properly and the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General who keeps watch and ward over this population is bound to give advice to the Government to see how best to regulate the treatment given in hospitals and dispensaries so as to make it available to the remaining people also. He is bound to exercise the greatest care in seeing that what is administered to the people is administered in the best form and that as much care is taken by the Government as possible to protect the people committed to their charge. That is a portion of the Surgeon-General's duties and it cannot be said that simply because he feels strong that the Hindu system of medicine is not a system by itself, therefore forty millions of people need not get any treatment. It will not be impossible for me and I do not think it is necessary for me, to contest the position that he has taken up that it is not a system of medicine. If he tells us that the Western system is already perfect, I should respectfully dissent from him; but he does not. With regard to the unani and ayurvedic systems as they are practised—he need not call them systems if he does not like them—he will find that with the use of certain drugs by themselves or various drugs combined, there is a system which deals so far as the medical portion is concerned, with certain diseases better than the Western system. And that is especially so in the case of the diseases of infants and longstanding diseases. If he denies that position, I must respectfully submit that he should examine the whole question further, in which case he will find that the diseases of infants and chronic diseases are better brought under control by the use of ayurvedic and unani medicines than by the Western treatment. If on examining the question and by discussing it with the leading members of the educated community,

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people that have been respected by the Government and the public at large, he finds that satisfactory results could be obtained by practising the system in the way laid down by Dhanavantari and that medicines properly prepared under careful supervision in the shape of lehiyams and churnams are capable of affecting a cure in complicated cases—if such should be the result of the inquiry, I really do not see why Government help should not be given in the matter. I believe that has been the feeling at the back of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's mind and that is why he has referred to the Venkataramana dispensary. That is the object with which he mentioned the Venkataramana dispensary; what he has said is the collective opinion of people who have been thinking over the matter and have come to the conclusion that the Eastern system can effect cures and can be more successfully employed than the Western system in complicated cases. If that is so, there is no reason why it should not be helped. When a proposition like this is urged before Government, it is their duty to see what the existing state of things is and how the existing institutions should be controlled. Nobody says that the forty millions of people ought not to be treated according to the Eastern system; but it is not open to the Surgeon-General to say that he will sit quiet and do nothing until he is able to find more doctors to cope with the remaining people. While human life is in danger, is it not his duty to see that the people are helped? No doubt as he put it, there is a saying that he who kills one thousand people is half a vaidyan; but are we to allow people to kill one thousand persons before they become half vaidyans? Are we to see that forty millions of people die under our very noses for want of treatment? He is to advise the Government to see that a proper system is practised and the main portion of the expenditure is incurred on it; but at the same time, he should see that the medicine that is practised amongst the bulk of the people is not practised wrongly, and that the quacks practise the system in a manner so that life is not in danger. When we know that 99 per cent of the people of the Presidency have to be treated in this manner, we might take steps to see that people who practise the indigenous systems in rural areas are sufficiently educated and have some real knowledge, as may be evidenced by the possession of a diploma from a recognized institution. This is what the Government should do—to see that only those who have some kind of diplomas practise this medicine. If these people take a diploma at some of the institutions already established, then you will find that instead of each one of them being responsible for 1,000 deaths, they will all be responsible for 200 deaths. It is in that way the people will be greatly helped. It is that function of the Government that has to be tackled. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar does not say that the present system is one on which all expenditure should be stopped; but he has only asked for an infinitesimal portion of the expenditure now incurred on medicine and sanitation being set apart to be spent upon Eastern medicines that are being actually given to the people at large. The Government as Government cannot shut their eyes to what is going on around them. The Surgeon-General has said that he has talked to learned pandits and has been told what is written in our ancient books. But what should be done is to make a real effort at understanding the real meaning of our text-books. The Government are conferring titles such as Vaidyaratna and Mahamahopadhyaya. While that is so, it is their duty to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine by starting institutions like the one suggested in the resolution. I do not think that it can be said that the attitude taken up by this Government is in accordance with the attitude taken up by the Government of India. The attitude taken up by this Government for some time indicated that they were willing to do something in the matter of the encouragement of the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine, but now they have come to the conclusion that they should drop all attempt to see that the ayurvedic and unani systems are put on a proper footing. I am sure that if the present Surgeon-General is asked to take up this question and see that something is made out of it, he will do it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I do not wish to say anything on the merits of this resolution, but I cannot help saying that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General's speech is quite conclusive. Those who are more or less detached like myself have felt that this debate is singularly illogical. The Government have appointed Mr. Kuman to inquire into the merits of the system and at the same time the Government are now being asked to subsidize these institutions. It seems to me that it would be wiser to withdraw this resolution and in the meantime leave the matter to future development, until we know clearly what Mr. Kuman's conclusions are."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, I least expected that a debate on this innocent resolution would take the turn it has taken. I may remind the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, notwithstanding his idea that I am a progressive, that I am after all an Indian, and he is after all an Englishman. I had hoped by this resolution to combine the East and the West. I had hoped that I would give an opportunity to the Western scientist to investigate into the Eastern system before he condemned it; and I had hoped by this resolution to give the Eastern practitioner some knowledge of Western science. These are the two main objects I had in view in moving my resolution; but for some reason or other, both the Honourable Members who have spoken against this resolution have chosen to misapprehend the scope of this resolution and they seem to have thought that I have moved this resolution in this Council for the substitution of the Eastern system for the Western system. That, as Honourable Members know is far from my idea. My idea was that whereas you are spending lakhs and lakhs on the Western system, you might spend a few thousands on the Eastern system specially considering that the Indians have not yet lost faith in the Eastern science. I would ask the Government not to prejudge or condemn the system without anything like an inquiry. The Hon'ble Colonel

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Gifford who has spoken in behalf of the profession has betrayed his ignorance. Even where he professed to find knowledge, he spoke of the Vedas, as if one goes there for any knowledge of medicine. I refuse to take such condemnation. I keep an open mind; I would ask you to keep an open mind also. I ask you, practical people who are charged with the health of the lives of 43 millions of people to take stock of the situation. What is the present situation as described in the official reports? We have 668 hospitals serving a population of 1½ millions of people out of 43 millions of people. There are also 25,000 people who do not belong to the western medical profession, but who practise the eastern science. I ask that they may be given an opportunity to acquaint themselves with modern knowledge. I am sorry that after the Government of India accepted the resolution on similar lines in the year 1916, this Government should in the year 1918 choose to say that they will have nothing to do with the Indian system. I know that the Surgeon-General has told us in the last portion of his speech that he is willing to be convinced. I know Surgeon-General Giffard very well, and I know that he is a great friend of Indians; and I know that he is not one of those prejudiced Anglo-Indians. But I am only sorry that his honest conviction should be what it is, sorry because truth is not going to be found out. If, after investigation, Surgeon-General Giffard should tell me that the system is unsound I would be the last man to come forward and say it is sound. I know his ignorance of our system and that is why I refuse to take his verdict. I rather take the view expressed by Sir Pardy Lukis in March 1916.

["The motion now before us deals with a subject to which I have devoted considerable thought during the 36 years of my residence in the east, and as I said the other day at Indore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the *vaids* and *hakeems* are of the greatest value.

I may say also that I do not recognize any fixed line of demarcation between the eastern and western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two is, that whereas one has advanced the other has remained stationary."]

"I ask that the science may be made more progressive. I ask the Government to help in this matter. I ask that the Government may perform their function by making it progress—that which has remained stationary. Then he goes on to say: 'and that is why I am an advocate for thus increasing their usefulness.' The system is already useful and he wants you to increase its usefulness. Then he says—'

'Why then should the Allopath, arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying these privileges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the *vaids* and *hakeems* are—and will be for many years to come—the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this, and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education of *vaids* and *hakeems* that I insisted on a definite standard of education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practitioners which it is proposed to create, for I am strongly of opinion that, in the interests of the masses, the improvement of the education of those who profess the indigenous systems of medicine is quite as important as the invention of a lower grade of Allopathic practitioner. Personally if I were ill, I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good *vaid* or *hakeem* rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades-unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all *vaids* and *hakeems* as quacks and charlatans and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shuja-ud-dowlah of Fyzabad and Kaviraj Bijoy Ratan Sen of Calcutta.

"I will not take up your time by quoting more from his speech, as my time is short. Speaking as an Indian, I am not ashamed to go back. All that I say is: to bring out all that is best in the east and combine it with all that is best in the west. As a progressive Indian, I want the best of everything whether it be the best of the east or the best of the west or the best of anything wherever it may be found. What is it that I have asked? I have asked that the Government may give a grant-in-aid of a few thousand rupees, in the place of several lakhs, to well-known institutions and not to anybody and everybody as the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General assumes. He asked "to whom are we to give it?" I carefully defined it. I said that grants-in-aid might be given to institutions for the encouragement of the study and practice of the indigenous systems. I did not ask that grants should be given to those who practise the system. That is the first portion of my resolution. Misapprehension of my resolution has led to a patriotic speech from the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. Let me also be patriotic and I believe any of my countrymen will take the same attitude.

"What did I ask? I asked that steps may be taken for the encouragement of the translation or publication of oriental medical texts. Is that a wrong thing in itself? Will you condemn it simply because the system is 2,000 years old? Won't you look at it and see if there is anything in it? I have asked that steps should be taken 'for instituting a research into the value of indigenous drugs and indigenous medical science.' I express my thanks to the Government for having appointed Mr Kuman, but I pity poor Mr. Kuman. I doubt whether he will have the courage, after the Surgeon-General's speech and after the speech of the Honourable Member for Government to come forward with any view of his own if he really believes that the system requires encouragement. It will certainly require a great deal of courage, faith and hope to come forward with one's own view. I am sorry I brought forward this resolution but I am glad also that I have done it, because the Government have defined what the present angle of vision is. I do not know if it is possible to correct it: possibly it may

be corrected from above, because the Government of India have faith in it, and they have asked the Local Governments to take steps to see and make it more useful. I should like to know whether, in obedience to that command, this Government will take any steps. What did I ask ? I simply asked that the Government be pleased to take steps One of the steps that has to be taken may be to appoint a committee to investigate the system—a committee consisting of people with whom the Hon'ble Surgeon-General is willing to associate himself, to see if it is practicable to do what I have asked for in the resolution. There is Major Ganpat Rai who has not lost faith in the indigenous system of medicine. Let us investigate the system of medicine. If it were possible, my Lord, by spending Rs. 20 lakhs, you can have 6,000 hospitals, instead of 600 hospitals, and I think I am not far wrong in this statement. But I do not want the Government to spend one pie less on any one of the western hospitals. Let the Government spend all the money they can spare on western hospitals scattered all over the country. But in doing so, let us not lose sight of the actual condition of things There are millions of people who are admittedly in need of medical relief. There are some medical men serving them and we cannot prevent them from killing these people. If one person has to kill one thousand people before he could become a vaidyan, between the 25,000 vaidyans the 43 millions of people would have disappeared long ago. But on the other hand we have multiplied: and the vaidyans practising in the country have not succeeded in killing the people Let us not therefore be afraid of that bogey.

"I do not see how my resolution, humble as it is, has been understood as implying that I wanted to compare the eastern with the western systems, while I deliberately refrained from doing so. As a layman I also know what value to attach to the opinion of an expert. I do not want to be dragged into such controversy. I ask the aid of the Government and of the Surgeon-General in seeing that this small step which I advocate, be taken, which will not cost the Government more than Rs. 10,000 to encourage these institutions. With these words, I again appeal to the Government that they will not stick to the attitude which they have taken up."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"There is one remark to which I would like to invite the attention of the Council because it exemplifies the standpoint of Honourable Members. One Honourable Member said to the Council that he did not suppose that any one contended that the western system was perfect. That just shows the point of view which the Honourable Members are taking. How can any science in any direction be regarded as perfect ? Where is perfection ever to be attained in a science which is necessarily growing and progressive ? Of course, the western system is not perfect. It is a living organism which is perpetually advancing and progressing. The idea that it should be perfect, that it should cease to expand in its supply of knowledge shows what idea some people have of science. Then there is the point which the Honourable Mr. Narasimha Ayyar took. He told us that Professor Max Muller who began his study of eastern philosophy and religion by deprecating it, came to recognize its great worth and fundamental merits at the end. But I ask whether philosophy and religion stand on the same basis as a science which is advancing. What is there in philosophy and religion to advance ? It was the great speculative minds of the Hindus, the Hebrews and the Greeks that developed philosophy and religion. Psychic speculation cannot be measured in the same way as an experimental science. That is why Indian philosophy demands the respectful study of every one, who professes to know something about philosophy But can you say the same thing about engineering ? Can you ask the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring to derive his knowledge of engineering from the engineering precepts of a century ago ? The Hon'ble Surgeon-General in his exhaustive speech has clearly put all these points before you. There is, however, one misapprehension expressed by the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr Pittendrigh. That was that Dr. Kuman has been appointed to examine the Ayurvedic system. That is not so, he has been appointed to see what drugs are in use in it, to see whether they could be of such value as to be included in the pharmacopœia of the world. To inquire into the ayurvedic system would require a whole team of workers, as stated by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, who would have to take it up and divide it among themselves But Mr. Kuman will only examine the drugs, That is what I promised to the Council. He will not go into the whole system, as it would be a prodigious task, which would require an enormous amount of labour.

"I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's attitude in this matter. This is an Indian system; he is an Indian and therefore he is naturally interested in it. I can understand that But in such a matter we cannot be guided by patriotism. This is a case of science. We cannot have an Indian mathematics, any more than you can have French or Japanese mathematics. In the same way, you cannot have an Indian system of medicine On that point, I may quote what Surgeon-General Edwards said :—'There are really no separate systems of medicine . . . . The art of medicine should know no boundaries. We do not want one medical system for India, another for China, a third for France and so on ; what we want is one school teaching and assimilating the best from all over the world.' When you go to Japan you do not find a separate system. There, they have made very remarkable discoveries in the last thirty years in the sphere of medical science. I think therefore that, with that example before you, the true line of advance must be that science must be cosmopolitan and all-embracing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has asked me in this resolution to give Rs. 20,000 or 30,000 to these schools. It is a small sum. What can it do ? You say there are 40 millions of people who depend upon ayurvedic practitioners and there are 25,000 ayurvedic practitioners. What can a sum of Rs. 20,000 do ? The idea of doing any good by setting apart a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 is impracticable. If you are going to do anything useful for the 40 million people you will have to spend not Rs. 20,000 but Rs. 20 lakhs; but I submit that that sum would be better spent on the extension of medical instruction on scientific lines.

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Therefore, I would appeal to Honourable Members not to look upon this question as one of patriotism, but as a really scientific question in which we want to do our best for India by devoting all the money we can to a system in which the rest of the world would share. For those reasons, it seems impossible to depart from the attitude which the Government have all along taken up and therefore they must refuse to aid these particular schools of instruction."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If I may say so, it is a thousand pities that on a subject which is really not one in many ways appropriate for discussion in this Council, and on which we have had so many discussions during the last few years and towards which the Government have shown, as a matter of fact, a most considerate and sympathetic attitude—it seems to me a thousand pities that we should have to go to a division on this question for this practical reason. There is no good saying that we are not going to substitute, that we do not desire to substitute by this motion for the present Local Government medical institutions, medical institutions engaged in the practice of ayurvedic and unani medicines. What you spend on the one you must take away from the other, if you are to encourage institutions practising the ayurvedic or unani medicines. As a responsible institution, is this Council going by its vote to encourage every local body throughout the country to adopt this view, or are we going by such action really to alleviate the sufferings of humanity in this Presidency? Apart from any question whether we desire or do not desire to alleviate that suffering it is common ground that everybody is anxious to do his utmost for the sick and the suffering—the Government have shown their desire to extend medical relief during the last few years in the most significant manner. I have not got the file of figures with me, because I never intended to intervene in this debate. The estimate for medical relief in 1916–17 was Rs. 18 lakhs, but this year it is Rupees 26 lakhs. Is that not proof of the desire on the part of the Government to do their utmost to extend the provision for medical relief throughout the Presidency? You may say that it is insufficient. Are you therefore justified in taking away a portion of the money now spent on it and utilising it on some other purpose? There is no obstacle or objection whatever to private philanthropy undertaking this work and private munificence being spent on any kind of medicine. But so far as the Government are concerned, it seems to me that we are all more or less responsible for the medical relief that we give. But if we divert our funds to some other purpose, then it may be that every local officer will have a certain kind of hesitancy about this matter. That is what it will be taken to be. I therefore venture to put that practical difficulty on the administrative side to the Council. Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to divide the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar replied in the affirmative."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar both claimed a division.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Who wants a division?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I ask for a division."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"That is the general right of the mover."

The division was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	" Lieut.-Col. Gifford.
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.	" Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib.
" Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" the Rev. G. Pitchendrigh.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rau.	" Sir Fairless Barber.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" the Archbishop Aelen.
	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Rawley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
	" Mr. R. A. Graham.

The resolution was lost, 15 voting *for* and 24 *against* it.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Ranga Acharigar; [15th August 1918.
Mr. Gillman.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to draw the attention of your Excellency to rule 24 (3) which says that any one can call for a division."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is the usual practice that some courtesy should be shown to the Honourable Mover of the motion. Therefore it was I wished to make it clear as to who asked for the division. It is the ordinary practice in all assemblies of this kind to show some courtesy to the mover of the motion and it is my duty to protect the rights of the Members. Therefore, I suggested that the mover might be consulted."

RESOLUTION *RE* A SEPARATE SECRETARIAT EXCLUSIVELY FOR WORK CONNECTED WITH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharigar was got moved:—

"V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to consider the desirability of having a separate Secretariat of the Government exclusively to deal with the work connected with the Madras Legislative Council, so as to afford greater facilities to promote legislative work and to non-official members of that Council in the discharge of their duties."

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT ACT, 1892.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move—

'VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council

'(a) that the Government may be pleased to take steps to obtain the necessary sanction under section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, to amend section 3 of the Madras City Civil Court Act of 1892 by substituting the words "five thousand" or at least "three thousand" for the words "two thousand and five hundred" occurring therein;

'(b) that the Government may be pleased to exercise their power under section 4 of that Act by appointing one of the Puisne Judges of the Presidency Court of small Causes as an Additional Judge of the Madras City Civil Court; and

'(c) that they may be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to take into consideration the desirability of their amending the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892, by empowering the City Civil Court to try also any suit not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value which may be transferred to it by the High Court.'

"You will notice that clause (b) has become unnecessary in view of the notification already issued. But I wish to suggest that an additional Judge who has been appointed only for three months ought to have been appointed for a year at least, so as to give relief to the Judge in that Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Do you mean to say that a second Judge should be appointed permanently?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"If my other proposals are accepted, it may be necessary to do so, but otherwise it may be for a year. As regards clauses (a) and (c) it may appear contradictory on the face of it; but I will explain why I have put it in that way. This Council, after the previous sanction of the Government of India, has power to amend the City Civil Courts Act, so as to increase its jurisdiction. That Act itself says that it does not affect the jurisdiction of the High Court on the original side, so that people who have suits to file may go either to the City Civil Court or to the High Court. All people can go to the High Court and in the case of those who go to the High Court, the punishment will be by way of costs. I say that the original jurisdiction of the City Civil Court may be raised by allowing suits not exceeding Rs 5,000 in value to be filed in that Court. The present jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is Rs. 2,500 and this jurisdiction was fixed when the district munsif had jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500. It will be within the recollection of the Council that in the year 1916 we raised the jurisdiction of the munsif to Rs. 3,000. The idea underlying the original limit, so far as the City Civil Court is concerned, was that it should be the same as the limit of

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the district munsif. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any elaborate remarks. There may be various difficulties that might arise if the original jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is not raised, so as to make it concurrent with that of the district munsif. For there might be questions as to which Court is the superior Court for the purpose of trial and whose decision will have a binding effect—whether that of the district munsif or that of the City Civil Court. Undoubtedly the City Civil Court presided over by a judge of a greater standing should not have forced upon it the *res judicata* with regards to decisions of district munsifs; whereas if the limit of the City Civil Court is not raised, the decision of the district munsif might have a binding effect.

"The object of the City Civil Court Act was to take small cases away from the High Court so as to give relief to the High Court and also to the litigant public to whom litigation in the High Court is costly. The suits in the City Civil Court are suits mainly concerning houses. A house worth Rs. 2,500 in the year 1892 is now worth much more, as the value of property has risen. While the value of the rupee has gone down, the value of houses has gone up. What was worth Rs. 2,500 in 1892 is now worth Rs. 5,000. It is the market value of houses that is the basis for the valuation of suits in Courts, and therefore we are not doing anything wrong, if we give effect to the resolution that I have moved. We will be simply restoring the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, by raising the value of suits to Rs. 5,000. That is really on account of rise in the value of house property which has been going on. Therefore, we are not doing any violence, if we raise the pecuniary limit of suits filed in the City Civil Court, because by so doing we will be simply restoring the limit which was fixed for the City Civil Court in 1892. I may at the same time say that it will give considerable relief to the High Court. Suits which would have been filed in the City Civil Court are now filed in the High Court. I find that about 100 suits are filed in the High Court—suits of the value of Rs. 5,000. At least half of them would have been filed in the City Civil Court if the market value of houses had not risen. Therefore, by giving effect to the resolution that I have proposed, we will be giving relief to the High Court. Moreover, litigants cannot afford to have the costly machinery provided in the High Court; they have also to face the delay in the High Court, as the duration of contested cases in the High Court is nearly three or four times that of the City Civil Court, and they do not get that speedy justice which they should get. By taking away the small cases from the High Court, it will not be necessary to keep up the same number of costly judges. We will be giving relief to the poor litigants also; we will be restoring the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court and we will be reducing the expenditure of the High Court. It will be feasible for the Government not to continue the doubtful practice of appointing temporary judges. As regards clause (c) which relates to suits from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 in value, the High Court, as it is now constituted, has no power to transfer its suits on its own motion, except those cases which are brought up in the Court of Small Causes; it cannot transfer its own suits to other courts. Therefore, I say that the Government may be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to take into consideration the desirability of amending the Madras City Civil Court Act. It may not be possible for this legislature to amend the Act, to give that power to the High Court, because the High Court's power is derived from an Act of Parliament and it is only the Government of India who can do it. That is why I make the suggestion in clause (c). The High Court is not bound to transfer its suits; it is only a permissive provision that I suggest. If we have an enabling clause, enabling the High Court to transfer simple suits to the City Civil Court, it will relieve the High Court. It will save unnecessary expenditure to the litigants and will enable them to get speedy justice, because the trial in the High Court is very prolonged for some reason or other, while the trial of suits in the City Civil Court is speedy. I suggest that both these amendments may be accepted. I only ask the Government to make a recommendation. I am not proposing any violent change; I am, on the other hand, asking, by the first clause, by clause (*a*) to restore the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court and by clause (c) to give relief to the High Court. As regards clause (*b*) the principle of it has been already accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar covers a pretty wide field, and the questions raised by him are not of equal interest or importance. So in dealing with it, I propose to take up first the suggestions which seem to be of lesser import, and having disposed of them, I will deal with the issue raised in clause (*a*) which deserves greater attention."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar apparently does not wish to press the question raised in clause (*b*) except to say that the recent appointment of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes to do work in the City Civil Court only for three months seems to be hardly an adequate relief. That point was carefully considered by the Judges of the High Court. It was on their recommendation that the appointment was made for three months, and judging from the state of arrears in the City Civil Court, the Government anticipate that the appointment of an additional judge for this period will probably restore the work of the City Civil Court to its normal condition; but if it does not, we will either continue the term of the appointment or later on make a similar appointment whenever it is necessary.

"The proposal made in clause (*c*) is to give power to the High Court to transfer to the City Civil Court any suit not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. I would first of all like to impress upon Honourable Members of this Council that the object with which the City Civil Court was originally established was 'to relieve Judges of the High Court of such petty cases as they do

not think it desirable to call up for trial themselves.' These are the words used. 'I am not aware of the details of the original cases coming before the High Court. I should think that a great majority of them would be below Rs. 10,000 in value on the original side. Anyhow, it seems to me that we can hardly call cases between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 in value petty cases. This suggestion made by the Honourable Member contravenes the original intention with which the Court was established. It seems also to be inconsistent with the ordinary principle that a higher Court may transfer suits to the lower Court which are within the pecuniary limit of the lower Court's jurisdiction. The High Court is given power under section 16 to transfer suits to the City Civil Court. But these suits must be within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, which is Rs. 2,500. The proposal made in this minute seems to be rather inconsistent with that made in clause (*a*) because it really connotes that the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court would have to be raised according to the ordinary principle to Rs. 10,000. The proposal has never been suggested by the High Court with whom the Government have from time to time discussed various suggestions with regard to the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court. I do not think it is likely to commend itself to the High Court or to the public or possibly to the Bar as a whole. I am rather surprised to hear the argument of the Honourable Member advanced in favour of the suggestion that litigants do not get speedy justice in the High Court and would probably have their cases more promptly disposed of in the City Civil Court. That argument seems to be directly opposed to the argument put forward not only by him but by other non-official members in the debate on the resolution to reduce the number of Judges in the High Court when they complained that the Judges of the High Court were doing their work a great deal too quickly.

"Having disposed of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) I now come to clause (*e*), which suggests that the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court should be raised to Rs 5,000 or at least to Rs. 3,000. I may say that both these suggestions have been seriously examined by this Government in consultation with the High Court, with the result that neither of them has been adopted. There are two main considerations which weighed with the Government in coming to this decision. In the first place, it seems to us that the public would not appreciate being driven to any inferior forum unless there was compensating advantage such as cheapness in litigation. We are advised that, on the average, having regard to institution fees in the City Civil Court, the cost of suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs 3,000 would be greater in the City Civil Court than in the High Court.

"The next point is that the file in the City Civil Court is as heavy as a single judge could manage. We have had, as I have already observed, to appoint an additional judge for a short term. It is pretty clear that if we are to add further to its file either by raising the jurisdiction to Rs 3,000 which will involve about 70 extra suits, or to Rs. 5,000 which will mean 150 or 200 suits, we will certainly have to appoint a second judge permanently for the disposal of the file of the Court, which now stands between 500 and 600 suits a year, and involves a great deal of extra work in the way of execution petitions. The appointment of a second judge is not in our opinion likely to have any effect in appreciably reducing the work of the High Court on the original side and would not enable us to effect any reduction in the number of judges in the High Court on that account, so that that arrangement would not tend to any economy.

"It seems, therefore, that the proposal of the Honourable Member would neither be popular nor would it be in the interests of economy. I am perfectly well aware that the jurisdiction of munsifs has been raised to Rs. 3,000 with the jurisdiction of City Civil Court being left at Rs. 2,500. The Honourable Mover suggested that certain difficulties may arise, if the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is not brought into harmony with that of the district munsif. He has raised the question of *res judicata*. I may tell him that we have already considered that matter. I do not pretend to be a lawyer—I have been advised by the Advocate-General that the rule of *res judicata* requires that the first Court, the trying Court, should be competent to try the second suit, in which the question in issue was raised; and he has also advised us in regard to this matter that the decision of the district munsif would be *res judicata* in the City Civil Court, and the decision of the City Civil Court in suits up to Rs. 2,500 and of the High Court in suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs 3,000, which the High Court alone are able to try, would be *res judicata* in the district munsif's court, so that there will be no difficulty as apprehended by the Honourable Mover. I may say in general that the question of the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is one of which the High Court is thoroughly cognisant and the Government have discussed it with them on more than one occasion and goes over all the matters which have been raised by the Honourable Mover, except the last. So that we may leave it to Honourable Judges to come forward with any proposals which they may consider necessary. In the circumstances I have stated I do not think it is advisable for us to press them to consider the proposals which have been suggested by the Honourable Mover."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I think that this is a resolution which will have a very far-reaching effect in connexion with the commercial community. I would certainly not appreciate suits up to Rs. 10,000 being referred to the City Civil Court for disposal. I would suggest that, before any step is taken in this direction, the proposal should be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association for their views before the Council makes any attempt to legislate on this matter. I therefore suggest to the Honourable Mover to withdraw his motion for the present; it is only fair that he should allow such bodies to have their say."

The Hon'ble MR. T. RANGA ACHARIGAR:—"I am quite willing to accede to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, especially in view of the fact that the Honourable

Member in charge of the portfolio doubts whether the idea contained in the resolution would be popular. I am glad that he attaches great faith to the opinion of the High Court, and also he thinks that, if there is anything in it, the High Court will move in the matter. I dare say that all wisdom is not centered in the High Court; there may be some wisdom left elsewhere. I will certainly take an early opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of the bar on this matter. I am only asking in clause (*a*) for the restoration of the original jurisdiction of the City Civil Court. If the Government consider the matter from the standpoint I have put forward, they will see that, owing to the rise in the market value of houses, suits in regard to houses which would be ordinarily tried in the City Civil Court are now being tried in the High Court. A number of suits up to Rs 5,000 filed in the High Court is about 250, and the number of suits between Rs 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 is 116. As regards suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500, it will be less than 100. I think, therefore, we will be affording greater relief to the High Court. I am also sure that the people will welcome my proposal generally, though not unanimously. I am glad that I have had this opportunity of ventilating this matter. Out of deference to the suggestion of my Honourable Friend, I do not press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* STEPS TO PREVENT IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM CEYLON.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

"VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary steps be taken to prevent the importation of plague, small-pox and other infectious diseases from Ceylon."

"In this connexion I beg to make a few observations.

"The Honourable Members of this Council will doubtless remember that the question of restrictions imposed on Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon and the inconveniences and hardships they are put to at the Ceylon quarantine camp at Mantapam has been the subject of lengthy discussions in this Council on various occasions. In spite of the repeated representations made, the Ceylon Government have not been kind enough to withdraw or relax the restrictions imposed on our Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon. The Honourable Members will also remember the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr Gillman during the debate on my resolution brought in April last. 'I have not heard of any case of plague' said the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, 'brought from Ceylon at India and if the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad has any precise information on the subject I shall be very glad to consider it.'

"At that time I brought to the notice of this Council instances of two imported cases of plague from Colombo, one at Tanjore and another at Dharmakkoli. Now my Lord, I have authoritative information from Ceylon that 28 cases of indigenous plague and 29 cases of small-pox were recorded in Colombo itself during the last three months from April to June and 114 cases of plague were recorded in one particular place called Nawalapatiya. On the whole, in the island itself the number of plague and small-pox cases recorded during the said three months are 141 and 147 respectively. From this the Council will observe that Ceylon is not the paradise that it is so often represented to be and that unfortunately the place has become infected. At this stage I am sure the Council will agree with me that there is no necessity for the Government of Ceylon to waste any time in keeping the Indian passengers under strict observation in Mantapam quarantine camp. It is all well and good to do so if their place were free from infection. When both the places are infected, where is the necessity for quarantining the Indian passengers going to Ceylon? If I am not out of the way, I should like to express my regret that, even though the Government promised to relax to a certain extent the restrictions imposed by permitting the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to grant certificates of identification for passengers proceeding to Ceylon, no advance has been made in that direction as yet.

"To return to the subject proper, I beg to suggest that necessary arrangements should be made with the Government of Ceylon to construct a quarantine camp at Talaimannar and get the intending passengers to India to undergo observation in the camp before they embark for India in the same way as the Ceylon Government do in the Mantapam quarantine camp, as it seems to me that while the Ceylon Government are so very anxious to prevent the importation of plague and other infectious diseases from India, it is but right and proper that our Government also should take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the importation of infectious diseases from Ceylon. With these few observations I commend my resolution with the full hope that the Government will give its best attention to protect its subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second the motion; but before doing so, I wish to congratulate the Honourable Mover on the bold stand he has taken for his brethren and sufferers in the Madras Presidency. He was referred to

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yesterday as a religious fighter. I find that he is a fighter for the self-respect and the general rights of the people—a fighter for the relief of the people. He has put his claim for the relief mentioned in this proposition on two important grounds. The first is a sanitary one—that we must escape from plague and other diseases which may be imported from Ceylon and elsewhere. Incidentally, he has pointed out that, by enforcing quarantine measures, we give an opportunity to the Ceylon Government to get wiser. Indians have still some idea of self-respect left. If the Ceylon Government can put our passengers to indignity and trouble the Indian Government can retaliate. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar manfully advocates a process of retaliation and I congratulate him on his taking such a bold stand.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution on the paper says that necessary steps be taken to prevent the importation of plague, smallpox and other infectious diseases from Ceylon.' I expected the Honourable Mover and the Honourable seconder to give the Council some information about the volume of the importation of plague, smallpox and other infectious diseases from Ceylon into India and how they considered that the arrangements in force in this Presidency were not enough to prevent such importation and how these arrangements could be improved. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has devoted the greater portion of his speech to the measures which the Ceylon Government are taking for preventing the importation of infectious diseases from this country. I am not here to defend that Government. Assuming that the Ceylon Government are putting vexatious restrictions on our people going into Ceylon, am I to understand that that is any justification for our imposing equally vexatious restrictions upon people coming from Ceylon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I know you would say that. That would be all right, if it is the Ceylon people that come to India. Ninety per cent of the people who go to Ceylon or come from Ceylon are our own people. The real Ceylon people that come and go are very few. Most of the people who suffer and about whose suffering the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar is complaining are people from southern India who go to Ceylon. When they come back, they are all right. They come in easily; we do not impose restrictions when they come back. In order to ease the situation, the Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar says: Let us increase the vexatious restrictions upon our people by putting on a second set of vexatious restrictions when they return to India, so that the unfortunate South Indian who goes over to Ceylon for livelihood will have vexatious restrictions to undergo when he goes to Ceylon, and again, when he comes back. The Honourable Member suggests these restrictions not for the purpose of safeguarding the health of southern India, but as a sort of reprisal. This is very much like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. I am, however, prepared, if it is shown in the interests of public health that the volume of the importation of these diseases is very great, and the existing rules are not enough—I am prepared to make the rules as rigorous as may be necessary for the purpose. But no such information has been given. I find that people coming from Ceylon, come in two ways; they come in by the sea route to Tuticorin or by the Talaimannar route. Those who come by sea are governed by rules that apply to all ships. Those rules provide for the isolation of ships when there are infectious cases on board. In regard to those who come in by Talaimannar, not only do the Ceylon Government examine them at Talaimannar, but our medical officers examine them at Dhanushkodi, and anyone suffering from a contagious disease is detained. If it could be said that these rules of ours are insufficient and that diseases are imported into southern India, I will have the Surgeon-General inquire into the matter and make the rules more stringent. But I would not advocate the rules being made more stringent by way of reprisal because it will make the hardships of our people greater than they are. This point was brought to my notice at the Mandapam camp when I had a talk with a countryman of mine. There were several Muhammedans detained there; they admitted that they were treated kindly and that the Ceylon Government had to detain them for four days more. I asked them whether it would do if we imposed similar restrictions on our own side. But they said 'no, we hope that you won't detain us one week bath when we go and when we return.' These are the people that go and return. I would not advise a policy of reprisals in this matter; not that I consider that *per se* a policy of reprisals is bad. I have no objection to see whether the rules in force at our end of the border to prevent infection are satisfactory or not. If they are not satisfactory let us, for the sake of public health in southern India, make them more satisfactory. I hope my Honourable Friend will agree to my point. I am prepared to do it in the interests of public health if he wants it."

At this stage, the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled after the interval at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I want to say only one word in connexion with this resolution. Of course, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said why should we trouble our own men in this matter? But what I wanted to place before the Government was there was a statement made sometime back by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the system would be revised by the Ceylon Government after a certain time had elapsed for which they had bound themselves to abide by certain arrangements. This opportunity is taken to see that relief is given to the people that go from here. If as a retaliation it will be only additional

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trouble put upon our own men, it is time to see that the ordinary precautions that we take here are enough to prevent any importation of plague and other diseases, and to urge that the same measures ought to be enough for them."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Your Excellency, I noted carefully the remark made by the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio. I am not unmindful of the effect of this resolution. It will be a double penalty to the Indians only, if it is accepted by the Council. The Indians going from here are punished by the Ceylon Government and on coming back they will get another punishment. It is not my intention that I should get my own people double punishment. My object in bringing this resolution is due to a certain principle. It is a great sanitary principle. We will find after all very few people going from India to Ceylon as merchants and coming back. If a disease is imported from Ceylon, the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio will agree with me that it will spread throughout the whole of India and it will be a serious loss to India if the disease spreads. Secondly I have my grievances, as the Honourable Members of this Council will feel, in regard to the injustice done by the Ceylon Government in insisting upon the Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon being kept under quarantine and being put to all sorts of hardship at the Mandapam camp by the Ceylon authorities. We have been clamouring against these arrangements and asking this Government to get the hardships relaxed; but nothing is forthcoming. As I said in last April, there was some suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. It is nearly four months now and no remedy yet. Another point is why not we take retaliatory measures in getting a camp constructed at Dhanushkodi and getting the people coming from Ceylon detained under quarantine whether Indians or Ceylonese. That was my intention in bringing this resolution. If I brought the same old resolution to relax the restrictions at Mandapam, perhaps I may be out of order, because I brought it up only in last April. As the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio said that he would inquire carefully into the question and do what he could in the matter, I am sure that what he said will not be, as it has hitherto been, overlooked, and I hope that by his inquiry he will also see that the restrictions the Ceylon Government imposes are unjust."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon; I did not say anything about inquiry into the matter of people going to Ceylon, but I will certainly inquire into the rules we have in force to prevent diseases coming in, to see that they are adequate; if not we will strengthen them. I am sure the Honourable Member will excuse me for this correction."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I do not press the resolution in view of the assurance given by the Honourable Member."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* OMISSION OF STANDING ORDER REGARDING REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES IN THE SERVICE.

The following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar was not moved :—

"**VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Standing Order No. 128, clause (2), is ultra vires and should be deleted from the published edition of the Board's Standing Orders.**"

RESOLUTION *RE* ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"May it please Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

'IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Syndicate of the Madras University be asked to consider that the deficiency in the School Final examination of one mark and less in English or any other subject be treated as not unfitting boys for the Intermediate course when they have taken more than the required marks in the other subjects and that this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years.'

"My Lord, I have to premise by saying that the resolution is intended to apply only to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination for 1918. I propose to confine the resolution to the results of 1918. That was what was intended by the resolution and the last portion of

the resolution says so. 'That this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognised institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years.' We have had in the last results very poor percentage of passes and there are very many reasons why I thought it was necessary that this Council should consider the question and I have therefore thought it fit to bring this before the Council.

"My Lord, I must at once say that I should be the very last, as I have always been, to put forward any special plea when settled rules guide the deliberations of a body of the nature of the Syndicate or of the University; and if I had thought it fit to place this matter before this Council, I only beg leave to submit that I have done so, because I felt there was a real grievance which somehow had not been remedied in the results of this year.

"I must first place before this Council the present form in which the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme stands. My Lord, it was in 1909 or about the beginning of 1910 that the question was taken up and we had the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme constituted in the place of the old Matriculation examination and I have only to notice that somehow the University and the Syndicate have been feeling a good lot of want of stability in their views as to what is the correct thing to do in relation to this examination. They had been changing the rules from time to time whenever they found by experience that the original scheme proposed did not work satisfactorily. At first it was meant to be as its name implies a school leaving certificate, in which no public examination played a part. The school course and the competency of the school boys as decided by the Principals or Headmasters were given a fair consideration in deciding the eligibility of the students for entrance into the University course. Within a few years later, three or four years, it was felt that there was considerable difficulty in relying upon the certificates as issued by the Principals and Headmasters and the poor results of the intermediate examination were attributed to this kind of issue of certificates, and restrictions were placed on the discretion of Principals and Headmasters in the grant of such Secondary School Leaving certificates. But the University was not able to decide upon what would be the best method of guiding itself. Then we come to a number of steps taken, some subjects were held absolutely important and in them no discretion was given while in other subjects discretion was given to allow deficiency in marks. But a general scheme was adopted to enable students to pass through the interference or through the recommendation of school marks, and the Headmasters' certificates. But later on a new system was devised, called the system of moderation of marks. The results of the public examination and the results of the moderation of marks were taken together to help boys to enable them to enter upon the University course at least five per cent more than the Presidency average was thought of. That, as a general rule, was found not quite workable and we find a set of rules which array themselves under two heads. We have got what are called the A group subjects and the B group subjects. Honourable Members will see that in the A group, 40 per cent in English or five marks more than the Presidency average is always insisted upon, and in number 1 C group which is compulsory, it is insisted that the boy should get about 40 per cent. In the case of the other subjects in the A group, certain rules are made by which any diminution in the required number of marks is allowed to be compensated by increased marks in the other subjects.

"It is unnecessary for me to place more than that before the Honourable Members, because all that I need place before them is that the University has been feeling and the Syndicate has been feeling that the rules framed had to be modified off and on; and even now they have not been able to arrive at a sufficiently satisfactory conclusion as to what the rules finally ought to be. There is not the least doubt that the rules as they now stand in the rules book will be modified soon and will have to be modified as experience has shown. Whatever that may be, it is unnecessary for me to go at great length into that line of the argument, except to say that what we find is that suddenly this year it was felt that all the schools, the Secondary schools in the Presidency should be very careful in sending up boys for the examination, and as a fact since 1916 they have been exercising an amount of vigilance over the sending up of boys, so that it has been found that the number of boys that appeared has steadily increased though the high standard that was adopted was a standard which finally they decided upon. And what we find is that in the year 1915, we had 8,921 boys that went up for the examination and 2,585 boys were declared eligible. That works to about 29 per cent. And in the year 1917, the examination of 1917, 9,121 boys appeared, with about 2,845 boys declared eligible, giving in percentage of 32. In the present examination in 1918, we find that the number of boys has not increased in actual proportion and we find about 9,500 boys appearing with only 2,361 boys declared eligible, thus allowing only a 25 per cent pass for this year. The figures speak for themselves. One would expect that after the new system of marking had been introduced, the schools were following the system quite properly and that when there is an increase in the number of boys that go up there will be naturally an increase also in the number of boys that come out successful. But what do we find? That suddenly we have got about 8 per cent falling off and in spite of an increase of 400 boys appearing for the examination, we have a decrease in the results of nearly 500 boys, i.e., 500 more failed in the present year than in the previous year. But it may be argued that these things generally happen. I know that. I should not have pressed it on this Council simply because I found that there was a greater number of failures this year than in previous years, because that argument cannot hold water. But what is apparent on the face of the result of this year is that whereas we find only 25 per cent passing, we find that in one particular subject, almost 70 per cent failed making it clear that that one subject contributed mainly to the failure of most of the students. That is singular. Of course,

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a comparison of the failures in any one subject in the previous years with the failure in this year, will clearly show that the failure in this one subject, viz., English has been rather extraordinary. That is the point which I place before this Council. Honourable Members will follow that this has been caused by the peculiar circumstances that have attended the examination this year. It is difficult for me to trace all the causes for this failure, because it is very peculiar that the University has so arranged matters that it becomes impossible for a man to work out all the details from any record that is available. In fact, I took some pains at this and wanted to ascertain what was the result in each school, so that I may compare and place in a practical form all the inferences that I might draw from the results of this year. But the difficulty is that we find that we have got only an eligible list published and we have no other record which can be got at. I mean public record—which one place before us the marks in the subjects. This eligible list does not give the marks and the only way if one has to work up this matter is to go to each school, get hold of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate books of each boy and then ascertain. That is a state of affairs which I think, My Lord, ought not to exist. That is a separate matter. There must be some place where people interested in this matter must be able to gather from one record how the various subjects have fared at the hands of the examiners. Whatever it is, there are a number of schools I examined and a number of books that I examined and from these and also from the nature of the examiners that have been placed in charge of these papers for valuation, I see that various causes might have contributed to this extraordinary state of affairs. I find for example in the list of examiners a number of new people added in 1918. A number of ladies, mistresses and a number of Honours graduates who have probably taken the Honours degree a year or two before that. All the names if examined will clearly indicate that there might be persons who might have just come out of the college course and who may not therefore have had a fair understanding of the standard of knowledge required of boys in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate course. That may be the reason as I said, or other reasons might have contributed. It is not for me and I do not think it is necessary for this Council to go into all these matters, because the recommendation that I ask is such that any responsible body must agree that it will not be to the interest of the province or to the school-going population that they should be dealt with in the manner that these boys have been dealt with this year.

"I can give certain figures which I have obtained from some schools and which indicate that the boys that have done very well at school and who according to the opinion of very experienced teachers of 25 and 30 years' standing have been more than average in their knowledge of English and whose marks in the class have been ranging over 45 per cent have got in this examination considerably low marks like 32 and 33. I have got the marks of 14 students in one particular school and I can give a few instances for the information of this Council.' Where a boy got 53 marks in the class he gets 37 in the public examination, 54 in the class 39 in the public examination, 53 in class 37 in public examination, 48 in class 38 in public examination, 45 in class 37 in public examination, 52 in class 35 in public examination and so on. The ordinary capacity of the boys as understood by the teachers of long experience has been belied and it has not been possible for them to explain it. And there have been instances in which the boys have been very brilliant in all subjects and in the classes, but for want of one mark in English in an examination of this kind, are declared ineligible. I can give a few instances. No. 10481-A has got 38 marks in English, 39 being the mark necessary, 67 in Mathematics, 56 in History and 55 in Latin. No. 19853-A gets one mark less in English, but 58 in vernacular composition, 79 in Elementary Mathematics, 58 in Geometry and Algebra and 69 in Physics and No. 6777-A gets one mark less in English 52 in vernacular composition, 49 in Elementary Mathematics, 56 in History and 62 in Telugu. Many more such instances might be quoted in which it is found that a boy who has been brilliant in class in all the subjects and has obtained brilliant results in all the subjects in the public examinations except in English alone where he gets only one mark less, has failed. The Principals could not explain, the teachers could not explain this and the boy of course has been and is found to be even now of exceptional capacity. A boy of more than average capacity does not fail except it be under exceptional circumstances like an attack of disease. His marks never go below the average. The average in the Presidency does not become very unusual for him to get. That must be the experience of teachers of ability, of people in the service. In fact, I have myself other figures, but I do not think it will be necessary for me to trouble the Council with all these.

"My request, therefore, is that in the case of boys who have failed by one mark in one subject but have creditably passed by taking more than the required number of marks, it may be that they are expected to take more than 5 or 6 or ten marks than the average needed for a pass in other subjects, want of one mark in one subject may be excused and may be requested to be excused. My submission is it is not necessary that there should be a request, it is just possible for Government to see that instructions are issued. But I do not want that it should be done only in that form. I think if the matter is thoroughly gone into and the Syndicate is requested to reconsider the position with an observation of this kind, it will be possible to give them the help needed. It may be a large point if this question really raises any great difficulty; but I do not think it does. What I beg to submit is in the case of a fairly large number of students as I said I have examined, from a number of schools, I think the number comes to about 30 or so—it may be that an examination of the kind of books relating to the whole Presidency may take us to 50 or 60—about 60 or 100 students may be absolutely clever boys who have been ploughed for want of one mark in this particular subject or in any other subject.

I mean their cases shall be inquired into. Where we have got 400 more appearing, the result as I have said shows a reduction of 500 where in one particular subject the marking has been extremely stiff and it is seen that in all schools which have had a fair reputation for a number of years the same is the case.

"Suppose boys going from recognized institutions—institutions that have taken first or second rank in respect of results in the Presidency and which have been doing fairly well for five years in English; if they were considerably poor in the results this year because of the nature of examiners or for some other reason and when the boys that have passed very creditably in other subjects are ploughed for want of one mark, I only request that they may be placed on the eligible list. The whole scheme for Secondary School Leaving Certificate has for its basis a discretion to be exercised in the matter of eligibility. The main question for consideration is if the candidate is fit to continue his studies when he enters the University course and has a fairly minimum knowledge of general subjects. It is in this view that the Matriculation examination was abolished and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme substituted and the rules have been so modified from time to time that there were three or four modifications, only to see that the discretion is fairly and properly exercised, and we find that at present—it is not my opinion only—I know it in the opinion of the responsible heads of colleges of very very long standing—and I do not know if it is not also the opinion of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction I have met Principals of first-grade colleges who have felt that this result this year has been inexplicable and has been peculiarly unfortunate and that the boys deserve some help. I mean these are the various circumstances that I wanted to place before this Council and it is only proper that in the matter of these boys that have been examined and selected—many are stopped from going up, 20 to 25 per cent are stopped in the school—and the school marks also disclose that they have been bright in all the subjects; when all these point only to one thing and when we find that this year's is an extraordinary result. If we find also that this English subject has been peculiarly plucking a much larger percentage than usual, this year, I mean it is a very fair case made out that this might be taken on hand and I request that the Government might accept the resolution and do its best as possible. I do not want to fetter the discretion of the Government or the Syndicate in the matter and therefore it is that I put the matter in the resolution in a general form. I have put that generally so that if necessary the necessary check may be placed on passing the number of candidates, and the necessary marks I leave for a matter of discretion for the Syndicate or for the Director of Public Instruction or for the Government. But what I do urge is it is a point which deserves deep consideration, sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. The boys who probably in another year would have come up creditably in the first class — and I do not think it will be possible to disprove the statement of the educational authorities, Principals of colleges, etc.—these I say should not fail for want of one mark in one subject when they have done creditably in other subjects. I say these should not be detained for another year. I do not know if there are hard cases but I have been told there have been cases—I was told a boy died of a broken heart. It might be influenza fever—I do not attach any value to it; but I say a boy who has been satisfying the best expectations of parents and schoolmasters should not be detained for another year in the same class especially when the very object of this examination is to avoid such. Under these circumstances I expect that the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr J H Stone:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has put the resolution in a form in which he asks the Government to ask the University to consider that a deficiency in the school final examination of one mark in English or in any other subject be treated as not unfitting boys for the Intermediate course when they have taken more than the required marks in the other subjects and that this in any case be made the rule in the case of boys from recognized institutions which have been doing well in English during the last five years. I am instructed to oppose this resolution on more than one ground. I think perhaps that the first ground that I may mention is this fact that the resolution calls upon the Government to make a request to the Syndicate. Honourable Members are aware that the University carries on its business under the provisions of the Act and sometimes they are uncomfortably aware of it. The connexion between the Government and the University is carefully laid down in that Act. Government approved certain regulations framed by the University for the way in which the School Leaving Certificate scheme was to be utilized, for determining the qualifications of the students to begin the University course, and I take it that Government have discharged their function in this matter and have no further concern with it. Therefore, so far as the formal aspect of the matter goes, the Honourable Member is hardly justified, I think, in asking the Government to make representations in this matter to the University. I do not mean to say that the Government will never in any instance tender a piece of advice to the University, but I think it must be clear that unless really the circumstances were of sufficient importance as to make it absolutely necessary, Government should not interfere.

"Now coming to the particular facts of the case in which the Honourable Member seeks the intervention of the Government with the University, that is to say, the hardship which he supposes that students have undergone from being declared unfit to undergo a University course, because they have only one mark below the minimum in English or other subjects while they have taken more than the required number in other subjects, the reasons that the University

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lays so much importance on English are, I think, sufficiently obvious. A student cannot follow a University course in this country unless he has really a pretty good knowledge of English. He cannot understand the lectures or the books he must read. Of course, it is not a matter easy for determination. As to what is the standard of qualification, what we have to do is to see that students who get a certain proportion of marks may be presumed to be good in English and fit for the University course. Some of them get a fair number of marks; some of them got more than the required number; some of them unfortunately are just on the margin and others only mark less than the minimum. But we have to draw the line somewhere and wherever we draw the line there will be some special reason for disappointment. We cannot manage without drawing a line and cannot draw a line where there would be nobody who has not had particularly bad luck and who thinks he has not been ill-treated. A student has to get the Presidency average in English and something more, that is to say, 'five marks more for the University to consider him fit for the University course, for it says that a boy must be distinctly above the average in English. Very well then, it is not only that you ask the University, so to speak, to give the boy a mark but you are actually asking the University to say that they will take boys who are not distinctly above the average in English. The average is 34 per cent, I mean—I made a slight error—it is 39 per cent. Five additional marks are also required. It is not a very great requirement; even under the old Matriculation examination it was 40 per cent; so that I do not think there is any ground or justification for the Honourable Member to ask the Government to interfere. I am sorry that these boys got one mark below the minimum instead of one above but you have to draw a line. No account of juggling with the marks will prevent you from drawing a line somewhere. If you take the cases of those who have got one mark below, there will also be cases where a boy with two marks below might claim the same privilege as that of the boy with one mark below. Thus it will go on. There is something arbitrary of course about the whole thing. We have drawn the line too many times and we must stick to what we have done. Therefore the Government have directed me to say that they cannot accept the resolution. I might talk to you more about the examinations, about the passes and failures, etc., but I do not think it would be of any profit."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, of course, the principle that has been discussed is quite well known, and I began with the statement of it myself and it is not that I say that the principle should ordinarily be departed from. I indicated how the whole scheme was managed and how nothing had been decided as to what was the best. They have been changing year after year and under these circumstances to talk of this principle especially with respect to the pass, on moderation and other methods was not convincing. That is not the point that is raised. In a year of this peculiar kind, I thought the Director of Public Instruction would deal with the question whether it is a year of peculiar results in English and enlighten us whether it is not peculiar. He seems to have thought it unnecessary. As regards the question of the request to the Syndicate in the resolution, I should submit, my Lord, under rules—rule 4 of the rules of 1917—this Government has to publish the list of certificates issued under the authority of the Madras Government. It talks of the certificates issued in the case of persons declared eligible. That is the rule which gives scope for this Government to publish an eligible list which will include the boys referred to in the rules. That therefore enables the Government to give correction, to issue instructions, and that being the rule—apparently the rule was particularly worded like that for that purpose—it is a matter which might well be considered whether the results this year have been peculiar. But in that matter whether it was peculiar or not the Director of Public Instruction has not been pleased to tell us anything. The matter therefore remains and it is for the Government to sympathetically come to some conclusion. I should think that the power reserved by the Government under the rules that I read out will enable them to exercise, in a case of this kind especially when very brilliant boys get disappointed, the discretion they have. I do not think that such result even the Director of Public Instruction will be prepared to say is not extraordinary."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"It is clearly understood that the Government do not publish the rules; the Government do not say who will be in the list and who will not. That is a point decided by the University and not by the Government."

The resolution was then put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* POSTING OF POLICE OFFICERS TO THEIR NATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"This resolution runs as follows:—

'X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in the Police Department the system of posting sub-inspectors and officers of higher grade to their native districts be thoroughly discouraged.'

"It does not want any words from me to recommend the resolution to the acceptance of the Government. My Lord, these officers are now made under the new arrangement the central officers for an average area of about 120 to 150 square miles, and that will be on an average about one-twentieth of a district. And in such cases I should very much like that these

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sub-inspectors are not posted to the districts in which they are born. They must have naturally relations and must be capable of being influenced and even though there are exceptional sub-inspectors who may stand against all influences and relationships, it is not proper that they should be tried in such places."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"What does the Honourable Gentleman mean by native district?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The district in which he is born.

"It may be very well argued that people should be tried in their own districts to see whether influence affects them, to know whether confidence can be reposed in them. Very well, it is not this kind of officers that should be put to these tests whatever may be the truth of the biblical allusion to Adam and Eve being put in the garden. Whatever it is, here it is a question of securing conviction and imprisonment, and influence may well be brought to bear upon them and it is only proper that these officers are not exposed to such influences. I understand that recently there has been a tendency to post sub-inspectors to the districts in which they are born and the objection raised is not treated as of any value. I only press that the Government may as a rule discourage this and avoid people being tried like that. I beg that the resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has moved that the posting of sub-inspectors and higher officers of Police in their native districts should be thoroughly discouraged and he has defined the term native district as the district in which they were born. I think perhaps I had better take the case of the sub-inspectors first. The idea all along has been to group this section of the force by districts. And the Police Commission recommended in paragraph 60 of their report that sub-inspectors should be borne on the district list and promoted within their districts. The Government of Madras have developed this instruction, as it is proved by experience that sub-inspectors get more into touch with the people, have more influence, do better work and above all are more contented when they are serving in their own district than elsewhere. The rules governing the appointment of sub-inspectors have been framed in accordance with these views and men are selected for these appointments by district committees with the help of non-official gentlemen; and so far as possible the Inspector-General of Police arranges to post them after training to the districts from which they were raised. If the principle of this resolution is adopted, it will be impossible to post a Ganjam man to Ganjam, or a Malayalee to Malabar or a South Kanara man to South Kanara; and I would ask Honourable Gentlemen to consider the great difficulty that will be experienced if only outsiders are posted to these districts. I remember the late Mr. Vengail Kunhi Raman Nayanar in this Council protesting against the importation of outsiders to South Kanara because he said they had no knowledge of the language and customs there. I remember a debate in this Council in 1915 which was led by the Honourable Mover himself in which the efficiency of sub-inspectors and the necessity of sympathy between them and the people was strongly impressed on Government by many speakers. After all, it is efficiency we are striving after and we believe that the best way of carrying out the object is the principle which we have adopted. No doubt it involves risks that certain men will abuse the confidence reposed in them on account of their influence in the district of their domicile. But we do not consider that the risk is great and that we need make any amendment in our rules in the manner suggested.

"The Honourable Member has not made much reference to the higher officers of Police, and I do not know whether he intended to press that part of his resolution. Now I will say there are two general points in this matter. One is that these Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents are posted by the Inspector-General and Government respectively and are liable to serve in any part of the Presidency and that the chance of their being posted to their native districts is not very great. Probably it may happen more frequently in the case of Inspectors, but in the case of Deputy Superintendents the number of such occasions is probably inappreciable. I want also to point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's definition of native district is not one that is contemplated by any rule in the Public Service Conduct rules. The fact that a man is born in a district is no criterion that he wields influence in it. We all know there are many cases where owing to family accidents a man is born in a district to which he does not belong and it very frequently happens, that he has no relation in that district. The criterion in the rules is the holding of property. That is the only criterion the Government recognize. Now even in regard to officers of the Revenue Department who are on the same grade as Police Inspectors, that is the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar, the only order is that they shall not serve in a taluk in which they own land. The Honourable Member would have it that the policeman should not serve in any district in which he is born. He would impose far more severe restrictions on the Police officers than on the Revenue officers. Besides, the holding of land in a district cannot be put forward as a restriction in the same way in the case of a Police officer as it can be put forward in the case of a Revenue officer because in their ordinary official capacity the Revenue officers have everything to do with the disposal of land. I do not think, Your Excellency, that this is a great evil that has to be remedied as suggested in this motion. It is a question of balance of advantage. There may be some cases in which the privilege is abused, but on the whole it seems to Government that the advantage of not placing any

restrictions on policemen in this respect is considerably more than the disadvantages pointed out by the Honourable Member. In these circumstances and in view of what I have said I hope he will not press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT:—"Your Excellency, I wish to offer a few observations on this resolution. As the Hon'ble Mr Gillman remarked, after the late Mr. Kumbaraswa Nayanar, last year I also protested against the importation of men from other districts into Malabar and South Kanara. We in Malabar and South Kanara especially know the disadvantages that will result if this resolution were adopted. In the first place, the policeman should know the language of the district and Kanarese is spoken only in South Kanara and Malayalam only in Malabar. While Police officers in Malabar come from all other districts, they will not know the vernacular of our districts and necessarily this resolution will tend to lower the efficiency of police work in these districts. It is from that point of view I oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, so far as the definition of the word 'native' is concerned, I said not only 'born' but also 'having relations in the district.' Of course I referred to cases not of officers circuiting who probably reside in one place and then change to another. I never meant to refer to such people. I meant to refer to people who had relations and close ties in the districts in which they were born. I included relations also in my definition. The observation I made therefore will apply. But I am not going to divide the Council on this matter. What I do say is that so far as the reference made to the Police Commission report is concerned, my humble submission is, and I dare say the Hon'ble Mr Gillman will go into it, it applies only to the posting of people to districts which may be contiguous or to places where they know the customs and manners. I do not know whether they restrict it to districts where they have relations. That is a matter which deserves to be looked into. I am not myself prepared to make a definite statement on it, but I say it will be too much to expect officers of this class to be posted to districts where they were born. I do not think the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhat apply in this case. I do not see how a Malabar man cannot be posted to South Kanara, and how a South Kanara man cannot be posted to Malabar. I do not want to divide the Council. I say under the circumstances it will be only proper to consider my suggestion as regards the posting of sub inspectors. As regards higher officers the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has said that the Inspector-General is posting them only to places outside their districts. If the principle applies to them, it applies to the others. I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN AND PRESIDENTS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The next resolution is as follows:—

'XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the chairmen of the municipal councils and the presidents of taluk and district boards of the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly be all ordered to be non-officials, whether elected or nominated, as the Government may decide in each case.'

"This resolution also does not want much of argument from me for the Government to accept it. The wording is clear and the present circumstances are clear also. And if under the Reform scheme we are very soon to hand over the administration of local self-government to non-official hands, it is time that the matter is taken up immediately and I think this Government should work in this direction till another Government takes charge. Well, anyway, they should try to keep the people absolutely marched up properly to take charge of the Government when the opportunity comes. Of course this is not a question which has been before this Government only now. We have been urging it and though the Government were crying a halt, we have found they were prepared to take steps unexpectedly even to the surprise of this side of the Council, to see that non-official presidents were put in charge of district boards even. My complaint is not that, according to the previous views and opinions, the Government have not been trying to add to the non-official presidents, presidents of district boards and municipal councils. But my submission in this resolution comes at a time when almost the views of all are unanimous in the opinion that local self-government must be pushed as further as possible. Under the present circumstances what I ask them is only a very small portion of that, that in the case of the southern districts of the Presidency all the presidents of taluk boards and district boards and the chairmen of municipal councils may be non officials. I do not want to fetter the Government's discretion in allowing elected presidents or chairmen or nominated presidents or chairmen.

"It will be too late in the day to place facts and figures before the Government to show that there are people who can take charge of these functions in the district and taluk boards and municipal councils say in districts like Ramnad and Madura. We have got a number of municipal

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar) [10TH AUGUST 1918.

councils in Madura and Tinnevelly and only one municipal council in Ramnad, of course two now. In the Madura district already more than three municipal councils have the right to elect their chairmen. In the case of Madura municipality, the Government have been permitting official chairmen also to be elected. My request will therefore only be no more to allow officials to apply for these places, so that non-officials and retired officials may come in, may be allowed to be selected by the council. Of course, three more councils have got the right to elect chairmen, like Dindigul, Sedumayanapur and Kodaikanal, and they are constituted in places where there are people to fill the office. There are principal District Munsifs' courts, Divisional offices, etc.; and they will be able to have non-officials who are available to take charge of these offices as presidents. In fact I know the condition of each one of these districts and the areas where these taluk boards and district boards and municipal councils are. I can say with a certain amount of certainty that people will be available to fill the office of president. But I may not be able to assert that with certainty in the sense it would be recommended by the Collectors. People will be available if they are allowed to be elected. And therefore it is I have been very careful about the words, for it may be election or nomination that is allowed for these taluk boards and municipal councils. If the Collectors think that if election is given the proper sort of men may not be available, have recourse to nomination, I do not say that the views of the Collector should be crossed or that nomination should not be allowed. Therefore it is that I have worded the resolution carefully. But if it is said that persons are not available I oppose that statement. I ought not to fail to notice that about three years back one taluk board president's place in Tinnevelly and one taluk board president's place in Madura were thrown open to nominated presidents. And in these bases the administration reports of the two districts will prove that the people nominated have more than satisfied the Government in their expectations. It may be that not having been given the idea clearly, Collectors have not been finding out the proper persons. And that may be the reason that they did not voluntarily come forward to make a request or proposal to Government or it may be a question of their not moving about to know that there are persons willing or available or they might be indifferent. But I have no doubt that if specific request or order goes from the Government, it will be possible for officers there to find out for the Government also to satisfy themselves that men are available to take charge of these boards.

"What is now being done is: if there is an official president, the franchise that is conferred on the people for election ordinarily is not being exercised as enthusiastically as it ought to be. When non-official presidents or chairmen take charge of these boards, the franchise given to the various people for electing members to these boards and councils is seen to be exercised with greater enthusiasm and care and there is more competition than ordinarily. I know that since the taluk board president of Madura took charge there has been greater activity shown in the election. I, therefore, submit, My Lord, that the question of putting non-official presidents in charge of these bodies ought not to be thought as coming a bit too soon. In Tinnevelly, Kollpatti is one of the centres where there is a taluk board and there is no doubt that the landholders, lawyers and others there will be able to take charge of the administration of this body. Similar circumstances prevail in other places also. Therefore, My Lord, I submit it is now time that this step is taken so that there may be a real activity commenced early enough in the matter of local self-government. It may be that this activity is further developed when franchise is extended or when other circumstances happen. But it is now time that people would begin to realise that they have functions to discharge: and to place the local bodies in charge of non-official presidents is absolutely essential to start this idea, to really give them an impetus. And wherever it has been done it is seen in practical working that it has added to the vitality of the work of rural bodies and municipal councils. Therefore, My Lord, I submit that the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I need hardly assure the Council that the Government are entirely at one with the Honourable Member in desiring the substitution of non-official for official agency in the headships of local bodies. But I may point out that this resolution is something more than a recommendation that that policy should be carried out in these two districts. The recommendation is definite, that the chairmen of municipal councils and the presidents of district boards and taluk boards of the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly be all ordered to be non-officials, whether elected or nominated as the Government may decide in each case. In other words it is a definite recommendation that in every municipal council where we have no non-official head the council should commit itself to the statement, that a non-official head is available, capable and willing to serve as head, and that we should appoint him. Of course, we have no means just now of judging whether that statement is correct whether in every one of these places there is a non-official available for the purpose; and I am therefore at some disadvantage in dealing with this resolution. The Honourable Mover has closer acquaintance with these districts than I can claim to have. But I would hesitate greatly to commit myself to the view that in every one of these local bodies, in these three districts where there are officials just now, they should be replaced by non-officials. It is not a question of putting the men gradually, but immediately just now, men willing, capable of being put in the place of officials. I think it is a matter for the council to consider whether it should commit itself to that view, on practically no definite information except the assurance given by the Honourable

Member for whom we all have respect. But after all this is only an assurance that there are such men. He says "Put them in." It is not a question of our inquiring and seeing whether there are.

"Well let us take first, the municipal councils in these three districts. Now I have got here a list of eleven municipal councils in the three districts referred to by the Honourable Member—Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. In Bodinayakkanur we have got a non-official chairman. It is true he is paid, but still he is a non-official. The Honourable Mover wants only a non-official. Bodinayakkanur therefore complies with the Honourable Member's proposition. Dindigul has an elected non-official, Madura a paid chairman, an official. But here I would point out that the official has been chosen by the Municipal Council, that is to say, it is not a matter of Government putting in an official against the wishes of the council. But the council which is a big municipality felt the necessity of choosing somebody with official experience who can run the municipality. Therefore they chose a deputy collector, who has been doing by no means badly in the place. Government approved of it. So in Madura if he is an official, he is a man of the council's choice. Palni has a nominated non-official; Periyakulam has a nominated non-official. In Ramnad district, Srivilliputtur and Virudupatti are the only two municipalities where there are revenue divisional officers as chairmen. Pelamcottah, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, have all of them elected non-officials as chairmen. So out of eleven heads of municipalities in these three districts we have now eight non-officials, we have got one official who has been chosen by the local body concerned. I presume that we all have sufficient deference to the wishes of local bodies. If they want an official, we do not want to deprive them of that choice in a place like Madura, which really wants an officer of large experience. We have only two municipalities left to which the resolution can apply, namely, Virudupatti and Srivilliputtur. In regard to Virudupatti I would point out that this municipality came into existence only in September 1915. It has generally been the practice when a municipality is started to have it run by the revenue divisional officer for two or three years to allow it to settle down and gain some experience, and then we transfer it to non-official agency. I have no objection to inquire into the case of these two municipalities and ask the councils concerned whether they would like to have non-official heads, to ask the local officer of the Government, the Collector, who after all is our chief adviser, and under any changes, he will continue so to work—whether he considers that these two municipalities are fit to be allowed to have non-official heads. So far as the municipal councils are concerned the Council will see that we are by no means chary of substituting non-official for official heads, and we are prepared even in regard to the two remaining, to ask them if they would have non-official chairmen. At the same time I may at once inform the Honourable Member that if the councils should say, as some of them said, that they would prefer for the time being to be run by Divisional officers, I think it will be the duty of Government to defer to their wishes. After all in these matters local bodies should have the preponderating voice in their own affairs. By all means we can have a general policy and try to run it. But it will be our duty also to defer to the wishes of local bodies as far as possible.

"I now proceed to the case of the local boards, the district and taluk boards of these districts. In regard to these I at once admit that we have not proceeded so far in the direction of substituting non-official for official headships of these boards, as we have been able to do in other districts, for instance, the district from which the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Ithat comes. There the district board is presided over by a non-official and all the taluk boards are presided over by non-officials, and only the other day we gave permission to elect the president when the next vacancy arises. Again in South Arcot we have recently appointed a non-official to preside over the district board and two of the taluk boards have non-official presidents. So also can I mention a number of other places like that. If, therefore, we have not been able to go as far as the Honourable Member wishes in his three districts, I submit it is due to the fact that we have not been able, quite successful, in finding suitable non-officials for the purpose as we would wish; but the moment we find them, nothing would give us more pleasure than to proceed to carry out the policy about which there is really no difference of opinion. The difficulty is in finding the men.

"On this subject I will simply mention, just to prove how the Government have been proceeding in that direction—I will give you some figures which will show how things are going on. In the current year out of 72 municipalities in the Presidency, so many as 60 have non-official heads and only 12 have official heads and in two cases the officials were elected by the local bodies themselves, and in two others there are paid chairmen, the choice of the local bodies. So that out of 72 only 8 councils have nominated officials, in which Government have taken up the responsibility of the choice of the head. Then again in regard to local bodies we see in the current year we have got 96 taluk boards of which 48 taluk boards have non-official heads. That is half the number. We have succeeded in substituting non-officials for officials in half of the taluk boards, and in regard to district boards the Honourable Member himself said that it was no agreeable surprise to him that the Government all at once put in four non-officials as presidents. It is not a new and sudden thing at all. It was done after considerable deliberation; and we have now added a fifth.

"I am simply mentioning all this to show that there is no question of the general policy at all, and we are carrying it out as far as possible and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to carry it out. When it comes to making changes in particular places, we are bound to satisfy ourselves that non-official rule can be had where can be put in, first are fit to be put in and secondly are willing to be put in. These two things are not quite synonymous. I have

had instances where non-officials about whose capacity there can be no doubt—have said they would prefer not to be troubled in this matter. Again I have had instances of non-officials willing to be put in, but I thought it would be better not to put them in, in the interests of good administration. In the substitution of non-official for official agency in the headships of local bodies, it is a matter for your consideration if the Government are not well advised in proceeding with some care. If the council were now by one stroke to say that in these three districts every local body which has no non-official head now, is, in its opinion, fit to have a non-official put over it, and that the Government should immediately do it I think, with all deference to my Honourable Friend, that that is a recommendation which it will be unwise for the Council to make. I think it is a matter which has to be left to the Executive Government of the day. It is our duty to substitute non-officials for officials when opportunity arises. I can assure the Honourable Gentleman that this matter is having our continuous attention. One of the things which we continuously bear in mind is this. In several places we have done it already, and I am sure several Honourable Members must now be aware that we are pursuing a pretty rapid policy in this respect. I would say in the interests of the success of that policy 'do not force the pace.' I do not think it will be good. It is only a question of a few years longer. Do not commit the council to any generalisation that a particular tract of country is immediately fit for a complete substitution of non-official agency. Even the Government of India in their latest resolution say in regard to the district and taluk boards of this Presidency—I trust Honourable Members will permit me to read that portion—

'The circumstances of district boards and of large subdivisional boards, such as those in Madras, are materially different from those of municipalities, since they need much more time and widely extended travelling on the part of the head of the board if the work is to be satisfactorily carried out. The Government of India would urge provincial Governments to arrange for the election of chairmen, wherever this is possible, and where this is not possible to encourage the appointment of non-official chairmen. When the chairman is a non-official, however, they think it essential in regard to district boards and to such sub-district boards as deal with large areas that, as in the case of large cities, the ordinary official work should be largely in the hands of a special executive officer, whose appointment should require the approval of the Government and who should not be removed in ordinary circumstances without Government sanction. If such a board, wishing to save the expense of a special officer, or desirous of remaining under the presidency of the Collector or of one of his assistants, should wish to elect such an official as chairman, the Government of India think that its wishes might be acceded to, subject to the condition that the election should be made by the non-official members of the board and that it should be a special matter requiring confirmation by the Commissioner or some higher authority.'

"So Honourable Members will see that the Government of India themselves do contemplate that in the Madras Presidency in the large areas of the district and taluk boards, these local boards may themselves wish to remain under official headship for the sake of saving themselves the trouble and expenditure of having an executive officer.

"Now, what we have done in regard to this proposal of a special executive officer is to refer it to all local boards for their opinions. Those opinions have not yet come. I took occasion during my recent tour, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar will bear me out, to discuss this question with several district and taluk boards, and I was surprised to see a very strong consensus of opinion against the putting in of an executive officer; they say 'let us have a non-official who is capable of running the board; if we cannot have it, we do not want a non-official as a figure head, while the whole machinery is being run by an executive officer appointed by the Government.' Many of the boards seem to think that this is some curious device for our keeping the machinery of local administration in our hands, while ostensibly giving it up to them. I am simply mentioning all these circumstances to show that this is not quite so simple a matter as my Honourable Friend may think. And while deferring to his wide experience of the three districts and intimate knowledge of them, I would most respectfully urge the Council not to commit itself to a recommendation like this, commit itself to a number of details in regard to a number of places. I think it would be an unwise commitment, and I trust the Council will leave it to the Government to pursue the policy which they have adopted and which in several places is being carried out. And I dare say that the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly will in due course be in the same position as South Kanara, South Arcot or Malabar. I trust that this explanation would be deemed satisfactory by the Honourable Member and that he would not press us for a definite verdict in this matter just now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have been very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar such detailed statement, but I should very much like him to go through the taluk boards. He talked of municipal councils. I thought he would deal with the taluk boards also."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have merely supplemented what the Honourable Gentleman said in regard to those bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We have got in Madura the Dindigul Taluk Board, Usilampatti Taluk Board besides the Madura and Melur Taluk Boards. We have no non-official presidents in any of the other three taluk boards. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar has been quite clever in his method of putting it. I ask the question whether any

16TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)*

offer was made to anybody whether he would be prepared to run these taluk boards as president, whether an attempt was made to ascertain if any persons in these taluk board areas could take charge of these as presidents."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" I do not want to interrupt the Honourable Member, but probably I omitted to mention that these attempts that we were making have been made as early as March 1918 and Collectors were informed that the Government were anxious to appoint non-official presidents to as many taluk boards as possible and in response to this some communications have been received, but we have not their recommendations in all cases. That is where the difficulty comes. If the Honourable Member says that this or that man is fit and if we consider him otherwise, it is fair to the man that we should discuss him ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—" In the course of my opening address I referred to the fact that sufficient intimation had not been given to the Collectors to find out the proper persons and also ascertain if they would be willing to accept. I was therefore so very particular to know it. But I am told that steps are taken in that way."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Yes."

The Hon'ble MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" I only beg to submit the task has not been carried out in the spirit in which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has been discussing to-day."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I was in great doubt whether this resolution ought to be allowed or not, whether it is a matter of general public interest or not. The rule has partly for its intention to prevent our going into personalities. We argue more or less on general principles. I should deprecate Honourable Gentlemen pressing whether official inquiries had or had not shown whether there is any individual or the absence of any individual in particular cases suitable or not suitable for employment in this office. These are all confidential matters which it is undesirable to press beyond a certain point in public debates in Council, and I should suggest he will keep to the general principles."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" I did not at all want to know any reference about any individuals. I only wanted to know whether general steps were taken. In fact I was not for asking anything"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Gentleman has been assured that steps have been taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" I only beg to submit, my Lord, that if detailed inquiries are made, there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary persons and in view of the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar I do not propose to divide the Council over this resolution. I withdraw it for the present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PUBLICATION OF VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC PRIMERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to take steps to publish scientific primers in the vernaculars and to encourage their publication by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools and in any other manner they may deem fit.'

" It is a very short resolution and I am going to be very short over it. There is not much new matter in this and I do not think we are at issue on the point. The only question is with regard to ways and means. It has been suggested to me, Your Excellency, that I might substitute the word 'or' for the word 'and.' I accept the suggestion made by substituting the word 'or' for the word 'as' in the third line. I know the difficulty of the Government in directly publishing scientific primers in vernacular. I have seen it stated that it is a matter more for private effort than for the Government. I acknowledge the weight due to that argument, and that is why I substituted the word 'or' in the resolution and therefore I confine my attention to the latter portion of the resolution.

" Making the public acquainted with western science and spreading the knowledge of western sciences must be admitted by all to be a very desirable and necessary object which the Government should encourage. What I wish to point out to the Government is it is not an easy matter for private effort to step in in this behalf and undertake the expense needed for such publications. If there was a great demand in the country for such vernacular literature, there will be no need to approach any one for help. In these matters, it is no use saying that there should be a demand for such literature. I think it is the privilege, and I may be permitted to say the duty of Government to create the demand by making the supply, because

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; the President; Mr. Stone.) [15TH AUGUST 1918.

after all knowledge has to be given. The duty of the Government is to impart education. In this way I say it is the duty of Government to create the demand for it and if we are going to wait for that demand in order to create the supply that day may never come. I think it is not a proper attitude to be taken that the Government should say that there is no demand for it. You must create the demand by making the supply.

"The next question is, how are we to make the supply? As I already said private effort in this direction can only be taken by teachers or professors. And they are unfortunately in this country so very ill-remunerated. It is a matter for regret that they cannot afford to incur the expenditure and risk of embarking on such a venture. It is only persons who actually deal with such questions that will be able to write and get such books published. Without mentioning names I may mention there is one gentleman who has earned the gratitude of the public by undertaking the publication of such scientific literature in the vernacular, and he has burnt his fingers very badly in connexion with it. He has incurred an expenditure, a poor teacher in the Chintamon College, of nearly Rs. 25,000 and odd, and he has not yet been able to reimburse himself even to the extent of even two-thirds of that amount. And it is, as I stated already, in such matters that the Government should step in and make substantial grants in order to encourage such publications. The books have been accepted on all sides by eminent people, professors and laymen, including very many great people, including His Excellency the Governor. His noble and patriotic effort in that direction has been recognized, and many people have certified that they are very good publications indeed and the Educational Department has rendered some service by prescribing some of the books as suitable text-books. But that does not satisfy the question at all. A few hundred copies he has been able to supply—600 or 700—will hardly suffice to meet the cost. As I stated these poor people alone can undertake the task and it is the duty of Government to make substantial grants for that. And unless that is done it is not possible to expect this branch of the work to progress. I therefore earnestly appeal to Your Excellency's Government to make substantial pecuniary grants wherever Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the work is deserving of support. It is not in every case that I want support to be given but only where Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the work deserves encouragement. I appeal to Your Excellency's Government that unless some substantial grants are made in such cases it is not possible to undertake such work. It is very necessary that such work should be encouraged. And unless they are also simple in their language and well illustrated and put the subject properly so as to catch the ignorant people and enable them to make them understand, the publications will not be of much use. To make such publications is a very difficult thing—to translate English ideas even in ordinary matters into the vernaculars is very difficult and to translate scientific language in a vernacular which will be really useful to the public is really a very difficult task and it is not a task which each and every one can undertake. And therefore it requires exceptional ability, and we do not find such exceptionally able people very much in the country. Therefore such effort ought to be greatly encouraged. I, therefore, earnestly expect, Your Excellency, this being one of the privileges of the Crown to make grants in aid of knowledge, for the spread of knowledge and for encouraging others in such matters to do so, that this resolution will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I second the resolution. I fully agree with the principle underlying it. Let me take one instance. In a largely agricultural district, like mine it is important to adopt a method of spreading more up to date agricultural scientific knowledge. There I know the thirst for some education is so great that I have no hesitation in saying that such text-books as proposed will lead to a commendable closer association of the people with the Central Institute at Coimbatore. I think there is nothing like creating an interest in these matters among the classes to be directly benefited even from their early boyhood. No amount of bulletins without the creation of that same early aptitude can be of any real use. I admit there will be considerable difficulty in pitching upon what subject to select and how exactly to deal with them because of the want of uniformity in seasons and results, because of the varying conditions in different districts and especially as new knowledge is currently being brought out. But I believe we have enough to make beginning. If however Government thinks it cannot agree to the immediate acceptance of the resolution I request it may be borne in mind and given effect to at the earliest opportunity."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not quite understand the form in which the Honourable Member wishes to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I shall omit the first portion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then it will run thus: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to encourage the publication of scientific primers in the vernaculars by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text books to be used in schools and in any other manner that may be deemed fit.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the principal part of the resolution is this that the Government should encourage the publication of scientific primers in vernaculars by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books in schools. I am to say that the Government are not

prepared to accept this resolution as it stands, I mean as it now stands, because the Government are prepared to accept the idea that they should encourage publication of suitable vernacular books in science as in other subjects. I do not think it is possible to accept the expression 'making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers.' Nor should I be inclined to accept even the words 'by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools' As regards the making of substantial pecuniary grants when the expression comes to be interpreted by the Honourable Member in this specific instance, I find he has not in mind the taking of Government into confidence by any gentleman who proposes to publish books of this kind. He has drawn a harrowing picture of a gentleman publishing books of this kind as a sort of adventure. If that gentleman had consulted the department before publishing the books and asked what encouragement the Government would give him in that venture, I may venture to say that he would not have incurred this pecuniary loss. I think he should not have gone in this fashion that he did. It is not philanthropy to publish books. It is simply a business. I pointed out to him how it is that he lost his money, but he would not be warned; he has now got another book in the press which will also be a loss to him and I do not know how many books he has published since he began to bombard the Government with requests for pecuniary grants Well, I have got great respect for the gentleman in question and he has the best possible motive. But I want these things to be put on a proper footing. It would not do to dole out money. If money is given to this gentleman to indemnify him for the loss he has sustained, it will encourage everybody to follow a similar course and there will be no end of the matter I am anxious that teachers should not take such risks; teachers should not take to this course of dashing off text-books and publishing them at their risk and thus suffering loss; I do not like that. I have great sympathy for those teachers who burn their fingers in that way and I shall do all I can to prevent that. Teachers very often come to me and send in manuscripts of their books and ask for an opinion of them. I give them my opinion. Several typewritten copies of books are sent to me and I give them my own opinion or get the opinion of competent men and give it to them. What I do ask is that if there is going to be a pecuniary relationship between a publisher or an author and the Government there must be previous consultation and he should let the Government know what he is about. I would myself just say one other thing: There is no use lamenting over an unfortunate loss I asked this very gentleman 'why don't you go to a publisher and ask him to take it at his risk'? He said 'I did, but no publisher would take it.' After that unbusinesslike thing I do not think he can complain against the Government. If his work was philanthropic, he must pay for his philanthropy, but if he has transacted a business he has done it unfortunately.

'I have got only one other thing to say. As to prescribing books, we do not prescribe books more than we can help That is an established principle of education in this Presidency We do not say 'use this book or that,' but we give them wide choice in the use of text-books. Some of the books published by this gentleman are likely to have some advance as we have the syllabus of the first three forms of secondary schools printed and they are being scrutinized by a number of schoolmasters So that I hope we shall have better defined courses of studies for these first three forms in science And of course according to our rules those studies will be in the vernacular, and therefore I hope there will be greater demand for the scientific text-books already produced in the vernaculars. One further remark, and that is in view of the existence already of a certain number of vernacular text-books, no Honourable Member would want us to flood the market by prescribing any further series of text-books."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would wish that the Council would consider the terms of the resolution as amended and see if it is not desirable to give support to that resolution. It is not now necessary to determine whether the adventures of the publishers were wise or not, as to whether they should or should not have consulted the educational authorities.

"The resolution is simply this: 'That the Government should encourage the publication of scientific primers by making pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools and in any other manner they may deem fit.' The principle underlying this resolution is this, whether the Government are willing to encourage the publication of scientific primers or not That is the principle underlying this resolution. The other suggestions made are questions of detail, questions of giving pecuniary grants, and of prescribing text books or in such other manner. It will be remembered that this question of imparting scientific instruction in vernaculars in schools has been before the public and the Government for several years It is a question which has been agitated for several years and there is a volume of literature surrounding the subject. There was an interesting debate in the Imperial Legislative Council where this question was discussed. The Viceroy expressed his strongest sympathy with this question and expressed some sort of surprise that in schools in this country education is not being imparted in the vernaculars so far as scientific subjects are concerned. I think so far as the principle underlying it is concerned, it is quite essential that attempts should be made to improve the instruction in scientific subjects by giving it in vernaculars wherever possible. When any one asked for the improvement of such education the Government have been replying there were no proper text-books. Nobody has suggested that instruction ought not to be given in the vernaculars, but they have suggested that it will take some years, probably some decades, twenty or twenty-five years before an attempt can be made in that direction. Where are the text books which can be supplied for the purpose of imparting instruction? In the absence of text-books your suggestion that education should be given in vernaculars cannot be accepted. That was what Government were saying How is this going to be solved if attempts are not to be made for producing scientific primers? It is true that the

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Government have some difficulties of their own in starting upon that enterprise, but it is also necessary that present circumstances should be taken into consideration and some encouragement should be given to persons who wish to have such books published. That is all what the resolution suggests. It suggests that the publication of scientific primers should be encouraged."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The Honourable Mover wanted an assurance. I should be very glad to have the thing properly defined."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it not the duty of Government to undertake this important task? That is what the resolution suggests. We need not therefore be deterred by the other suggestions made as to the ways and methods to be adopted. But if at least the principle is adopted, I think we will make some headway."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I wish to emphasise the point of view of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, namely whether it is not a legitimate expenditure of money to encourage the publication of scientific primers in vernaculars for the spread of scientific knowledge. I have very great sympathy with that desire. It seems that it is a perfectly legitimate if not a laudable expenditure of money, just in the same way as we spend money for the production of a Tamil or Telugu dictionary. In the same way the Government may spend a very small sum, it may be, on the extension of scientific knowledge in the vernaculars. A great deal has been said about a particular instance. I know something about it. I have great sympathy with Mr. Sitaramayya who has added a series of such books to the existing literature. I should like to point out that it has not been altogether a foolish undertaking. I happen to have some of the figures here—Malayalam, physiology primer, 500 were printed and 100 were sold. In Telugu, civics primer 14,000 copies were printed and all were sold. Telugu arithmetic primer, 5,000 have just been printed and 3,000 have already been sold. If you go through the list, I am sure you will find that it has not been a foolish undertaking. He has really accomplished a great deal, only that he has gone too far for him. It seems to me that the spread of knowledge of science in the vernacular is a most desirable thing and if the Government could in any way encourage any proper effort, it would only be doing what is altogether desirable. I therefore commend this resolution. I hope it will not be a definite refusal altogether. I trust the Government will consider whether this cannot be assisted in some way. I am quite aware that the Director has done a great deal in the way of encouraging this. But Government should go a little further in this direction. It is not a foolish undertaking. That is what I want to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to give my whole-hearted support to this resolution. I am afraid that the matter has not been dealt with in its proper light by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction. He paid too much attention to one individual case and went on stating that he had not approached the Government in proper time before he started on this venture and therefore never deserved any support. The issue before the Council is whether the State would or would not do well to help the preparation of scientific primers in vernaculars. There are two aspects to be considered, Your Excellency. There is a considerable demand now for vernaculars being made the media of instruction in the schools, and as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the stumbling block that is pointed out by the official opponents of the other view is, where are the text-books? And now when we ask why don't you help the publication of text-books, then what is the difficulty of the State listening in response, to the matter? There is the question of diffusion of scientific knowledge among the masses. There are many millions in the country not literate in English who cannot possibly get any knowledge of English, even a primary elementary knowledge in English. What about those people? They must be helped to acquire scientific knowledge and the State should take upon itself the duty of actively assisting the publication of these scientific primers which contain some elementary scientific rules which ought to be within the knowledge of everybody, so that he may adjust himself in his relation to life. That is what it means and that general principle had not been dealt with at all by the Director of Public Instruction—whether it is desirable for the State to help these enterprises. They have done so already in the case of the Tamil and Telugu lexicons in the case of vernacular literature; the question is whether they would not be well-advised to assume responsibility for the diffusion of this useful literature, the diffusion of scientific knowledge in the country. It is in that view that I expect the Government to deal with this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, this subject of asking for the encouragement of the publication of scientific primers in the vernaculars was brought before this Council some years back. It is a matter well-known that unless some sort of help is given to the publishers, it is not possible to have scientific literature produced in the vernaculars and the diffusion of scientific knowledge made possible among the masses. No doubt the publication of books is a business of the publishers. But in the matter of educating the masses in scientific knowledge and also in propagating scientific knowledge among the people the Government must help as far as possible and they must also help and encourage the publication of scientific books in the vernaculars. The only way in which a large volume of scientific literature can be brought into existence in the vernaculars under the present conditions is by Government undertaking either to subsidize or to purchase some copies of these books and supply them to various schools and other educational institutions. It is said that, unless there is a demand, the supply will not be forthcoming. Of course it may be true in several other respects, but in a matter like this, a matter in which knowledge has to be imparted to the masses, means will have to be

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found for imparting such knowledge. And one way of diffusing scientific knowledge among the people is by encouraging a large production of scientific primers on popular subjects in easy vernacular language and supplying these books to all the schools in the mufassal and also as far as possible by prescribing those books in the lower classes as text-books so that students may easily catch those ideas early and learn scientific subjects. I therefore think, my Lord, that it is a legitimate charge upon the Government and the Government should find some means of helping these publishers, only such deserving publishers as the Government might think deserving of help. With these words I give my hearty support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"My Lord, the instance I mentioned, I mentioned only by way of illustrating the difficulty that lies before me, before people undertaking such publications. But, however, the Director of Public Instruction with that bureaucratic mind which is often associated with officials in this country said that if he had approached him before he would not have burnt his fingers but that had not approached him beforehand. Suppose he had approached him beforehand what would the Director have said? 'Well, I will examine the books. Are they suitable or not.' Then if he found them suitable, he would advise him to go on. That is what I expect to be done. The Director of Public Instruction subsequently might consider that these books are suitable for school reading. So that we have the position, that he would have given consideration before, had he been consulted, but since the publisher in question committed the blunder of not consulting the Director of Public Instruction beforehand, the consideration he would have given before would not be given. What is the folly committed in this case? It is not at all a folly. He has in Your Excellency's words performed a noble and patriotic task. In the *Madras Mail* regarding these publications it is said 'the author has done everything to make the exposition of the subject easy.'

"Therefore what is the folly that has been committed? Not approaching beforehand the Director of Public Instruction. Therefore he committed a great sin. I ask Your Excellency's Government not to approach that question from that point of view. He has done a laudable work and certainly the Government cannot better spend the money which is committed to their charge than in performing this duty of helping such publications. I do not want to lay stress upon the personal aspect. I only mentioned it; but the Director of Public Instruction made a point of it and therefore I am obliged to revert to it. My point is, however, that public money should be spent in making grants to such authors and publishers who undertake the publication of such scientific primers, and I do not see what legitimate objection can be taken to such a proposition. So long as there is no objection, I must press it on the Government for adoption."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"I do not want to say that this gentleman has done a foolish act. But if he had come to me, I should have told him to go to a publisher. He would probably say 'no,' and I might have considered whether it was necessary to ask the Government to take it up. Such sort of things might have happened if he had come to me. It would not be merely to say whether a book was good or not. I would have advised him to attempt the thing without burning his fingers on it. Publishers publish books, some succeed, some others fail. They must take the risks. It is not the business of the schoolmaster to take risks. The schoolmaster has a wife and family, and it is not his business to go into publishing business. He cannot command the means of advertisement which is an important thing. That is why I blame him, this gentleman, of being so unwise as to embark on a business in which he could not succeed. The Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh gave a list of his publications that have been sold. The peculiar fact about that is that the books that were sold were not scientific books. The books that were sold are books on civics, arithmetic, etc. Only science books are not sold. Vernacular arithmetic books do sell, but not vernacular books in science—these do not sell much. If the Government had given him money, he would not have sold any more books and therefore you do nothing more for the diffusion of scientific knowledge. People go on burning their fingers and then come to Government for help. At any rate, I cannot ask the Government to give money to anybody who undertakes to publish vernacular books if they do not come to the department beforehand and tell me what encouragement they expect. Well then, I must say again what I have often said, that scientific knowledge is not diffused so much by means of text books—text-books have only a subordinate place—laboratories and demonstrators are what are required. Therefore I take this opportunity of making this suggestion that if Honourable Gentlemen are really interested in furthering the diffusion of scientific knowledge, they should get up something in the nature of extension lectures. They may make use of the apparatus in schools all over the country for the diffusion of elementary science. I venture to say that money spent in that way will be money better spent than providing money for text-books. If I were asked for an opinion, I should have no hesitation at all to ask the Government to find money for such an institution as that. One other little remark I must make, although I have made it many times, and that is that we do teach science in the lower classes in the vernaculars. It is only in the three higher classes, fourth, fifth and sixth forms, that boys have to learn science, like everything else, through the medium of English. It is a great mistake to suppose that there are no scientific text-books in the . . . vernaculars. There are. The difficulty of teaching science in the vernaculars is not so much the difficulty of text-books. Text-book difficulty is a small matter. If once we decide to teach science in the three higher forms in the vernaculars, we shall have all sorts of outlandish Sanskrit words in the lessons that we might have to give."

The resolution as amended was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rauga Achariyar demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
,, Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	,, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar
,, Mr. P. Siva Rao.	,, Mr. L. Davidson
,, Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	,, Mr. A. R. Knapp.
,, Diwan Bahadur K. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu	,, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
,, Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar	,, Mr. A. Butterworth.
,, Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	,, Mr. L. E. Buckley.
,, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.	,, Mr. M. E. Couchman.
,, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
,, the Raja of Ramnad.	,, Muhammad Azimud din Hussin Sahib.
,, Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	,, Lieut.-Col. Gifford
,, Mr. K. K. K. Kovalappan Muppil Nayar.	,, Mr. J. H. Stone
,, Mr. T. Rauga Achariyar.	,, Sir Francis Spring.
,, Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	,, Sir Gordon Fraser.
,, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	,, Mr. J. H. Thonger.
,, Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, the Archbishop Aelan.
	,, the Prince of Arcot.
	,, Mr. S. B. Murray.
	,, Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.
	,, the Advocate-General.
	,, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
	,, R. A. Graham.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT —" *For* 16, *against* 22. The resolution is lost."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Friday the 16th August 1918.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 16th day of August 1918

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUNRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. O. G. TOMKINSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER.

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AELEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYENAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Sri SOSHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.

(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [16TH AUGUST 1918.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before we proceed with the business of the day, I should just like to make a short statement to the Council on a matter which is of interest to them as well as to the Government. The Council are, no doubt, aware that the Government of India have called for the opinion of the Local Government on the joint report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy; and probably, as Honourable Members are aware, in forming their opinions, the Government are taking pains to consult various bodies and individuals in the Presidency. It was suggested in the beginning of this session that we should have a special meeting of the non-official members of the Council to consider the report. A question was put to that effect on the question paper, and the answer of the Government was that there was no such intention at present. That remains the attitude of Government towards any discussion of the general report—that is, on the whole of the recommendations. At the same time, if there is any feeling on the part of any individual members, that there may be advantage in having a general discussion of the report and if they will be good enough to communicate with me I will be glad to discuss it with them. So much with regard to the general discussion of the report. I mention that in order to put it aside for a moment after giving you that assurance.

"If any gentleman has got the report with him he will find that there is a special reference to the consultation of non-official members in paragraph 238, towards the end of the paragraph—that is the last sentence on page 115 of the ordinary large copy: Honourable Gentlemen will see the sentence—'On the publication of this report, we should like to see the lists discussed in the Provincial Councils and considered by the Provincial Governments, so that the committee may have ready at hand, considered criticisms upon the applicability of our suggestions to the circumstances of each particular province.' That is the reference to the lists of transferred subjects, of which there are two alternative lists in the appendix. Now there is no overwhelming necessity to have a meeting of the non-official members for this purpose. It is possible that each non-official member could form his own opinion and communicate his own criticism of these lists; on the other hand, it may be of public advantage that we should have a meeting of the non-official members of this Council for the purpose and that we should have some opportunity of hearing their views upon the different details of these two lists in a manner which would not be quite so easy in written communications. The question is how to find such an opportunity. It would be merely a meeting for an expression of views; it is not a meeting for coming to a decision by a majority of votes; it is a meeting to ascertain the general tenor of the views of the different sections of the non-official members. Views may generally vary as to the selection of transferred subjects. A good deal could be said in favour of certain subjects and vice versa. The question is how to find a suitable opportunity for such a meeting of the non-official members. I had an opportunity of consulting one or two non-official members about it. The views of the Government will have to be formed before December. I think probably the best plan would be, if it would suit the convenience of non-official members, that they should meet to-morrow morning. I do not think we will finish our business before the afternoon. We might meet to-morrow morning. Perhaps this hall will be too large for the purpose. We might meet at Government House and we can have a discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Discussion of what?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion of the lists of transferred subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"It is too soon to have a meeting to-morrow. We have to consult our constituents and consult other members, and therefore to-morrow morning will be too soon. This is a long report; we will have to digest it and consider the several aspects of it. I would request your Excellency to grant a day in November."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"A separate meeting will be better if your Excellency can come down from the hills. This is a matter which may be discussed in one day. The question is whether a general debate could not possibly be arranged. One member may give out his views and another might offer some enlightenment on those views. It will be necessary to take a vote to know the views of non-official members. A debate is certainly desirable. It is certainly better to set apart a day for it—certainly not to-morrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I have made myself quite clear. The views of the Local Government have to be sent to the Government of India before the 1st of November. The Honourable Gentleman has travelled over a number of points. The first point is to settle the date of the meeting and if we can settle that we can settle the character of the meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Some day in October."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The Select Committee on the Madras City Municipal Bill is likely to meet about the 23rd September. It will last for four days."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"If the Honourable Members would finish the work in four days, we shall be very lucky indeed. We should be fortunate if we finish our work in a month."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Why not have this meeting in the third week in September?"

16TH AUGUST 1918.] *(The President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Thanger; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Subbaragalu Reddiyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Gordon Fraser; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is not so much to give the Honourable Members an opportunity to publish their views—that is not the purpose of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to enable the Government to profit by a communication of the views of Honourable Members on these subjects. I do not even propose that this should be a public meeting. I think it is quite an open question whether this should be a public session. It is a meeting of the non-official members only. You will understand therefore if Honourable Gentlemen wish to have this opportunity, we will endeavour to arrange it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"May I continue? I quite realize the responsible position offered to us to take us into the confidence of Government on a matter of such vital importance, and therefore it is best that we are allowed to discuss the matter amongst ourselves and then come to a conclusion as to what is the best plan. As the advice to be given to the Government should go on the joint responsibility of the non-official members of the Council, we should have an opportunity of meeting and exchanging our views, so that we may consider what is the best advice to be given. That is one reason why some time should be allowed before we meet. The second reason for requiring some time is I might have some view and when I meet my friends and discuss it with them, they may present other aspects which may induce me to change my view. That will be a matter of advantage. Instead of coming forward with individual views, it is better that we come out with our views with some responsibility. Therefore, I would ask the Government to give us two or three weeks' time. I quite realize the urgency of the matter. But the time that is given is too short for us to meet and give our views on a matter of such very great importance."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNE :—"I cannot say I have any very great confidence in the meeting that is proposed or the discussion that is suggested, because we may go from point to point and might have a discussion which may be very unprofitable. I would therefore suggest that the non-officials might formulate their views and submit them to the Government either individually or collectively."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar that there should be a meeting at which we can have a free exchange of views. Your Excellency will have the advantage of a free discussion with the non-official members on the one side and the Members of the Government on the other. As has been suggested, the Select Committee on the City Municipal Bill is to meet on the 23rd September and we might meet some day before that. So far as non-official members are concerned, they might be asked to meet here a day in advance, and come to some understanding."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR :—"Is it necessary to have a meeting? Will it not be enough if Honourable Members submit their views to the Government? In the meantime members may require time to consult their own friends. Is it necessary to have a meeting of the non-official members either here or at Government House? It is enough if they are given time to consider their views, to consult their own friends and to submit their opinions."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The report itself says that you should have the opinion of the Legislative Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"No, no. Not necessarily; you can see the report."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"There are two paragraphs. One says 'discussed in the Provincial Councils and considered by the Provincial Governments'."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"It distinctly says 'discussed in the Provincial Councils'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"May I make a suggestion? The non-official members should meet some time this day—they are all present here with the exception of one or two—and just discuss the matter amongst themselves. There are varying views evidently and we might settle the matter before we adjourn. Would that do?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"If your Excellency will give a quarter of an hour before the luncheon interval, we might see if we could arrive at a unanimous decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"As for myself, I have not studied the Reforms Report."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"That is the Honourable Gentleman's fault."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"We have simply to decide when we are to meet."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is only to discuss the transferred lists. The Council will adjourn at a quarter to two to enable non-official members to confer together on what has been said just now."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"It is not to discuss the lists or anything else."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is not essential that any Members of Government should be present at this meeting. Non-official members can suit their own convenience. The Government do not wish to stand in the way of non-official members meeting together."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; the President ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [16TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Is it to decide whether non-official members shall meet or not ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It has been decided that the Council shall adjourn at a quarter to two. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser suggested that they should meet together and consider what has been said."

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN RECENT RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO :—"I have the honour to move—

'XIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine and report upon the principles suggested in the latest resolution of the Government of India on local self-government.'

"It will be remembered that after the Decentralization Commission made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject and formulated their own recommendations they were, in due course, communicated to the local Governments for their opinions. After considering the opinions of the local Governments, the Government of India issued a resolution in 1915 suggesting some modifications in the existing system, laying down some lines of policy and leaving it to local Governments to develop local self-government in their own provinces as best as they could. After the publication of the resolution of 1915, it will be remembered that on the 20th August 1917, it was announced in the House of Commons that the policy of His Majesty's Government would be the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. The Viceroy, while referring to that declaration in the Imperial Council on the 15th September 1917, stated that there were three roads along which advance should be made, and that the first road to be taken was in the field of local self-government. The Government of India examined that question at considerable length and examined the resolution of 1915, and afterwards formulated a scheme on a liberal scale and that scheme was approved by the Secretary of State. Having made that proposal, this is how they referred the matter to the local Government :—

'Having received his approval to their recommendations they now desire to intimate the lines upon which they would wish local Governments to move in the direction of more complete local self-government. The Government of India fully recognize that it will not be possible to make all the injunctions formulated below of absolutely uniform application and are, therefore, willing to reserve to the local Governments the power to modify their application in specific cases and for specific reasons, but they expect that in the absence of such specific occasions, a substantial advance should now be made on the lines laid down, and from indications received in the course of their recent communications with heads of local Governments, they believe that the local Governments, each in its own degree, are also anxious to adopt a forward policy in general conformity with the wishes of the Government of India.'

"This is the latter portion of paragraph 3 of the resolution. In the resolution of 1915, they gave a much larger discretion to the local Governments in the matter of the extension of local self-government ; but in this resolution of the 16th February 1918, they made their position more definite and expressed their definite intention that it should be extended on the lines laid down, and if the local Government thought fit to vary them, they should do so for specific reasons and in specific cases. It is very clear that some discretion has been given to the local Government in this respect.

"It is now necessary for me to point out some of the recommendations and suggestions contained in the resolution of 1918, so far as this resolution of mine is concerned. Though it does not give complete and full local self government, that resolution of the Government of India is conceived in a liberal spirit and marks a definite stage in various directions. Among the recommendations contained in this resolution it is definitely suggested that municipal and local boards should contain a substantial elective majority ; it is suggested that the elective franchise should be broadened as widely as possible to make the institutions truly representative of all rate-payers ; it is suggested that even if officials are nominated to any of the boards, they should be nominated for the purpose of discussion and advice without any right of voting. They suggest that the district officers might utilize the district boards for consultation and advice in matters of general concern, even if they do not appertain to their regular spheres of work. They state that the chairmen of municipal councils should be elected, though they would not deprive these councils of their power to elect officials as chairmen with the help of non-officials. It is also stated that they should arrange for the election of presidents of district and sub-district boards, it being at the same time pointed out that district boards and taluk boards should have an executive officer appointed by Government and removable with the sanction of Government. They further suggest that so far as municipal and rural boards are concerned, they are free from the various restrictions imposed upon them by the Government in regard to the exercise of their powers. It is suggested that these bodies should be at liberty to impose and vary taxation within the limits laid down in the various Acts constituting those bodies,

It is stated that they must have control over the services paid for by them. It is suggested that the restrictions that these bodies should obtain the sanction of Government for works carried out by them, should be removed, except where the works are carried out with the loan funds. It is also suggested that the outside control over establishment should be relaxed to a very large extent. They definitely suggest, for the purpose of guiding them in matters of local self-government, they should have the assistance of a central body and they make the specific suggestion that a central body should be constituted which co-ordinates the work of local bodies. This is what they say: 'The Government of India recognize that the powers of Collectors and Commissioners should be maintained but they would suggest for the consideration of the provincial Governments the constitution of a central body which should co-ordinate the experiences of the local bodies and provide improved control and guidance by entertaining further expert inspecting establishments, if necessary. Such a central body should be in direct touch with the Government and might fitly be presided over by a member of the Executive Council where such exists. It should further be considered whether in place of a formal board, there might not be a Standing Committee for local and municipal affairs in direct contact with the Government, to be largely drawn from elected members of the Legislative Council.' That is the specific suggestion made by them in this resolution. In the case of village panchayats, they enter into a detailed discussion of the circumstances now in force, especially after the issue of the Government order in 1915, and they modify some of the conclusions arrived at in their former order. They suggest that panchayats should be confined to a single village, unless it be that in special cases, two or three villages may be considered a single village; they suggest that these panchayats should receive a definite portion of the revenue and should be given voluntary powers of taxation and that the legislation in regard to them should be simple and elastic.

"I have placed before this Council most of the recommendations contained in the latest resolution of the Government of India issued in February 1918 so as to suggest the desirability of taking a definite action in giving effect to these recommendations. Having made these recommendations, as to the procedure to be adopted, this is what is laid down by the Government of India: 'It will probably be found on examination that a large part of the suggestions put forward in this resolution can be brought into effect without any change in the existing legislation, and so far as this can be done, action should be taken without further delay. In some provinces, as in Madras, the amendment of the existing law is already in contemplation. In others, as in the United Provinces and Assam, there has been recent legislation which, to a large extent, meets the necessities of the present resolution and it will be for the local Governments in such provinces to determine whether fresh legislation will be necessary at the present time to meet the requirements now suggested. The development of a village panchayat system, where this is undertaken, should in any case be secured by separate legislation unconnected with the Acts relating to municipal and rural boards.' It will be within the recollection of the Council that recently a committee was appointed by an order, dated the 24th June 1918, to examine the Municipal Account Code and the Local Fund Account Code and to make specific recommendations to remove the restrictions on and to increase the powers of local bodies in that respect. Among the recommendations contained in the Government of India resolution of 1918, there are some which relate to the increased powers of these bodies in connexion with the restrictions contained in the Municipal Account Code and the Local Fund Account Code. And to that extent, it will come within the purview of the inquiry of that committee so far as such portions of the resolution are concerned, and it is not necessary to appoint another committee or to make a further reference to that committee. Even accepting this portion of the resolution which relates to the budget, there are matters in which the labours of a committee would be useful.

"The question for this Council to decide is whether a committee should be appointed. It will be found that most of the recommendations which will have to be considered are those relating to the constitution of these local bodies. First taking the question of the increase of elective strength—I am aware that Government have made a reference to various local bodies as to whether they desire an advance—the Government have called upon the local boards as to whether they would suggest the elective strength to be two-thirds of the total number and the replies to that reference must have been received. It must also be stated that the question of elective franchise is being inquired into. In connexion with the District Municipalities Bill and the Local Boards Bill, some committees were appointed and they were at work and considered certain suggestions and those suggestions are now under the consideration of the Government. Though in respect of some of these matters, these questions have been considered by the Government, in some cases with the help of the committees appointed, while the District Municipal Bill and the Local Boards Bill were under consideration, is it not certainly clear that these recommendations must have been made before the recent resolution of the Government of India was published? There is a good deal of difference between the suggestions which must have been made after the recent resolution of the Government of India reviewing that of 1915 was published and those made before that date. I would therefore draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Achariyar to this circumstance, that the non-official members who sat in the committees to advise in the preparation of these Bills, sends their suggestions regarding the strength of the local bodies, without having before them the specific suggestions made herein; and one of the particular suggestions made herein is that to secure the experience of persons who are officials, it is not necessary that they should be members with the right of

voting, but they might be appointed for the purpose of consultation and advice without a vote. If this aspect of the problem had been before the Government or those who made the suggestion regarding the strength of these bodies, the recommendations they made must have been different. It may be found also that in reply to a question put by my Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao it was pointed out that so far as the Madras District Municipalities Bill and the Madras Local Boards Bill were concerned, they were being examined in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India. It is observed in reply to question No. 170—'The Madras District Municipalities Bill and the Madras Local Boards Bill will be submitted to the Government of India shortly. It cannot be definitely stated when these Bills will be introduced in the Legislative Council. The two last-named Bills are being re-examined in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India.' Therefore, it would not be an answer to my suggestions to say that while the Bills were under preparation on a former occasion there was the advice and assistance of committees, when the Government have themselves found it necessary to re-examine those Bills in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India. I would follow the position taken up by the Government of India and say whether the re-examination of the matters dealt with in those Bills could not be better conducted with the aid of a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

"It may be suggested in reply that the suggestions made by the Government of India are directions and that the local Governments are expected to carry out their recommendations. And therefore why do you suggest the appointment of a committee? My Lord, I would remind the Council in this respect that some of the answers given to questions put at this meeting show that there is a necessity for a committee to advise them in connexion with that resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao put a question at this meeting asking the Government whether they would give effect to the recommendations contained in this resolution about district officers being put on district boards for the purpose of advice and consultation. The answer of the Government is that they did not propose to take any immediate action in the matter. I am aware that the word 'immediate' is the substantial idea and is so comprehensive as to bring in anything in its sphere. I am aware it may be suggested that it may take some time for district boards and local boards to be developed in the manner suggested in the resolution and that it would be time enough for the Government to take action. But is it not right to try and give effect immediately to the principles enunciated by the Government of India in regard to the constitution of local boards? Is it not a proper thing to appoint a committee and ascertain their views? That is as far as the questions which were before the former committees are concerned.

"There are really some questions which are of vital importance and which, I believe, will have to be considered by the committees formerly appointed in connexion with the District Municipalities Bill and the Local Boards Bill. I have suggested that even where committees were formerly appointed, it is a great advantage to have their views subjected to a re-examination. I propose that with regard to the proposals contained in the recent resolution in regard to other matters, we should have a separate committee altogether. A specific suggestion is made in the resolution as to the appointment of a central body which might correspond to the local Government Board or a Standing Committee largely drawn from the elected members of the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Which paragraph? I know it is in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"You will find it in paragraph 13. That is an important question which could not be considered with the help of the mixed committee appointed on a former occasion. That is a very important matter which can only be satisfactorily settled, not merely by correspondence through the official channels, but by active co-operation with the representatives of the people.

"Again, it will be remembered that in respect of the legislation with reference to village panchayats, the matter could not be considered by any of the committees appointed on a former occasion. So far as this is concerned, may I draw the attention of the Council to the debate that took place on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar about the drawing up of a Bill for the constitution of the village panchayats. The question was discussed at considerable length and it was suggested by the Honourable Member for Government that they require some more experience; and it was pointed out that some attempts have been made in forming involuntary panchayats and we should wait for the result for a long time. So far as this portion of the resolution is concerned, the suggestion is definitely clear and there is no reason for delay whatever. In the case of informal panchayats, it will be curious to find that it is not proposed to take any immediate action in the matter; but that the Government are willing to allow the matters to lie over for a fairly long period.

"The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao has asked the Government for some information with reference to these informal panchayats. In question No. 171, at this meeting he asked: 'Will the Government be pleased (*a*) to furnish a list of all the "informal panchayats" organized in the province; (*b*) to state whether any reports have been received as to their working; if so, to place them on the table; if not, to call for the reports and also (*c*) to state whether any money has been hitherto sanctioned to "finance" them; if so, how the money has been distributed?' In reply to that, the Government have stated:—"(*a*) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statements laid on the table in reply to questions Nos. 12 and 74 asked at the

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meetings held on the 2nd April 1917 and on the 3rd April 1918, respectively. (b) The Government have not yet received any report and do not propose to call for reports before December 1918. (c) G.O. No. 176, Financial, dated the 13th March 1918, sanctioning a grant of 1·25 takhs to district boards in 1917-18 for aid to informal panchayats will be placed on the Editors' table." I would leave it to the Government to consider whether in respect of this resolution which definitely makes an alteration in the policy laid down in the resolution of 1915, as to the attitude of the Government of India, the statement that they would not even call for a report before December, is calculated to—"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (*interrupting*):—" We have already called for the reports. The reports are due in December Probably the wording of the answer is not quite correct "

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO (*continuing*):—" Probably the answer is not quite correct. The answer is " the Government do not propose to call for reports before December 1918," so that no report will be before the Government even in regard to informal panchayats; they might be received in the course of some time and it will be long before any definite steps can be taken If the Government are prepared to take immediate steps for carrying out some of the recommendations contained in this resolution, the co-operation of non-officials must be secured in order to enable them to proceed without any further delay. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be no delay in the appointment of a committee. It is because of the answer given to the question that the Government are not likely to take immediate action, that it is necessary to press this aspect of the problem. I am quite sure that the Member for Government would agree with me that there are some questions such as the appointment of a central body, the desirability of appointing an executive officer corresponding to Commissioner not only in district boards but in taluk boards—these are important matters which require careful consideration. I know reference has been made to district boards—whether they would advocate the appointment of a commissioner—and also to local boards. I know for one thing that this reference must take some time, because district boards have to call for the opinions of taluk boards. Let us take it that their opinions will be before the Government at the earliest date This is a matter of definite policy which will have to be considered in the light of all shades of opinions, with the co-operation not only of officials but also of non-officials. In the consideration of this question of policy, it is for the Member of the Government to consider whether they will adopt the usual official channels and decide the matter in the Secretariat without giving an opportunity to the people to consider how things are going to be settled. As it is a matter concerning the Local Self-Government, I submit that it is one which should be decided with the advice of non-official gentlemen. This resolution of the Government of India contains several questions which will have to be examined, while there are old questions which require re-examination, and undoubtedly the examination of the new points raised in the resolution requires the appointment of a committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. P SIVA RAO:—" I rise to second the resolution. I myself sent up a resolution to the same effect—that immediate effect be given to the most recent resolution of the Government of India, but I was late by one day and I regret to say that my resolution was disallowed However, it is some consolation to me that after all this subject has come up for discussion in this Council in some form or other. I must say that this is an urgent matter. I myself expected, when I read the recent resolution of the Government of India, that the first step the Government would take would be to appoint a committee and to refer to them various matters involving far-reaching changes raised in the resolution for the consideration of that committee. Your Excellency, if I were asked to quote a precedent in favour of the step which we are urging, we need not go far enough, because the Bombay Government has already done it, and the report of the committee has been sent up and is pending consideration at the hands of the Local Government. Other provinces have also, I believe, appointed mixed committees of officials and non-officials, and they are deliberating over the far-reaching changes that have been suggested: but it is a regrettable thing that this Government have not moved in the matter It may be that they made some references here and there, but as regards the general resolution itself they have not taken steps to consult the non-official opinion, in order to enable them to make up their own mind.

" Before proceeding further, I must sum up the changes, the details of which were given by the Honourable Mover.—I must sum up the general effect of the changes in the words of the illustrious framers of the report on Indian Constitutional reforms. In paragraph 188 of the report, the first formulae they laid down is " There should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control." The same policy has been enunciated in detail in the recent resolution of the Government of India. The question we have to consider is how far that policy can be adopted in this province. The effect of these changes comes to this that the Government of India propose to confer almost complete autonomy on local bodies. This is the most important of the proposed changes. Can that be done without the consultation of non official opinion in the matter? I must say one important change that is proposed in the recent resolution of the Government of India is to make these councils contain a substantial elective majority. The maximum now provided in the District Municipalities Act is three-fourths, which has not been reached in most cases, and it is for the Government to consider what will be the elective substantial majority, in the case of municipalities and also in the case of district boards and taluk

boards. Now the other change equally important is to broaden the elective franchise, to extend the present system of franchise. The Government have seriously to consider how they will extend the franchise and what should be the minimum qualifications of voters and what should be the minimum qualifications of candidates. These are two matters of importance regarding the constitution of these bodies which have to be considered. There is another important question—whether officials should or should not be allowed to stand for election and again whether they should be allowed to take an active part in the proceedings of these bodies by voting. The Government of India propose that in the case of municipalities or taluk boards, or district boards, there must be a substitution, not a gradual substitution; and the line laid down is the immediate adoption of the change, not a change to be brought about in the course of a century. They say that, in their view, the time is come for the carrying out of these changes and it is for the local Government to say 'yes' to this proposition. The Government cannot possibly impose this policy on local bodies. When the Provincial Governments, especially the Provincial Councils are to be made more autonomous, the Government would not dictate to the Provincial Governments what they should do to further the development of local self-government; they will simply satisfy themselves with laying down the broad lines on which the progress should be made and it is for the local Government to make up their mind as to how far they would carry out the suggestions contained in the resolution.

"Going further, there is a most important subject, namely the budget, the power of the purse which municipalities and local boards should have, subject to the minimum balance being maintained. They are to have a free hand in framing the budget, subject to this condition; and this provision was also introduced in the Madras City Municipal Bill. The Government of India say that this principle should be applied to the mufassal municipalities also. Hereafter the Government will not have the power to interfere with the allotments made by local bodies so long as the minimum balance is maintained, and it shall not be open to Collectors and divisional officers to interfere with the various provisions of the budget nor will it be open to the Surgeon-General or Director of Public Instruction or any other officer such as the Sanitary Commissioner or the Sanitary Engineer to interfere with the discretion of local bodies in this matter. Lastly, the other important change that is recommended is as regards district boards. In the opinion of the Government of India, the time has come when district boards should be made more representative and must be utilized not merely for the purpose of advising the Collector in local matters, but also in general matters of administration. I got a very disappointing reply the other day from the Government. I asked whether the Government would be pleased to give immediate effect to this recommendation. They gave me a very laconic reply—a very literal reply no doubt it was and I am sorry for it—that they have no present intention of giving immediate effect to it. Beyond that, they do not throw any further light on the subject. Such answers as this, literal though they may be, will not satisfy anybody.

"Then there is the question of the local self-government board or the Standing Committee drawn from the Legislative Council. Lastly there is the most important reform with regard to village panchayats. They say, that, so far as possible, they should be started at once and be given administrative powers. The whole question of village panchayats is a very complicated one. The question is what is to be their constitution, how to finance them and who is to control them? Would not the Government do well to have a committee and ask them to help in formulating their views.

"It may be said that we have been doing all these matters ourselves and we have always done what we can in the best interests of local self-government; we have raised the strength of the elective majority in so many municipalities." They may say "Here are the statistics showing that out of 72 municipalities, 64 enjoy the elective franchise and out of 96 taluk boards, 48 have the privilege of non-official presidents." Such assurances I do not think can hoodwink anybody who has had to deal with the history of local bodies. These reforms have been long overdue; the provision made in 1884 for having non-official presidents of taluk boards and district boards by election is carried out only in the year 1918 and credit is taken for it—that the Government are alive to the development of local self-government. I remember the discussion in 1917 when I struggled hards to have one non-official president for one single district board and that too as an experimental measure. I lost my resolution by one much so to speak, or by one vote. I asked for a poll and I secured 19 votes, and I remember the memorable words uttered by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Rajagopala Acharyar, the oracular, "not yet." Within three months, there was a "metamorphosis" to use the word, which has been used in some other connexion on the first day and there was an announcement to have non-official presidents in four district boards. This is the halting and hesitating policy that has been pursued in the matter of local self-government. If that be so, are we not justified in asking the local Government, knowing that the circumstances have altered and that there has been a change in the angle of vision, to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Government of India. Look at the disparity between the resolution of the Government of India issued in 1915 and the resolution issued in 1918. In the year 1915, the Government of India would not force their own ideas; it was said that it was all a matter for local administrations, and they did not want to fetter the discussion of local Governments and allowed them to carry out such improvements as they liked. But in the year 1918, as I said, there is a sudden reversal of that policy. They were now trying to force the hands of the local Government. They have made more specific recommendations and in some cases they have given directions also. What objection can there be to a committee of officials and non-officials being appointed,

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as soon as possible, to consider the matter and to submit a report? The local Government may then review that report and lay down their policy as early as possible or to issue instructions to carry out the directions of the Government of India as loyally as possible. I would ask the Government to carry out the resolution of the Government of India loyally and not to throw it into the back-ground for one reason or the other.

"I should like to refer to the attitude of the local Government with reference to village panchayats. In Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha has introduced a Bill and they have done a similar thing in the Punjab. I have been asking for it at several meetings; to call for reports from Collectors and Divisional Officers regarding the working of informal panchayats; but the Government decline to do so; how can they get along without finance or without the power of taxation? Therefore, 99 out of 100 informal panchayats are not working; they are shams and unrealities. 'They cannot do anything without finance.' The Government have said in reply to my question that they would get the reports by December 1918. Why do you give the month of December for reports? Why not call for the reports in September? I still remember the speech of Your Excellency delivered in May 1917. Your Excellency assured us that you had the best interests of local self-government at heart and that the local Government would do everything in their power to extend—never mind other questions of Home Rule and responsible Government—local self-Government and this is the foundation upon which the whole superstructure is to be built by the illustrious framers of the report on Indian constitutional reforms. This foundation must be raised. But the Government of India say that the progress has been slow; they say that there has been a lamentable lack of enthusiasm both among the non-officials and officials in the matter of local self-Government. Can there be a sadder commentary on the way in which we have been working? Let me not single out what has been done either by the people or the Government. These matters have to be liberally construed. What is it that my Honourable Friend has asked? Only the appointment of a committee; we, who have had some experience of local self-Government, say that we are prepared to assist the official Members of the Government, though we may have to come from Godavari or Waltair, why do you refuse to take our help? I moved for the appointment of a committee in April this year. The Decentralization Commission which trotted up and down the country and spent a large portion of the tax-payers' money came to certain conclusions and they sent up their reports in the year 1910 and that report was considered in 1915. To this day it remains a dead letter. In April last, I read all their recommendations in respect of taxation and of services under the control of the local bodies and I ask the Government to give effect to them. They agreed to do so, but when I looked at the reference to the committee that was appointed, I find that they were asked to revise the Municipal Account Code and the Local Fund Account Code."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"The Honourable Gentleman has considerably exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The committee were asked to consider only the restrictions imposed by the Local Fund Account Code and the Municipal Account Code. It does not matter whether we get the power to appoint a man on Rs. 25 or on Rs. 20. The committee is already there and there is nothing lost by utilizing that committee by widening its terms for purposes of the proposed committee reference. The committee is to meet on the 17th September."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"'Your Excellency, the resolution is for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials' 'to examine and report upon the principles suggested in the latest resolution of the Government of India on local self-government.' In seconding the resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has devoted the greater portion of his speech to finding fault with Your Excellency's Government for the slow progress made in the past and finding fault with us for the circumstance that though the Local Boards Act passed in 1884, provided for the appointment of non-official presidents of district boards and taluk boards, that provision was brought into operation only in recent years. I am not at present concerned with answering that indictment. If it were intended to bring a general indictment against Your Excellency's Government for slow progress in the past, I submit that the resolution should have been differently framed. But I am bound by the rules of the Council to deal with the resolution on the paper as it is and I shall not be led away because the Honourable Member has travelled outside his resolution—I shall not follow him in that direction even in the agreeable task of defending Your Excellency's Government against the unwarranted indictment.

'Taking up the resolution, the resolution recommends to Your Excellency's Government that we should appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine and report upon the principles suggested in the latest resolution of the Government of India on local self-Government. I would, first of all, point out that the Government of India is an authority over us, over Your Excellency's Government and also over this Council; and their resolution is for us to adopt. I quite recognize that there is a certain amount of elasticity in that resolution. Wherever there is a discretion in the resolution, by all means let us use that discretion. The resolution of the Government of India is a mandate from a higher authority, directing us to proceed in certain directions, in administering a department of Government. But the Hon'ble

Mr A S. Krishna Rao says 'let us appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine this question.' I should like to know what the authority of the committee of officials and non-officials is to be. Can they examine the resolution coming from the supreme Government? Assuming that this committee told us not to act upon that resolution in certain directions, would it be open to us to act upon their recommendation? My first point is that it is a wholly erroneous move to suggest to this Council that they should make a recommendation to Your Excellency's Government to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to examine the resolution coming from the Government of India, to examine the principles it contains and to subm it a report upon these principles. I would first of all point out that the principles laid down by the Government of India are the principles laid down by a higher authority. They are binding upon us. It is our function to carry them out. Therefore, ordinarily the Government must wholly demur to this proposition, that we should take it upon ourselves to subject their resolution to a very critical analysis and a careful examination at the hands of a mixed committee of local officials and non-officials, to see how far that resolution is right or how far it is wrong. If we appoint a committee to consider and report upon that resolution it is open to the committee to say that this principle is right and that principle is wrong. So far as Your Excellency's Government are concerned, they cannot be a party to any such thing. I recognise that probably, the Honourable Gentleman did not mean exactly that; and what he probably meant—I gather that from his speech—was that this committee would be in a position to communicate to the Government how they should carry out the resolution of the Government of India, in which case it would have been more convenient if the resolution had been worded more in accordance with such an intention. But here we have to deal with the resolution on the paper as it is. It is my duty to object to the resolution whatever may be the intention of the Honourable Mover.

"Though there are several points on which we have not yet come to a conclusion, the general conclusion that we have come to is that the resolution of the Government of India is unexceptionable and must be carried out. We find that we have been doing most of the things which the Government of India have asked us to do. We started doing them before the resolution of the Government of India came to us and it was a satisfaction to us that what we were doing were on the lines laid down for us subsequently. What we are now doing is to carry out the wishes of those in authority above us. If the Honourable Member could convince me that a mixed committee could really advance matters in this respect, I would most gladly agree to it. Honourable Members are aware that we have not been chary of appointing committees so far as the local self-government departments are concerned. When the District Municipalities Bill had to be considered, we had a committee on which there were several experienced chairmen, such as the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and several others and that committee gave us great help, and afterwards we had another committee to examine the Local Boards Bill. Now a third committee is examining the Local Fund and Municipal Account Codes. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has spoken disparagingly with reference to that committee by saying 'what does it matter whether a local body can appoint men up to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25'? With all deference to him, it does matter. He will find that 90 per cent of the restrictions against which local bodies are complaining are restrictions in matters of detail; they are restrictions imposed by the codes and not by the law; I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar who moved a resolution on this very subject a year or two ago will bear me out that with local and municipal bodies, these things are not such small things as the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao is apparently inclined to imagine. Such things do matter to them. When we have had three committees, if we can only be convinced that a fourth committee would advance matters, nothing would give us greater pleasure than to consent to the appointment of such a committee. I have carefully followed the speech of the honourable mover which was carefully thought out and I am convinced that a committee can do no good.

"To show that, I would, if the Council would permit me, take up the resolution of the Government of India and indicate to you, as I go on, how these things are being done or have been done; and that in any case a committee could not advance matters. The Honourable Member has read some portions of the resolution. The first question taken up by the Government of India is that of an elective majority on boards. This is what the Government of India have said. I am only reading a portion of it. 'The Government of India are now of opinion that as a general principle the Commission's proposals in favour of a substantial elective majority, both as regards municipalities and as regards rural boards, should be accepted and carried out by the local Governments.' In regard to that, I would say we have not only accepted that principle, but we have been carrying it out for a considerable length of time, and I have got the figures showing what we have done. We took up the councils and boards one after another and a reference was made to them to state how they stood and what their wishes were in regard to their constitution. Honourable Members will agree with me that that is the correct course. With all deference to non-official members here, after all local boards and municipal councils have the first right to be heard as to how their constitution is to be altered; and there is no use our sitting here and saying we will decide whether the South Kanara District Board is to have a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths of elected members. It is for them to say how they will have their constitution altered. We hear often of what is called the principle of self-determination; I plead for the acceptance of that principle in regard

to local bodies. I venture to ask Honourable Members to agree to the exercise of that principle by local bodies. Reference was sent out to district boards and municipalities—I am not giving you any old figures. It went on 2nd February. So many as thirty municipalities have given their replies. We had in the Bezwada Municipality twelve elected members and eight nominated members and we changed them to fifteen elected members and five nominated members. In the Cuddalore municipality there were twelve elected members and eight nominated members. We raised the strength of the Council and also gave them eighteen elected members. The strength of the Conjeevaram Municipality was raised from 20 to 24. They had ten elected members and ten nominated members, and when we raised the total strength to 24, the nominated element was reduced to eight and the number of elected members was fixed at 16 as against the original 10. As regards Kumbakonam—I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayya Achariyar is not here as he will be glad to hear what I have to say—out of a total strength of 24, we reduced the nominated element from 10 to 6. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar will bear me out when I say that when we made a reference to district boards and taluk boards, we asked the district boards to ask the taluk boards the question as to what should be their strength and next what percentage should be elected and we also asked the district boards what should be the strength of district boards and how many members should be returned by the taluk boards. These are naturally local matters which have to be discussed with regard to the circumstances of each locality. We asked these boards for these particulars and replies have been received from as many as 16 boards. I am not one of those who believe that there is any particular virtue in a three-fourths or a two-thirds elected majority. What is aimed at is a substantial majority, and we have made no attempt to dispose of all the replies together. As each reply came up, we at once passed orders. We have received a reply from Anantapur which is a constituency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao; the total strength was 32 and the elective strength was 16. We retained the total strength, but raised the elective strength to 24. In North Arcot the total strength was 38, and the elective element was 16, that is one half. We retained the total strength but raised the elective strength to 24. With regard to Bellary—another of the constituencies of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao—the total strength was 36 while the elective strength was 18. We retained the total strength but raised the elective strength to 24. In Cuddapah we had the elective strength at 18 out of 24; but we raised the total strength to 36 and the elective strength to 24. I quote these figures to show that we have been proceeding in the direction of raising the elective strength of local bodies. If Honourable Members would wait till the end of the year, they would find, taking the municipalities and local boards, that these have a substantial elected majority. The majority will vary from two-thirds to three-fourths. The most advanced will have a majority of three-fourths and the less advanced will have a majority of two-thirds, and where the councils are quite new, we put the elective strength at one-half. What could a mixed committee of officials and non-officials do in this matter? We are telling the local bodies that we want to increase their elective strength, and when their report comes, we sanction their proposals and issue notifications. This is not a matter to be dealt with by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, passing vague and general resolutions. That will not do. We have to carry out the policy of ascertaining the views of local bodies and acting in accordance with them as far as possible.

"Then the Government of India say: 'As regards the special representation of minorities where this is necessary, the Government of India would prefer that this should be effected by retaining the practice of nomination rather than by introducing some system of communal or proportional representation.' That is how it now stands. We have not got communal elections; and I do not want to go into that thorny subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib has a different opinion. The state of affairs that we have is in accordance with the declared wishes of the Government of India; and it is our duty to abide by these wishes.

"Then the Government of India say: 'It has been suggested that apart from the officials who would count as supernumeraries under the above arrangement, the proportion of nominated members on a board should not ordinarily exceed one-fourth; and it will be open to local Governments to adopt a standard of this character, but the Government of India recognize that in the case of boards to which the elective system has not hitherto been applied there may be local opposition to the immediate introduction of election on so extensive a scale and the proportion of nominated members on boards must necessarily vary from place to place.' That is just what we are doing. I believe Honourable Members are aware that this is the general principle that has been adopted by us and communicated to all boards so early as February 1918. This resolution was issued in May 1918. I mention that fact to show that it is not a question of our hands being forced. It is an old policy of this Government to bring about the substitution of election for nomination and we are pushing that everywhere as much as possible. We have been making progress; sometimes the progress may appear to be slow due to local conditions. Honourable Members are aware that there have been set-backs and several municipalities which had a strong elective element had to be suspended. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar knows that was the case with Kumbakonam. Where we have a large number of local bodies, we cannot make them march to the tune of a particular regulated

strength. I would commend to the Council the wise words of the Government of India that they 'recognize that in the case of boards to which the election system had not hitherto been applied, there may be local opposition to the immediate introduction of election' and so on.

"Then there is the question that a certain proportion of the members should be co-opted and hold office for a period longer than the ordinarily prescribed period. In the District Municipalities Bill over which a committee sat, a provision did exist for introducing a system of aldermen, whereby those who would not care to stand for election might be nominated; it was therein provided that the council itself, as a body, should be permitted to nominate certain members, as municipal councillors. This is really an old idea and not a new one. The Hon'ble S R P S Sivaswami Ayyar put it in the Municipal Bill; but when the matter came up before a mixed committee of officials and non-officials—unfortunately the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was not on that committee and he could not be aware of what took place, but I may say that the Hon'ble Mr Subbarayalu Reddiyar was himself a member and he knows it—there was strong opposition to it, they all said that this would enable the dominating party in a council to perpetuate themselves by appointing a number of their own friends. I see that the Hon'ble Mr. B V. Narasimha Ayyar agrees with that view. That was a provision which the local Government put in, and that is the very thing now suggested by the Government of India; but until the test was applied, as to whether it would be agreeable to the members, that aspect of the matter which was placed before the Government by the committee, never struck me. Later on during the last month when I went round the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly I met several district boards and local boards; they did not know what opinion I held. I asked them what they thought of the system of Aldermen; every one of them opposed it. I am merely mentioning this to show that it is not always safe to follow a general rule in regard to a matter like this. Here taking the co-opted members, what has a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to do? They will say 'let us have it or let us not have it.' Suppose they say 'let us have it,' we are met by the opinions of local bodies who would not have it. But if they say 'let us not have it' they will be saying merely what the local bodies are saying. I am going into this matter, somewhat minutely, and I hope I am not wearying you. It is not clear, therefore, what a mixed committee of officials and non-officials can do in connexion with this matter.

"We now come to the extension of the franchise. The Government of India say in paragraph 6:—'In accepting the proposals of the Decentralization Commission with regard to the provision of a substantial elected majority on local bodies, the Government of India desire to add the important corollary that the franchise for such election should be sufficiently low to obtain constituencies which will be really representative of the body of the rate-payers.' That is a proposition which has my entire concurrence. What have we done in regard to that? This is what we have done. Taking the municipal areas, you will find that the rule now is:—no person should be qualified to vote unless he is of the male sex, has attained the age of 21, etc; and in regard to property qualifications, he must have a monthly income of Rs. 50 or he must be the registered owner or occupier of a house, the rental value of which is Rs. 48, or he must be assessed to profession-tax, except in the last class, or he must be assessed to income-tax and so on. That is the existing rule. The Government have now notified that they propose to reduce the franchise; what they are doing is so to reduce the franchise as to enable every person to be a registered voter or candidate who is assessed to the profession-tax, to the tax on buildings and lands and who is a registered holder of any building or land which is taxed or is the occupier of premises assessed to the building and land tax. That is, every person who pays profession-tax becomes a voter and can stand as a candidate for the council; every man who pays a land tax or house-tax becomes a voter and he could also stand as a candidate. Every occupier, who need not even pay a tax, of a building or land which is paying tax, becomes a voter. How can you go any further? Every human being who contributes to the municipal revenue becomes a voter; and even if he contributes half a rupee, he could be a voter and stand as a candidate. The result of that change will be to increase the number of voters very largely.

"What about local boards? So far as they are concerned, the district boards get their strength from the taluk boards. We have made a number of changes in regard to taluk boards and I will not trouble you with enumerating them. We have compiled approximate figures for this debate which will show you what sweeping changes we have made. I will take the Honourable Member's district—the Nellore district. The number of voters in the Nellore Taluk Board is 392, but under the changes we have made, it will be 2,447, that is, seven times the original number. As regards Kavali, the number has been raised from 593 to 2,543. With regard to Satur, the number has been raised from 586 to 5,772. The Hon'ble Mr Graham tells me that these changes have already taken place. Considering the large lowering we have done—"

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"Is it the lowering of qualifications from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes. I may tell you that with regard to the Srivaikuntam Taluk Board, we have raised the number of voters from 781 to 4,951 and as regards Vizagapatam, the number has been raised from 2,892 to 5,909. I mention

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these things to show you that we are going on in some respects, not slower than we should do, but probably faster than we should do. My point is: what is a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to do in this matter? I am sure that if the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar were on this mixed committee, he would object to this great lowering of this franchise. He will come into conflict with the decision of the Government of India which I am bound to support. I am sorry, your Excellency, that I have largely exceeded my time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure that the Council would like you to go on."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"This is the only opportunity we have of stating what we have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We should like to hear you."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have told you what we have done in regard to the constitution of the councils and boards, and how we have gradually increased the elective element and how we have, to an almost revolutionary extent, lowered the franchise. As regards the elective headships of municipalities and district boards, this is what the Government of India say: 'In dealing with the appointment of chairmen in municipalities the Decentralization Commission desired that the municipal chairman should ordinarily be elected non-officials, that Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election and that if a nominated chairman was required, an official should be selected. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 accepted this view, subject to the qualification that in special cases in which it was necessary to nominate the chairman (election being the ordinary method) discretion should be reserved to local Governments to nominate non-officials as well as officials, and subject also to the further condition that although boards should not be absolutely prohibited from electing officials, the election of an official should be a special matter requiring confirmation by the Commissioner or by some higher authority. It may be roughly laid down that at the present time one-third of the chairmen in municipalities in India are nominated officials, one-third are elected officials and one-third are elected non-officials, but certain local Governments have latterly evinced a desire to increase the proportion of elected non-official chairmen within their respective areas. The Government of India accept the proposals of the Decentralization Commission as qualified by the Resolution of 1915 on the understanding that when an official is elected to be a chairman the election should be by a majority of the non-official votes.' As I told the Council yesterday, out of 72 municipalities, 60 have non-official heads and only 12 have official heads. Out of these 60 municipalities, 39 have chairmen who are elected by the councils. In addition to that there are three councils with paid chairmen—also non-official elected chairmen; they are not technically elected, they are chosen by the council and formally approved by the Government. It is true that we have eight councils which have nominated official chairmen. Does that not show that we have been pursuing a policy of putting non-official heads in lieu of official heads? Does it not show that we are not particularly keen about allowing officials to stand for election? I remember only two chairmen who are elected officials, both of them being paid chairmen. It cannot be said that we are rushing officials in. That is not our policy. What we have done is what the Government of India have prescribed. This is what we were doing before the resolution of the Government of India came.

"The Government of India further say: 'The Decentralization Commission, however, indicated that in the larger cities it would be desirable to adopt the practice which has been worked with success in the city of Bombay. In order that the large amount of every day administration necessary should be efficiently carried on, this administration in Bombay placed under a special nominated Commissioner, who is, however, subject to the general control of the corporation and of its standing committee. This proposal was commended in the Resolution of 1915, and it appears to the Government of India to be worthy of consideration.' That is what we have done in regard to the Madras Corporation. That was also proposed in the case of some of the larger municipalities in the mufassal; but, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar would bear me out, the mixed committee which sat on the Municipal Bill took strong exception to it, and the result was that we had to give it up, not because it was not right, but out of deference to the wishes of the non-officials on the committee, who strongly objected to the change. Notwithstanding the preference of the Government of India for a Commissioner, if a large majority of non-official gentlemen do not want it, it will be our duty to defer to their wishes. We cannot force this change upon them.

"Now coming to rural boards, as I said already, out of 90 taluk boards, 48 have non-official heads of whom 12 are elected, and there are five district boards with non-official presidents. The Hon'ble P. Siva Rao seemed to think that it was nothing; he did not seem to attach much importance to it. That does not matter. It is true that we have not been able to make the same progress here as we have been able to do in regard to municipalities; but the reason is not far to seek. This is what the Government of India say:—'The circumstances of district boards and of large subdivisional boards, such as those in Madras, are materially different from those of municipalities, since they need much more time and widely extended travelling on the part of the head of the board if the work is to be satisfactorily carried out. The Government of India would urge provincial Governments to arrange for the election of chairmen, wherever this

is possible, and where this is not possible to encourage the appointment of non-official chairmen. When the chairman is a non-official, however, they think it essential in regard to district boards and to such sub-district boards as deal with large areas that, as in the case of large cities, the ordinary official work should be largely in the hands of a special executive officer, whose appointment should require the approval of the Government and who should not be removed in ordinary circumstances without Government sanction. If such a board, wishing to save the expense of a special officer, or desirous of remaining under the presidency of the Collector or of one of his assistants, should wish to elect such an official as chairman, the Government of India think that its wishes might be acceded to, subject to the condition that the election should be made by the non-official members of the board and that it should be a special matter requiring confirmation by the Commissioner or some higher authority.' This is exactly what we are doing. The Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar will bear me out when I say that we had correspondence with one of the boards in his district and we proposed to have a non-official chairman. I am not going to give the name of the board or the name of the non-official. There was a certain amount of agitation, and afterwards the Collector proposed a non-official which we had to veto because we felt that in the interests of the change which we were introducing, it was not desirable that the non-official should take the place of the official with a large number of people out of sympathy with him and hostile to him as it would jeopardize his administration. In the case of rural areas, the substitution of non-official agency for the official agency is a question of time. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar as the President of the South Arcot District Board, will be able to say what difficulty we have experienced in finding non-officials to be heads of rural boards. The man must not only be capable but be acceptable to the bulk of the people. Sometimes you have a thoroughly respectable man, but he cannot do the work. Again the large areas of several taluk boards seriously hamper the experiment. To obviate that difficulty, a reference has been made to taluk boards as to whether they would like to split up into smaller areas so as to substitute the non-official for the official agency. This is essentially a matter of detail which is to be settled after consultation with the local people. A mixed committee of officials and non-officials cannot help us much in this matter.

"It is true that we have not given complete powers of taxation to municipalities and rural boards and control over the budgets. But these are provided by law. The Local Boards Act will soon come up before the Council and the Council will have ample opportunity of satisfying themselves whether the proposals of the Government of India have been given effect to or not. There will be a Select Committee sitting not only on the Local Boards Bill, but also on the District Municipalities Bill. There are a number of restrictions imposed by the Local Fund Account Code and the Municipal Account Code, which derive their authority from the rules issued under the old Acts. We relaxed them last year as there was a general desire that they should be relaxed. We have since appointed a committee from which I hope good will come.

"I have only two things more to refer to. One of the things which the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao said should be usefully considered by a committee, is the question of a Central Government Board. That is a matter which came up by way of a resolution moved by the Honourable Member last year, but he will remember that several non-official members voted against him. The Government of India have made the same suggestion in this resolution. They say 'It should further be considered whether in place of a formal board there might not be a standing committee for local and municipal affairs in direct contact with the Government, to be largely drawn from elected members of the Legislative Council.' In the report on Indian Constitutional reforms, it is stated - 'We propose that in each department or group of departments, whether it is placed under a Member of the Executive Council or under a Minister, there should be attached a standing committee elected by the Legislative Council from among their own members.' If these standing committees are to be appointed under the new scheme, it would not be necessary to appoint any committee to consider this question as to whether a Central Government Board should be constituted.

"Lastly, I come to the vexed question of panchayats. The general impression seems to be that we are hostile to the development of panchayats. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said: You would not give money and you would not call for reports. We can only call for reports after some work has been done by these panchayats. These village panchayats must work at least for a year before we could call for reports. I do not think we should now bother ourselves with the question whether we were right or not in starting these informal panchayats. The experiment was made and it is open to Honourable Members to say whether it is working well or ill, when these reports come in. Suppose we appoint this committee, the very first question that they will be faced with is this: a number of panchayats have been started and the committee will have no idea as to how they have been working. Reports are due to us next December, by which time the panchayats will have done one year's work; we have given them a substantial amount in the budget and when these reports come, it will be time enough to consider the question of the future development of panchayats. If we then find that the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials will do any good, we will ask our non-official friends to help us; but there is no use in asking you to sit in judgment on this question at the present moment.

"Your Excellency, I have now done. So far as the resolution of the Government of India is concerned, in regard to the main question of the constitution of local bodies, it does not say anything more than what we have been doing. I have given the council ample proof by facts

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and figures that we have given as large powers as possible and we also intend giving much larger powers by legislation and the two Bills will shortly be before you. There will be select committees which will consider those Bills. As regards the restrictions imposed by the rules framed under the existing Acts by the Local Fund and Municipal Account Codes, a committee has already been appointed to consider how far these restrictions could be relaxed. If I could convince myself that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials could act usefully on the Resolution of the Government of India and advance matters, I would gladly accede to the request, but as I am not convinced, I am unable to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I wish to move a small amendment and I am encouraged to do so from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar. I feel that the request made in the amendment would be more acceptable to the Government than the one raised in the resolution. I beg therefore to move that the words 'to examine and' be omitted and that the words 'what further action should be taken to give full effect to' be added after the words 'report upon'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that these words would really alter the discussion on the principles of the resolution and it would not alter the position of the Honourable Member who has spoken on behalf of the Government, because the amendment really comes to the same thing as the original proposition."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have dealt not only with the wording of the resolution but also with the substance of it. Others will have to say what they wish to say and there the thing may end."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Having heard what the Honourable Member for Government had to say, we might leave the matter in the hands of the Government and I would advise the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"So far as the amendment is concerned, I am prepared to accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That would not make any difference."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am also inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Aehariyar. The statement made by the Honourable Member on behalf of Government is an exhaustive one, and he promises to satisfy us in course of time. I have to point out that the policy of this Government which has been kept in view from February last is the policy that is now being pursued; but that is not the policy enunciated by the Government of India. The present policy of the Government of India is to try to have non-officials as much as possible immediately. There must be reason given for not having non-official members at once. From the long statement made, it looked as if that that was the step taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar; but during February, when this matter was discussed, that was not the policy. They were trying to extend the non-official element wherever they thought fit. But it is another thing to give full extension to the principle and wherever it is to be departed from it should be an exception. That should be the view which the Government should adopt. As regards self-determination who are the persons to determine this question? Is it the present municipal councils as they are constituted? Are they to decide for themselves the whole question of franchise? Whether the elective element should be two-thirds or three fourths, or is it the local area that has to decide the question? As regards outside local areas, representation on local bodies has not been sufficiently representative of the people at large and the persons who now go in for the membership of local bodies do so with the view of making themselves known to the authorities. Therefore, the principle of self determination has not been properly utilized. I understand that, in the case of local bodies, if I remember aright in the Government order issued in February, their opinions were invited whether they would be prepared to have two-thirds elected members—not that they were asked to say whether they would like to have the full extent of election. Under the previous order of the Government what they have been asked to state is whether the local boards would be willing to have two-thirds elective seats. I do not know if that is the principle of self-determination that was meant to be given effect to and if that is the principle that ought to be given effect to in carrying out the Resolution of the Government of India. I will only urge that these points should be considered and we have also to consider the question of carrying out the principles enunciated in the Resolution of the Government of India. Whatever might have been done before, everything has now to be done in the spirit of the recent Resolution of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar has failed to make any reply in regard to the suggestion in the Resolution that district officers should consult district boards."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"What paragraph is it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Paragraph 5"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"This is what the Government of India say: 'The Government of India desire that district officers should as recommended in paragraph 534 of the Decentralization Commission's report utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards.' There is nothing to prevent them from doing so now; the discretion is theirs. What is present in the Honourable Member's mind, if I may venture to say so, is the last discussion on the subject—a discussion which we are not likely to easily forget—where a proposal was made that by statute we should empower local bodies to express their opinions on matters of general concern; that would have given the right to any one of the members to move a resolution on any subject. What the Government of India are proposing is that the district officers should utilize the district boards for consultation and advice on matters of general concern. I know that several district officers do so at the end of the district board meeting. If I remember aright, the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din told us that he did it. This is essentially a matter in which we cannot force them to take action. I do not see how a committee of non-officials and officials is to help in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Is there any objection to their being advised?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"No objection. No order has been issued not to consult the district boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar with his zeal in furthering the cause of local self-government has placed before this Council several facts to show that the Government have been taking steps to improve the constitution of local bodies. I know that attempts have been made to improve local self-government, and I have also referred to what is being done in my opening remarks. There is absolutely no doubt that steps are being taken to increase the elective strength of local bodies. In the first reference sent out by the Government, district boards were asked to say whether they would like to increase the elective strength and two-thirds was definitely suggested. It was in pursuance of that suggestion that the district boards went on suggesting two-thirds elective majority in their replies. He has referred to certain orders which have been passed increasing the elective element to two-thirds. But can it not be that, if the recent resolution of the Government of India had been before the Government on the occasion of the issue of the order in February 1918, they would have had before them the suggestion that officials should be nominated only for the purpose of consultation and advice without their having the right to vote? Then it might probably have been likely that the Government would, without limiting the elective strength to two-thirds, have suggested either the full extent of election or three-fourths of the elective element as suggested in the resolution or would have left it to the local bodies themselves to suggest to what length they would be prepared to go in the matter of election. I am only pointing out this as an instance in which there is a further scope for improvement. I have no doubt that if this resolution of the Government of India had been before the Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Achariyar, his outlook would have been broader and his reference to local bodies would have taken a different shape.

"So far as the extension of franchise is concerned, we are told that definite steps are being taken. A difference has to be made between those matters which were already considered by the Government and regarding which the Government have come to a decision and the Government are taking definite steps and those matters regarding which the Government have not taken steps and which have still to be considered. I do not know if I correctly understood the Honourable Member when he referred to the Central Government Board. He referred us to the resolution moved about the local government board and also referred us to the Standing Committee to be drawn largely from the members of the Legislative Council. Am I to understand that, while they are unable to favour the idea of a Central Government Board they are willing to consider favourably the idea of a Standing Committee. It is not quite clear why the Honourable Member made reference to the resolution moved by me and also referred to the fact that the resolution was lost, some non-officials voting against it. He referred to this with some object. Does he mean that as between the two alternative suggestions of the Government of India, the local government are not prepared to accept one, but are prepared to accept the other—namely the suggestion of a Standing Committee drawn from the Legislative Council? While we have received the information about the elective strength and franchise, I do not think we have received any definite information from the Honourable Member on that point.

"So far as the question of legislation about village panchayats is concerned, I submit that it is not too early to take up this question notwithstanding that the information that we have about informal panchayats is not quite sufficient. Nobody says that they should be uprooted. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar drew an illustration of one who uprooted the plant recently planted, to see whether it took root. But that illustration has no application to the question at issue. We know the function and the constitution of informal panchayats. The question definitely suggested by the Government of India is that they must be placed in possession of funds and they must have legislative powers; they suggested that a portion of the revenue should be handed over to them and they should have voluntary powers of taxation. Some of these bodies which have been created need not be done away with, but the question

is whether they cannot be improved and cannot be placed in a sound financial position. These are questions which may be taken up at once. We know the circumstances under which these voluntary panchayats were started and what their constitution is. Though in respect of matters in which the Government have been moving already, namely, the increase of elective strength, the extension of franchise and the appointment of non-official members to municipalities and rural boards, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar may have difficulty in having a mixed committee, yet in the case of new problems which have not yet been decided by the Government, such as the advisability of having a Central Board which has been placed before the Government and also the question of village panchayats, there is so much assistance which can be derived by the appointment of a committee that I hope that the Honourable Member will see his way to give effect to it. The Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Achariyar has told us that he is still open to conviction and if he is only convinced of the necessity for the appointment of a committee, he, having been responsible for three committees, he would not be chary in appointing another committee. I throw out this suggestion to him that when the Government have to come to a decision on these points, on which they have not yet come to a decision, I hope they will have the assistance of a committee. I will not, therefore, divide the Council in regard to this resolution; but I hope that an attempt will be made to have a committee. With these remarks I will not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INQUIRY INTO THE SYSTEM OF MODERATION OF MARKS FOR THE SCHOOL FINAL CERTIFICATE SCHEME

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to move—

'XIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to inquire into the present system of moderation of marks for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme, with a view to abolish or modify that system.'

"I do not think that, while dealing with this resolution, I need enter into any elaborate discussion of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme, which was referred to in connexion with another resolution yesterday. The main point underlying this resolution is the present system of the moderation of marks for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme, which has been adopted to help boys in getting admission into colleges. Amongst the regulations laid down by the Syndicate there is one regulation which says that the marks obtained at the public examination or the marks at the school might be moderated according to a certain method suggested in order to secure admission into the college. As to the method to be adopted they definitely laid down:—'The individual mark gained by him for the last year at school in each subject will be multiplied by the average mark for the school at the public examination and the result divided by the average mark of his class for the last year at school. The figure thus obtained will be added to the individual mark gained by him at the public examination and the total will then be divided by two to obtain the final moderated mark.' The chief difficulty which has arisen on account of the system of moderated marks is owing to the uncertain, indefinite and unsatisfactory method of awarding marks for school work and it has not been possible to adopt any definite standard for the purpose of awarding marks for the school work which is being done at the discretion of the headmaster and his assistants. There is no doubt the provision that the inspecting officer will have to check the manner in which the marks are being awarded; but it may be fairly admitted that with the limited time at his disposal, it has not been possible for the inspecting officer to exercise an effective check over marks given for the school work as leniently and as satisfactorily as they should be checked. This question was considered by the various inspecting officers and some of the opinions received from them are embodied in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1916-17 which will bear out what I say. This is what is stated by the Director of Public Instruction: 'The system under which marks are awarded has also evoked criticism. The nature of this criticism may be gauged by the following quotations:—

"Mr. Ramsford says: 'Giving of marks is very uneven. It is exceedingly rare to find a teacher who can give marks at all sensibly for oral work, questions which might be suitable for compositions are given in oral work, and the result is an answer of tremendous length and generally abominably expressed.'

"Mr Brierley says: 'There are loud complaints, however, that the marks system has invested dishonest teachers with inordinate powers, but if the inspecting agency is vigilant it is possible to minimize the causes for such complaints.'

"M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao says: 'The school marking is often found to be liberal, but this is probably no more than what should be expected, seeing that the school marking is confined to the immediate lesson, which is probably fresh in the minds of the pupils.'

"Mr. Callaghan says: 'The system of giving marks is still unsatisfactory. Marks are seldom given for oral answers in class.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; Mr. Stone.) [16TH AUGUST 1918.

"Mr. Champion says: 'The marks awarded at the public examination were and are more dependable than those assigned for daily work in school. It is not surprising that college Principals and prospective employers have confined their attention almost exclusively to the marks awarded at the public examination.'

"Mr. Green says: 'Methods of marking in school may have improved theoretically, for most schools can now present a fairly sound mark scheme, but the scheme is rarely carried out satisfactorily. Masters still lack the judgment or the courage to discriminate between the good and the bad. The marks in most schools disclose a dead level of mediocrity which by no means agrees with facts. In the less efficient schools school marks diverge too favourably from marks obtained in the public examination.'

"Then it is stated, 'It may appear to some from the foregoing remarks and from the subsequent review of the methods of teaching that the picture is gloomy, that the schools are not flourishing and that the garments of dead fashions still cling too closely to the teaching. Such a conclusion would be misleading; the picture has its bright as well as its dark side, there are many successful and efficient schools, and there is no lack of vitality in the teaching. My remarks on the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme may fitly end with four further quotations.' So far as the scheme is concerned, it is a good one. It is clear from this report that so far as the giving of marks in the schools is concerned, it is a matter which calls for an inquiry. The rules for the moderation of marks suggest that apart from individual cases in which teachers did not give marks properly there is a tendency to show the results properly by adjusting the marks. They give very good marks to some to show the school average low. Apart from local complaints, referred to by one of the Inspectors, there have been complaints which the headmasters or their assistants will openly acknowledge, as to the giving of marks arbitrarily which amounts almost to jobbery. There is a case for inquiry into the system of giving marks. I do not say that the system be done away with. After an inquiry is made, it will be time enough to consider whether the system should be altered."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition. The moderation of marks is not a matter which will help the candidates to secure the necessary number of marks at a public examination by moderating the class marks by certain formulæ which human ingenuity can suggest. If the examination had been conducted in the same way as examinations are conducted in other countries, there would not have been any need for moderation. There is both trust and distrust in teachers. Without any system of marks, they can allow teachers to certify as to who can go to the higher class. But when you distrust, you allow teachers to give students marks. With this hard system of examination there is a temptation in the way of teachers to manipulate the marks. If we abolish this moderation system and go back to the old system of examination, where you make the papers more difficult it will be worse. Having in view, the desirability of seeing that a proper number of candidates pass an examination either under the one system or the other, you may devise any system you like which will suit the people at large."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that there has been an adjustment between the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction and the Honourable Mover by which the Honourable Mover was agreeable to an amendment that has been suggested. Would it not be better to have the final form of the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"This is the amended resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Who is responsible for this amended resolution? We must know who is responsible for it, having regard to the business character of this meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have no objection to the amended resolution. I have asked for an inquiry and the Director of Public Instruction says that there is no objection to having an inquiry made if there is no reference to the moderation system in the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The words of the resolution have not been submitted to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The point is that I shall have to reply either to the one resolution or the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao then read the modified resolution which was as follows:—

"This Council recommends His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to cause an inquiry be made into the manner in which marks are awarded for school work under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Before saying anything on this resolution, I might just point out to the Council the real object of this moderation. I do not want it to go out to the world that I am in sympathy with this resolution. The object of moderation is to admit of marks, given in the school, being taken into account in determining the eligibility of persons for admission to the University course, by eliminating so far as possible differences of standard as between school and school. This moderation does not do anything to secure fair treatment as between pupil and pupil in the same school. That was not the object, but the Honourable Members said and I have also seen it in the press that teachers in some schools are sacrificing the fair treatment of their pupils in order to get favourable school average. The lower the school average is, the more favourable the moderation operates to the pupils. But the higher

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marks actually given to pupils make the school average high. That is the danger for the teacher who gives high marks. The Headmaster gives higher marks to pupils who do well and give less to others than what they ought to have. The Honourable Member relies a good deal on what is said in the report on Public Instruction. No inspector loudly complains as stated by him. Mr. Brierley merely says that there are loud complaints, but he does not say what he himself thinks about them. He says that 'if the inspecting agency is vigilant it is possible to minimise the causes for such complaints.' I am quite willing to accept the resolution as it stands amended that Government should cause an inquiry to be made. I am willing to have the inquiry made. The Government are not asked to institute the inquiry, but they will ask the Director of Public Instruction to make the inquiry which he will do through his inspectors.

"I do not myself believe that there is any reason or general cause for complaint in regard to the bona fides of the staff of any school. I do not believe that the staff of any school are trying to juggle with the marks and so treat their pupils unfairly. Although I am prepared to make an inquiry and see what justification there is for these complaints, and also inquire into the general subject of giving marks, I do not wish it to be understood that I am casting any aspersion on the great body of teachers or admitting that their bona fides can be properly called into question."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In its amended shape the resolution is so watery that it is almost worthless, and I do not know what good is going to be done by this amendment. The Government are inquiring into matters of education from time to time and this is one of those inquiries—some inquiry is to be made into some matter. The main object of the mover as disclosed in his original resolution has not been furthered. The main object of our examiners in India seems to be to plough as many candidates as possible."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot allow a general discussion on the system of examinations."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What there was in the original motion is lost in the amendment. We do not know with what object this inquiry is to be made. We know that the income-tax resolution was moved with one object, but its acceptance and enforcement defeated that object. The same is the case with regard to this resolution. I would, therefore, heartily vote against this amendment, because there are greater chances of evil coming out of it than good."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will only make one remark. We are going to have facts before us and we can form our own opinion on the facts collected. That is what the Director of Public Instruction has in view."

The amended resolution was put and agreed to.

At this stage His Excellency proposed to adjourn the meeting.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The next resolution would not take a minute."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the non-official members do not object, will the Honourable Mover of the next resolution move it?"

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT FOR SUBMISSION OF RETURN OF INCOME.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to move—

"XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, under the powers vested in them under section 43 of Act VII of 1918 (the Indian Income-tax Act), instruction No. 1 to Form D among the rules already published by the Local Government under the said Act in Part I of "Fort St. George Gazette" of June 4, 1918, be so modified that when assessees apply, on reasonable grounds, for an extension of time for submitting their return of income, the Collector shall have power to extend the time-limit of thirty days to such further period as he may consider proper in each case.'

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I accept the resolution."

The resolution was put and agreed to.

At this stage, the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-45 p.m.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar; Sir Gordon Fraser.) [16TH AUGUST 1918.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FOR WHICH COMPOSITION OF INCOME-TAX MAY BE PERMITTED.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move is as follows :—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, under the powers vested in them under section 43 of Act VII of 1918 (the Indian Income-tax Act), the time-limit of three years, given in rule 34 (iii) of the rules published by the Local Government in Part I of Fort St. George Gazette of June 4, 1918, be increased to five years as in the old Act, in the case of assessees who apply for the composition of their tax.'

"This resolution does not seek a new concession. It only requests the restoration, in the rules under the new Income-tax Act, of an arrangement which was provided for in the rules under the old Act, for the composition of tax. In the rules under the old Act, the maximum period was five years, but in the rules recently framed by Your Excellency's Government under the new Act, it is laid down that the maximum period for the composition of tax will be only three years. The reason for this reduction is not known. But I am sure, the change will be a great disadvantage, as three years will be too short a period. The Board of Revenue in their Proceedings No. 530, dated 1st March 1886, observed that 'the principle of composition being evidently calculated to obviate friction and trouble in assessment, should be extensively adopted.' Again in their Proceedings No. 62, dated 1st February 1890, the Board observed that in order to secure this object 'assessing officers should make a point of drawing the attention of the assessees to the advantages of composition.' According to the present rules, the assessees year after year have to send for accounts and information from all their places of business, however distant they may be, for the preparation of returns of income and again they have to send for the assistants and sometimes the agents also to assist the assessees in preparing the return. The same process has to be repeated a second time when the Collector holds an inquiry for ascertaining the assessable income of the assessees. Even after the inquiry is finished, it takes a long time for the account books, filed in the Collector's office, to be returned to the parties. This means a general dislocation of business and enormous and unnecessary expenditure to the assessees. Only with a view to avoid all these troubles, the Board of Revenue observed that the principle of composition should be extensively adopted.

"My Lord, the object of composition cannot be gained by reducing the period from five years to three years. The assessee who compounds his tax for three years cannot enjoy the benefit of it for more than two years. Because in the first year, he has to file as usual, all the account books in the Collector's office and send for the agents and assistants to explain them to the Collector's establishment and thus saves no trouble. I request Your Excellency's Government to consider whether two years is not too short a period. I hope the resolution will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar that the time-limit of three years for composition should be increased to five years. There is no doubt that the arguments brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar are quite sound in this respect. Three years is too short a period for composition. The argument brought forward in 1890 when the Board of Revenue observed that the principle of composition being calculated to avoid friction and trouble in assessment should extensively be adopted—that argument holds good just as much now as it did 18 years ago. One of the greatest advantages obtained by this composition is that of secrecy. We all know, it is well known, that the returns sent in duly go through the office of course as confidential, but still information leaks out. And it certainly obviates friction and annoyance when an assessee or an individual can go to an income-tax collector and come to terms on information put before him for a certain period of years. Three years is too short; five years would be a better period to take. I do not know whether the Honourable Members know a well-known story of a Solicitor in Madras. It is a story that is absolutely correct and holds good in these days. The Solicitor undertook to obtain within three days the exact figures submitted by one of the well-known firms in Madras to the Collector regarding income-tax. And in getting this return he had not to spend more than As. 8. Within three days he gave the information. We also had some years ago trouble in this respect and we received an intimation from the Collector that any information submitted by us would be treated as strictly confidential. That year it was confidential. The next year the letter from the Collector's office acknowledging our return was initialled by five different people and signed by somebody else for the Collector. It was I think, in 1914 the Collector for the time being published in his report, and it was republished in the Madras Press—that the reason for the increase of revenue under income-tax was due to the large profits made by Messrs. Best & Co., and one or two other concerns. This was published in the papers. I say these things ought not to happen. Due to the constant changes we have had in the Collectorate, fifteen in five years—an undertaking given by one Collector holds good for the time that he is in office, but when another comes that is all forgotten and hence we find a letter acknowledging receipt of a return signed by five men. I

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hope that your Excellency's Government will do all you can to increase the term. Also I think it has been a great mistake—I do not know whether I am going outside the power of the Council in dealing with the Income-tax Act, but if I am not, I should say it is a great mistake that the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act cannot compound for income-tax. I think it is a great pity, as we have many private companies nowadays, that these companies which are not bound to publish their returns and which to all intents and purposes are exactly on the same footing as private concerns should not be enabled to come to terms with the Government in this matter of composition of income-tax for a period of years.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not propose to go into the merits of this matter, but I would simply mention to the Council that these rules have been issued in accordance with the directions we have received from the Government of India. In one of these directions the maximum period allowable was to be three years. I do not therefore know whether we can discuss this in the local Council. It will be more appropriate if some Honourable Member in the Imperial Council brings it up there. It is an imperial matter. We cannot therefore take it upon ourselves. I would suggest that the Honourable Member, if so minded, might arrange to have this question brought up in the Imperial Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"I am sorry to hear that the Madras Government are unable to do anything in this matter. But I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar sympathizes with us the assessees and that he will be able to move the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR *(interrupting)*:—"I did not say anything about my sympathy one way or the other nor do I propose to move the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The proper course is to get the Madras representative in the Imperial Council to move in the matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"It will be much better if the Madras Government also move the Imperial Government to consider the importance of the matter. It concerns both European and Indian concerns. It is a matter in which the Madras Government should address the Government of India. I do not propose to press this resolution, but I hope the Government will be pleased to address the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I see that we cannot even discuss this resolution, as we are acting on the strict instructions of the Government of India. I was under the impression that we were free to discuss the resolution; but my Honourable Friend seems to think that we cannot. The best course for the Honourable Gentleman is to endeavour to raise it in the Imperial Legislative Council. That is what our representatives are there for."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"I only want that the Government should communicate to the Government of India the strong desire of the people here for the proposed change."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member must accept my Honourable Friend's assurance that he cannot do anything in the matter."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Is it not possible to recommend the matter to the Government of India?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We had already sent up our recommendations and then the Government of India sent us the rules. So at this moment it will not be of any service to address the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Am I to understand that the Madras Government already addressed the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am not at liberty to disclose the correspondence that has passed between this Government and the Government of India; but this order has come as a result of correspondence on income-tax matters and we cannot address the Government of India now. If, as His Excellency suggests, you can make representation in the Imperial Council and they make a reference to us, it will be our duty to ascertain the wishes of non-officials in the matter. But we cannot intervene in the matter now."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"I do not think it will be of any use to press my resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is taking the right course. His interest will not be prejudiced by the course he is taking."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

'RESOLUTION *RE* TALUK COMMITTEES TO CO-OPERATE WITH DISTRICT COMMITTEES IN CONTROLLING PRICES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—"In view of the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew the other day, I propose to withdraw the next resolution. The resolution ran as follows :—

"XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that referring to G Os. No. 2078, Revenue, dated 29th May 1918, and No. 2258, Revenue, dated 13th June 1918, regarding the control of high prices of commodities of general use and the constitution of emergency committees in each district for this purpose, taluk committees be also organized with representative non-officials for co-operating with the district committees for attaining the object desired.'

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"My Lord, I beg to move—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that G.O. No. 2505, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1918, be reconsidered and that powers be conferred on advisory committees to make recommendations to the Board of Revenue or the Government as the case may be and that the local agents referred to be also members of such advisory committees to report to them and take their decision before taking further action.'

"It might be within the memory of this Council that two resolutions were moved for the purpose of making an inquiry into the conditions of charitable endowments and for collection of information regarding them and placing them on a basis that will be profitable both to the Province and to the charities concerned. The proposal was to request the Government to take steps to bring in a Bill which will properly relate to the administration of these charitable endowments. The matter was in charge of a special officer, I suppose, and the latest order of the Government has been issued—G.O. No 2505, dated 2nd July 1918 and that is the Government Order upon which the present resolution is moved. With regard to the advisory committees the Board recommends in paragraph 4 of that Government Order :—'The Board has considered the various suggestions made regarding the constitution of advisory committees. It doubts whether these committees would be of any real use but has no objection to their being tried. A committee may be formed for each taluk or independent Deputy Tahsildar's division and may consist of not less than three and not more than seven members appointed by the Divisional Officer, the members being selected from among the non-officials resident at the places in the area where charitable endowments are most numerous or where the most important institutions are to be found. No one however who is connected with an institution should be on the committee. To save the correspondence regarding their appointment the members may be allowed to hold office for life or until they resign. They may elect their own presidents. As the main function of the members of these committees will be to lay information before the local agents and to hold inquiries when they are asked and are willing to do so the Board considers that no rules for their guidance are necessary. My Lord, I read that full paragraph only with a view to make it clear that from the beginning to the end the advisory committees are to be treated almost as unnecessary and as could not work. The Government Order on it says 'The Government hereby appoint all Deputy Tahsildars to be local agents.' They say with regard to advisory committees that the 'Government are of opinion that the duties of advisory committees should be defined, that members should hold office for five years and that provision should be made for the removal of a member who does not attend to his duties. The Board is accordingly requested to frame rules for the guidance of advisory committees.' The Government do not apparently agree with the Board that these committees will be meaningless bodies, and they can be really of no use in the matter. They want to place them under some rules. The last sentence in the paragraph I quoted from the Board's recommendation says 'As the main function of the members of these committees will be to lay information before the local agents and to hold inquiries when they are asked and are willing to do the Board considers that no rules for their guidance are necessary.' So far as the local agents and their powers are concerned, the Government approve of the suggestions made by the Board and also constitute the Deputy Tahsildars as local agents. And what these advisory committees are to do of course they have asked for rules being framed. Apparently the Government also expect that the function of the members of these proposed

committees will be to lay information when asked. They do not seem to disapprove of that. Therefore the advisory committees will be practically used as not used as the local agents, the Deputy Tahsildars, require them to do or not to do. And if they are willing they may act and only for such purposes. Therefore it will be practically constituting advisory committees for nothing and they won't be willing to act especially when the local agents are given absolute power to use or not to use them—deputy tahsildars who may be in sympathy with the persons in charge of the charities. An advisory committee which was sought to be constituted so may not have to be expended, as to the way actually the intentions of the founders are carried out by the people in charge. If the local agents want such advisory committees, all of them together should co-operate; and they will certainly work properly and get the necessary information and place it before the Government or the Board for such action as the local agents together with other members may decide upon. If, on the other hand the local agent who is a deputy tahsildar is to be the person to ask the advisory board to act or if the advisory board has to make a recommendation through him no member of the committee will be inclined to take such steps as to go against the wishes of the local agent. In fact, though we have had divisional officers as local agents till now, the deputy tahsildars and others under the divisional officers have all been working in this way in connexion with charitable endowments. Even under the regulations they are the persons that are expected to communicate with the officers and have the right to supervise and communicate to Board matters for orders. What has been felt is that that system has not been working properly and this has been recognized by the present Government Order and the report made by the Board on the Government Order. This has not been recognized by the previous G.O. No 1535, Revenue, dated the 6th July 1916. Under these circumstances I submit it is not proper to have a deputy tahsildar as local agent, if he is to supervise these advisory committees which are not to act of their own motion but when he is willing to ask them; that is the local agent may choose to ask. What is the use of constituting three-fourths of it into an advisory committee to do business which the local agent may ask them to do? The whole complaint has been that the local agent has been doing nothing. I therefore want that these advisory bodies should be bodies in which the local agent should be one of the members and that body may collect information, when requested to prepare statistics or a list of endowments that may be necessary. It is only proper that in this connexion the recent press communique of the Government of India dated the 2nd August 1918 on a suggestion of His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to form a central "Charity Organisation Board." They are considering charities for war purposes but other charities are also asked to be examined and arrangements are to be made for preparing a list of charitable endowments. That Government Order also is in connexion with this. When these proposals are made, it is only proper that these local agents are not left alone to act, but advisory committees consisting of local people should be asked to collect information and prepare lists, and the local agent should be made to utilize the advisory committee whether he likes or no. The advisory board should be empowered to take such action as they are authorized to take. Without the constitution of an advisory committee of that sort the whole recommendation made may not work quite well and will only stand in the same state in which it stood before."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the care of these charitable endowments is vested in the Board of Revenue by Regulation VII of 1817. It lays down what the duties of the Board are, and then it goes on, in order to enable the Board to carry out its duties, to appoint local agents in each district. These local agents in 1817 were officials. Then the Regulation goes on to say, that it will be the duty of the local agent to obtain information from the public records regarding endowments, report the names of trustees, report vacancies, casualties and propose for the approval of confirmation of the Board the person or persons to be trustee or manager and so on. The Regulation thus clearly lays certain duties on the local agents. This resolution on the other hand proposes that before the local agent takes action he shall consult the advisory committee. The advisory committee has no statutory position. It is a new creation; it has not been tried. It is an experiment. To tell the local agent not to take any action except through the advisory committee as the resolution proposes, is in fact in conflict with the provisions of the Regulation. Has the time arrived when we should alter the law? That time will be when these advisory committees have been tried and have proved their value and their usefulness. It may then be desirable to make over the charge of charitable endowments to them subject to the supervision of the Board of Revenue, and by amending the Regulation remove the legal difficulty which stands in the way of adopting the course suggested by this resolution. These advisory bodies have not been tried; they are in the experimental stage; they have been just constituted. It is obvious that it would be premature to do away with the system laid down in the regulation till we have given time for the experiment to work and until we see how these advisory committees work. The Honourable Member's proposal is thus premature. The first thing to do is to form these advisory committees and when we have got them we have to define their functions which we have not yet done. The rules for that purpose are being framed by the Board and will be shortly sent up to Government. When we have formed the committees and defined their functions and they carry on their work, if they

prove successful we shall be prepared to remodel this part of the Regulation and give them power to a great extent to deal with these charitable endowments off their own bat. There is no fear that they will not be given a fair opportunity of proving their utility. The Honourable Member says that the local committees will be useful in collecting information as to how the endowments are spent. I think that they will be able to get very valuable information. I do not think he need be afraid that this method will not be given a fair trial. He should wait for a few years and see if the local committees are useful. If they are useful, I am sure that the Board of Revenue—they have expressly said so in the reference—will be glad to hand over similar charitable endowments to these local committees. In the meantime I would suggest to the Honourable Member that no useful purpose will be served by pressing this resolution because the law makes it impossible to accept it and it is too soon to attempt to alter the law."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"If there was any other difficulty, I should not have thought of speaking further. But as the legal difficulty is suggested, I do not think there is any force in that portion of the argument. I do not want these committees to be local agents. I do not want statutory powers to be given to these committees. I only want that the advisory committees should be constituted with the local agents as members. It is not as if I go against the provisions of the Regulation. To amend the Act they want an experiment to be tried. If the experiment is to be a success, there must be some change in the present conditions of the body which is newly started. The local agents have been found not to work well till now. The work of the charitable endowments has not been carefully checked, the matter has not been sifted. Apparently the Board do not think the advisory committee useful because they have only to act when the local agents refer the matter to them. That is the understanding on which they proceed. I do not want these committees to be wholly constituted into local agents. Nor do I want recognition of them under the law. Now they cannot act independently. I say do not make the deputy tahsildars or other people act. He may be a member of the advisory committee. When they meet and express their views the deputy tahsildar may make a report. They will see that charitable endowments are brought under the list. I do not say at all that if the whole thing is done bona fide the officer in the department will not be able to find out the truth and put the whole thing in order; but for some reason or other the people in charge of the department of charitable endowments do not want to be disturbed. I suggest not that the law should be altered but there must be some arrangement which will give an impetus to the matter. The local agent will be one of the advisory committee. If they meet once a month or once a quarter or when there is a reminder from the Board, they will be able to sift the whole matter. If that is the only difficulty, I would request the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to consider the matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish the resolution to be put to the Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"I would just point out to the Council that the last line of the resolution says "that the local agents referred to be also members of such advisory committees to report to them and take their decision before taking further action." The local agents are not to act except with the permission of the advisory committee. But the Regulation says to the contrary. This resolution is therefore in conflict with the regulation and therefore I cannot accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I do not propose to withdraw their discretion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If the language of the resolution means that he is not to follow the decision of the committee, then it is not clear; it is ambiguous."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Before further action is taken, let him consult them."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"You had better withdraw the resolution, and then I will consider what duties should be laid on the advisory committees and what their position would be in regard to the local agent."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Am I to understand that the Government will consider whether the local agent will be one of the advisory committee?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The fact is the Honourable Gentleman's resolution is not in clear language; it is not plain; it is really impossible for the Council to commit itself to a resolution which is open to two meanings. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew offers to relieve the Honourable Member from the difficulty of having the resolution negatived, by saying that he will consider in the rules the duties of the committee. I advise the Honourable Gentleman to accept that."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I want to know whether an attempt will be made to include the local agent in the advisory committee."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"He has not said that."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED ACCOMMODATION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

"XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to increase, next year, the accommodation in the Intermediate classes of the Presidency College and other Government colleges to twice their present strength."

In doing so he said :—"The number of students to whom certificates were granted on the results of the last Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination was 2,411. I had put an interpellation to find out how many students out of this 2,411 have found admission in the various arts colleges; but that information was not furnished to me, and I am compelled to fall back upon the figures of last year to show the necessity for increased accommodation in the colleges especially in Government colleges. Last year the number of those declared as eligible for admission into colleges was 2,916. The strength in that year, in all the arts colleges in this Presidency, of the Junior Intermediate classes was 2,522. In this number of course is included the number of those who have not been promoted to the senior class and also the number of students from Native States. So all the remaining students who were not admitted must presumably have gone to other branches of study or voluntarily given up university education. The number of those who were denied collegiate education is sufficiently large to deserve our consideration.

"At present the system of admission into colleges is pernicious. All the students who have been declared eligible for admission into arts colleges are not admitted. The colleges exercise their discretion; they select the best students available out of the applicants and reject the others. The result is that the students go from college to college, and wherever they find admission they join. Some of them have to go long distances even though there is a college in their own town. The educational institutions by adopting this mode of selection reduce themselves to the level of an ordinary trade when they try to secure the best raw material in the shape of students in order to produce the best results that will bring credit to the institutions. It is not so much the spread of education, but the reputation of the college that is kept in view. It is this unhealthy competition which is bad. The colleges which are not so well situated and which have not a high reputation have to be content with the refuse of other colleges. That gives them a rather lower position, comparatively speaking.

"The Presidency College is the worst sinner in this respect. The standard of selection of students is very high. It is said it is a model college which should maintain a standard of perfection in every respect and therefore it should be open only to the best and most brilliant students. I do not think a model college ought to do that. A model college should take students who are not so brilliant and by strict of their attention make them really capable students. Then their credit will be greater than will be the case otherwise. Colleges which have schools attached to them probably first take boys of their own school, and if they do not take them I think they ought to be compelled to give preference to their own students; then they should show preference to the students of the town and then the students of the district and then students from the surrounding districts. But here in the Presidency College there are more boys in the junior intermediate class from Tanjore than from Madras itself. There are 18 in the first year class. Out of the total strength of the college there are 106 students from Tanjore whereas the students from Madras in all the classes in the college number only 53. That I consider to be unfair competition with another Government college in the Tanjore district itself, namely the Kumbakonam College, because the Presidency College takes away the best Tanjore students. I can understand students coming to Madras from districts where there are no colleges, and students coming to the B.A. class from districts where there are no first grade colleges. But they are coming to Madras on account of the superior facilities that exist in Madras. A better arrangement would be that students who pass from colleges in Madras should study in Madras itself and other students should be encouraged to go to the colleges nearest to them. I find in the case of the Rajahmundry college the largest number of its students come from Godavari, next to that from Kistna; and the two districts serve the need of the Rajahmundry college. In the Kumbakonam college also the bulk of the students are from the Tanjore district. So my remarks which apply to the Presidency college do not apply to the Kumbakonam or the Rajahmundry college, as far as the districts from which the students are taken are concerned. To a student who goes a long distance from his own town for his education, it is immaterial whether he goes a long distance or a short distance. He would prefer to go to Madras, rather than elsewhere because it is the capital town and provides more facilities in the matter of accommodation, hostels, etc. So Madras has to provide not only for Madras town itself, but also for other districts.

"The accommodation in the Madras Colleges is not at all adequate or reasonable as compared with the accommodation that we find in the colleges in the mufassal. There are four colleges in Madras. In the Pachaiyappa's college there are 243 students in the first-year class, in the Christian College there are 161, in the Wesley College 103 and in the Presidency College only 96. There are two colleges in the Ganjam district with a strength of 17 and 24 respectively

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In Vizagapatam there are two colleges with 70 and 30 respectively. Godavari has two colleges with 85 and 80; Kistna one college with 51; Guntur one college with 38; in Kurnool there is no college; in Bellary there is no college. In Anantapur there is one college with 17 students in the first class; Cuddapah and Nellore have no colleges. So also Chingleput. North Arcot has one college with 48; Chittoor 24; Salem 33; Coimbatore 36. Nilgiris has no college; so also South Arcot. In Tanjore there are two colleges with 118 and 80. Trichinopoly has two colleges with 236 and 227; Madura two colleges with 101 and 73. Ramnad has no college. Tinnevelly has two colleges with 15 and 97. Malabar has four colleges with 93, 17, 43 and 52; South Kanara has two colleges with 88 and 61. That is how the students are spread in the 22 districts. There are eight colleges in the five districts in the north, with about 400 students. There is no college in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Nilgiris, South Arcot and Ramnad.

"Out of the 2,500 students last year there were 377 students in the five Government colleges; 400 in Municipal colleges; in the 12 Mission colleges there were about 1,000 students and there were 742 in private colleges. All this is of course in the first-year class. It is the Mission colleges that provide for the largest number of students in the Intermediate classes and our thanks are due to them for this provision. The Government provide for half of what the private agencies provide, one-fourth of what the missions provide and a little more than one-eighth of the total number. The Government's share in providing accommodation for Intermediate classes is not enough. My proposition, therefore, is that the accommodation should be increased to double its present strength, that is 750 instead of 377. That will not be considered a tall order.

"This provision can be made, I am sure, with very little extra initial cost to the State. There may be building accommodation in some of the colleges to have larger classes; in some, buildings may have to be extended and some more furniture put in. But the recurring annual expenditure will not be any perceptible increase, because there is no limit to the classes in colleges and a larger number of students can be taught by the same staff as at present. I do not ask for the opening of new colleges although there is a great demand for them in some districts. All that I say is that the existing accommodation should be increased. In the Presidency College there is greater need for increasing the accommodation, for it is practically the University College; the students prefer the Presidency College because they wish to complete their education in that College, because they expect there will be better facilities for them in the B.A. course after they pass the Intermediate course; besides the best and most up to date arrangements are made in that College in all the subjects especially scientific subjects. That is a further inducement for students to go there.

"As for the cost of maintaining these colleges—I think it is important—the total cost of all the colleges is Rs 13,81,000 of which more than half, that is Rs. 7,11,000 was recovered in the shape of fees. So nearly Rs. 6,20,000 was provided by the managing authorities. Of this Rs. 6,20,000, the Government spent Rs. 71,000 on their own colleges, and they gave Rs. 1,21,000 in the shape of grants. The municipalities spent Rs. 1,16,000 on their own college; and the Mission colleges spent Rs. 1,21,000 and private agencies about Rs. 86,000 on eleven colleges. It has to be admitted that the people in general have not taken their legitimate share in providing for collegiate education. Out of thirty-one colleges there are eleven private colleges of which four are maintained by Zamindars, two by Rajas, that is, one by a Maharaja and one by a Zamindar. So that the private colleges are seven of which the Pachaiyappa's college is maintained from no endowment at a total annual cost of Rs. 91,000 of which Rs 81,000 is recovered from fees. The Theosophical College spent Rs 18,000 in the year besides the fees recovered—the largest expenditure by any private agency. Next to that comes the Madura College which spent Rs. 8,000. The Tinnevelly and the Coimbatore Hindu Colleges spent only Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 3,900 respectively. Considering this, it was really surprising that the Mussalmans undertook to maintain the Mussalman College at an annual cost of Rs. 24,000. The Mussalmans will remember with gratitude the annual donation of Rs 12,000 by his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is really a matter for regret that the interference of the local Government has frustrated that scheme at present. Assuming that the College was intended to be open to Hindus, Christians and Mohammedans, had it come into existence, the students for whom I am pleading would have found admission in that college. It would not have been a purely Mussalman College as the Madrasa-i-Azam or a purely Hindu College as the Pachaiyappa's. That is the reason why I am asking for increased accommodation in the Intermediate classes in Government colleges. I may take this opportunity to appeal to my fellow countrymen to start some more colleges. The initial cost alone is great and prohibitive, but their maintenance itself is not so very costly especially when students pay fees and are anxious to take advantage of the education.

"There is a fear that the University may raise difficulties as it has done on the ground of unfair competition or on the plea of education not being of high quality. These are things which we must take into account and must struggle against in providing more facilities for education. I hope that in dealing with this question the objection will not be brought forward that by increasing this accommodation the Government will make education cheap or will make the quality lower. I do not think I have that fear. The University may say that it is better to give the best education to a few than any education to a larger number. My principle is that a larger number should be given some education rather than a few should be given good education. As it is, only 2,500 students are considered fit to go to a college out of 9,000. A little more liberality shown will increase the number of students coming up, and there will be

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more accommodation necessary for them in the colleges. I have shown that the Government's share as it is, is not adequate and should be increased. Therefore I have brought this resolution which I trust will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the resolution. The Government have recently taken a bold step forward in taking over a number of complete secondary schools and starting a number of incomplete secondary schools. It follows as a corollary that the accommodation in the Intermediate classes should be increased. This resolution suggests that accommodation in the Intermediate classes in the Presidency College and other Government colleges should be increased. Even if that is done, it would not meet the demand. The increase in the number of secondary schools must mean that a greater number of students will have to go to the colleges. I hope there will be no difficulty in accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I am constantly being told that students cannot get admission into the colleges, because there is no room for them. I myself have received no complaints from students that because there is no accommodation they could not get admission into colleges. People complain to me about a large variety of things, and if there has been this difficulty I should have received such complaints. It is not as if students would get admission into the colleges where they want to go. It is not true that a large number of students cannot get admission because there is no accommodation. If you take the number of students in the colleges during the last two years in the Junior and the Senior Intermediate classes, you will find that in

1914–15	the total number was	5,894
1915–16	"	5,548
1916–17	"	4,624, i.e., a diminution of 800

The reason for that decrease is in that year a restriction by the University upon the Principals admitting students into the Intermediate classes was introduced. That explains the sudden fall in the number. In 1915–16 the colleges had 5,548 students, in 1916–17 there were only 4,624. Therefore there was room for about 800 students more. The figures for 1917–18 are not yet published. Therefore, it seems to me clear that there is room enough for more students. I do not accept the fundamental hypothesis that there is no room for students in colleges. The University did not ask the colleges what accommodation they had, but they are going to ask, so that we might know what accommodation we have in our affiliated colleges. Until we know that, we cannot do anything more. So far as the actual seats in the colleges go, they are sufficient. The Honourable Member will probably say they are not sufficient because all students who wish to go to the Government colleges must be able to do so.

"If he will remember the policy of the Government in regard to the Government colleges, I think he will see the reason why the Government could not unhesitatingly accept his position. These Government colleges have been maintained to serve as models for the maintenance of a good collegiate standard and not for supplying all students with places therein. The Government have departed somewhat from the policy of model colleges, because they have lately opened one or two more colleges with a view to providing special classes for special reasons—the Queen Mary's College and the Ceded Districts College. The Queen Mary's College meets a special need and the Ceded Districts College was opened because those districts could not open one and they had to be helped. More recently we opened a college for Muhammadans. In these respects the Government have departed somewhat from the idea of model colleges; but the Government have not gone so far as to provide for as many seats as there are students who wish to go to Government colleges. The Honourable Member seems to think that all the students who wish to attend the Presidency College ought to be able to do so. The Presidency College is maintained as a standard. It is supposed to furnish the best collegiate education. That is the object of maintaining the Presidency College. In order that you may carry on education in the best sense you must be allowed to choose persons whom you will admit. If you will admit all and sundry because their parents live in Madras, you must depress the level of education carried on there. A college is judged not only by teachers but by students, and in order to have a college of the kind which we wish the Presidency College to be you must have a select class of students. Therefore the Presidency College applies a severer test for selection than other colleges. That is perfectly justifiable.

"Then the Honourable Member thinks that the people of the locality must be able to send their sons to the local college, just as there is a police station in a particular locality. I wonder how people would like it, if for instance people in Anantapur were told that they should not send their students except to the Anantapur College. People select a distant college because the education they get in the particular college is better than the education they get in their own locality. I may remark that it matters a great deal to a student whether he goes to a college 30 miles off or 300 miles off. The Honourable Member seems to think that the students do not care how far they go provided there was no college within the town. Then the territorial distribution of colleges or this limitation of attendance in colleges is an impossible thing.

"Then as to the specific proposal that the number of admissions into the Intermediate classes should be doubled, it is not such a perfectly simple thing as the Honourable Member thinks. It will be a difficult thing to find a place for building in the Presidency College; it will be easier with the Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry colleges, but there will be considerable

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difficulty with regard to the staff. If the Government thought that there should be accommodation for double the number, the Government would not mind the difficulty. I know the Government are not prepared to be tied down in this way to the special course of development. The Government have given every proof that they are willing to develop colleges; for instance they have started three colleges, and the staffs of other colleges have been decidedly increased a good deal with a view to the better teaching of the Intermediate classes. That shows, to my mind, that the Government are not less mindful of the needs of collegiate education. The Government will continue to pursue the development of the colleges in the ways suitable to them. In not accepting this resolution the meaning of the Government is that they are not prepared to tie themselves down to the development of collegiate education in the way the Honourable Member asks for."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction says that he has not received complaints about want of accommodation. There is a general complaint of want of accommodation. I would earnestly urge upon the attention of the Government to increase the accommodation in Government and other affiliated colleges."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan with something like amazement. The whole principle of education laid down by the Government of India is that Government colleges should be model colleges. He complains that the Government are not taking their proper share in the education of the country. But the Government's idea of education is that it should be on an aided basis, that the Government should support aided colleges and should carry on one or two Government colleges with a view to being model institutions.

"The other point that amazed me was that he would deprive the parents of their freedom, a most unusual procedure, and make them send their children to the colleges in their own towns. Suppose a parent were asked to send his children to Oxford or Cambridge, what consternation would it produce? Further Government education is very expensive, it costs the Government ten times what it costs them to aid institutions.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My Lord, when I proposed this resolution, I knew that the Government were prepared to develop collegiate education as much as possible and they were doing their best to provide for collegiate education. I only wanted them to do a little more. It is not that I complain that they are doing very little, but I want them to do more. If I omit the words "twice their present strength," even then it may not have been acceptable to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, for he says he will not bind himself to develop the colleges on the lines laid down by me. The Government colleges being model colleges do not cease to be model ones by increasing the accommodation. They will continue to be model institutions.

"It has been said by the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr Pittendrigh that Government education is expensive. That is also one reason why I suggest this. If accommodation is increased, the cost of education will be reduced to half the present amount. That will reduce the cost of educating a boy in a Government college. These Government colleges in the mufassal are not model colleges. They are provided only for the requirements of the district. Only the Presidency College can claim to be a model college. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked whether, if all students wanted to go to the Presidency College, accommodation should be provided for them. I see no reason why accommodation should not be provided for them. If all the students in the Madras town or in the Presidency want to get into the best college you may at least make it possible for a large number to get into that College; you should not confine it to a very small number. Ninety-seven in the first Intermediate class is really too small, whereas in other colleges we have 250 students. Why not the Presidency College have 150?

"It is said that accommodation in all colleges is enough for all those who go in for collegiate education, but my experience is not of this year. Last year there were many who could not get admission and they had to go without education. By the time they knew the result of their application the time of admission was over. Because no complaint was made to the Director of Public Instruction, he cannot conclude there is accommodation in the colleges.

"As regards my remark that students should be made to go to the nearest college, it has been taken in a different light from what I had in mind. At any rate the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr Pittendrigh said it would take away the freedom of the parents to send their children to whatever colleges they liked. If it is the freedom of the parents, it will be a different matter. Students are now compelled to go long distances. If you get statistics from colleges, you will find students in Tanjore whose parents are in Madras. Who will dream of doing so except that he could not get accommodation into any of the colleges here simply because no Madras college would admit? Freedom is not given to parents to send their boys to the colleges they like. Circumstances compel them to send them away. At any rate I am very glad that the Government will try their best to provide more facilities. It is not the present number that has to be taken into consideration, but the number that may come hereafter. Limited accommodation in colleges has a serious effect on the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar pleaded for the students who failed for want of one mark. What is the use of giving that mark to them when there is no more accommodation in colleges and they cannot get admission into colleges? Limited accommodation in colleges has an injurious effect upon the number of passes, i.e., the number of boys declared eligible for

admission which tends to be kept low. I do not say it is intentionally kept low, but with the importance that is attached to collegiate education and owing to the high standard of English with 40 per cent minimum, only 2,500 are considered fit for collegiate education. If you had a larger accommodation you will have a larger number passing the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and there will be more boys going to the colleges."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have to consider how we are to finish the agenda. Some gentlemen wish to leave Madras to-night. Does the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan move all his resolutions?"

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want to catch the train. If Your Excellency will give me ten minutes' time, I will move resolution No. XXVIII."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Council has no objection, we will take No. XXVIII."

Resolution No. XXVIII was then taken up.

RESOLUTION *RE* SCALE OF WATER-RATES.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, the following resolution which stood against his name was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution that has been entrusted to me by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao runs as follows:—

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the existing scale of water-rates should not be increased as suggested in notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918.'

"My Lord, by a Government Order issued on the 18th July 1918, a notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* it was announced that the water-rates charged for irrigation in the tracts to which sections A, B, C, D, G and H of Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 apply will be hereafter Rs. 6-4-0 for group I, Rs. 4-3-0 for group II, and Rs. 3-2-0 for group III per acre for each wet crop and the scales for dry crop and dalsaal crop are also given. My Lord, this differential system of the water-rates (of charging water-rates on a differential system and also making a difference with regard to dry lands that are occasionally irrigated and those that are regularly irrigated) has come into vogue since the resettlement in 1899, when the consolidated reassessment was brought into existence in both the Kistna and Gödávari deltas, that is in the Western, Eastern and Central deltas of the Gödávari district. My Lord, it has been before the Government and the Board of Revenue whether this system of charging water-rates on dry lands on a differential system and taking also into account the occasionally irrigated and regularly irrigated crops is complicated or simple. The Board has gone into this question and also the Collectors have given their opinion upon this matter. Now there are obvious advantages and disadvantages in this system of charging differential water-rates and arriving at a rate at which water-rates should be charged for dry lands. By deducting the dry rate from the wet rate it will be practically easy for the Revenue authorities to go on. In this system of charging there is no doubt an obvious advantage since it is theoretically a very reasonable and also a very perfect method of arriving at the exact rates of water-cess that should be charged per acre of dry land. It is a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the rates that have to be determined for the various classes of dry land would have to be determined chiefly by lessees who naturally will have a great deal of influence in the matter. It is also to be said as an advantage in favour of this differential system of water-rate that the crop that is irrigated will be considered, whether the crop that is raised on the dry land is an occasionally irrigated crop or a regularly irrigated crop. Even the nature of the cultivation of the particular dry land is taken into consideration as also the source which commands that dry land. This differential water system is perfect if it can be carefully and justly worked. But sometimes it is a very difficult process and the Board of Revenue looking at the difficulty of arriving at the calculations appear to have been considering for sometime that it will be advantageous to have a fixed water-rate for all the dry lands and adopt the new system of charging for water on a fixed scale. The Collectors reporting on this as to how occasionally and regularly irrigated crops in connexion with this new system of calculating water-rates on dry land are likely to fare gave their opinions as follows. Mr. Elwin points out that 'whatever may be the financial effects of levelling down the distinction between these kinds of crops, the incidence itself seems inequitable, as for instance, a gingelly crop watered only twice or thrice and a chilly crop systematically irrigated will pay the same rate.

"Mr. Turing also says 'It is distinctly advantageous to abolish, if possible, the distinction, often rather a fine one, between "occasional" and "systematic" irrigation.'

My Lord, while this differential water-rate system is in vogue in the deltaic tracts of Gödávari and Kistna, a fixed water-rate is being charged in all zemindari areas and the whole

inam villages and minor inams. A rate of Rs 5 per acre is charged for supplying water for dry crop. But now under the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th July the rate is to be made Rs 6-4-0 for wet crop per acre in group I and Rs. 4-3-0 per acre in group II, Rs 3-2-0 for land under group III and for lands in the zamindari area also which are now being charged on a fixed water-rate system at the rate of Rs. 5, the charge will be the same; that is in the zamindari and the whole inam villages and private inams the charge for water for dry land will be Rs. 6-4-0 for group I, and so on instead of Rs. 5 as hitherto. My Lord, in answer to an interpellation which has been put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asking for information with regard to details of lands and areas, etc., that will be effected by this Government Order, the Government stated that they were not in a position to give full information. I am alive to the difficulties of the situation. It is not possible for the Government now to give any detailed figures or to have any clear idea about this matter. It is a very complicated and difficult matter to arrive at figures or to obtain definite information in regard to this matter.

"I may also bring to the notice of this Council that there are five classes which are recognized under the present system of differential water-rates which will hereafter be brought down to three classes. In the Government Order, it is stated that the first and second classes will be classed as first, the third as second, and the fourth and fifth will be hereafter as the third class. Most of the lands which are already in the first class and also such lands in Bhimavaram and other taluks which are at present under class II would hereafter be brought under class II. In these districts there are zamindari tracts some of which are at present in class II but they will hereafter be brought under class I and the charge upon these lands will now be Rs. 6-4-0 instead of Rs. 5. The one matter which I want to bring to the notice of this Council is by this Government Order not only some dry lands in the ryotwari tracts will be affected but a large number of lands in the zamindari areas will also be affected and the water-rate on these dry lands will become enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-4-0. The Government Order was published on the 18th July and the public were asked to make representations before 20th September. It is a very short time. I do not say that this differential water-rate system with its complicated calculation must be continued and I am perfectly convinced of the soundness of charging a fixed water-rate provided that it does not unduly enhance the rates which are now being paid by the people affected by this Government Order. I request that this matter may be considered and in giving up this differential water-rate calculation and charging a fixed water-rate consideration may be paid to seeing that the persons who have now been paying a certain rate are not made to pay more than what they have been paying hitherto.

"My Lord, there is one other matter. There are about 1 lakh acres of baput land. They will cease to be under dry portion. At present the localization of wet areas is being made in the Kistna district. In the Gódávari district some experiments are being made with regard to the supply of water. The season is very unfavourable and the crops last year were not as good as was expected.

"Taking all these things into consideration I request that the Government will be pleased to see that the rate charged under this notification are not enforced and the water-rates that are being at present charged are not enhanced as suggested in the Government Order. At least I request Your Excellency's Government to give some time to enable people to make representation and also to enable Government to go into this matter very fully and see whether or not they cannot effect their purpose by not charging more than what they have been charging at present as water-rate on dry land. With these words I commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second this resolution. Any proposal made in this Council proposing a change of water-rate will meet with considerable opposition on behalf of the Government. But in this particular case where the effect of this notification is to increase the existing water-rates I wish to know whether sufficient notice has been given to the persons affected to make proper representation. I know that in several previous cases whenever resolutions were moved in this Council as to the difficulties of ryots, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would make the reply that the persons concerned have not made a representation as if probably it were a sort of estoppel against them. In this case in the Government Order, dated the 18th July the time given is the 20th September. That is not enough for the people to acquaint themselves with this Government Order, to understand it and to make representations to Government. I therefore think it is fair and proper that further time is given to enable all persons concerned to make direct representation to Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, this question of water-rate has been under discussion between Collectors and the Government for a period of ten or twelve years or more. The matter is one of considerable complexity and various systems have been tried. One is the differential system which has been working in the Kistna district since the last settlement and which has been also introduced into Kurnool and certain other tracts. In that system the water-rate on wet crops is equal to the difference between the dry and wet assessment. We tried this assessment in various parts of the Presidency, and it has been persistently condemned by every one who has had anything to do with it. I would myself have liked to stick to it but I have been overborne by the weight of evidence against it. It has been said that it is beyond the understanding of the ryot, that he does not know why he is charged, that the system puts him entirely in the hands of the karnam and that it gives an enormous amount of trouble to the Collectors and village officers. At last, I have unwillingly given way, because though

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I saw the theoretical advantage of making a graduated charge for water I recognize the necessity of substituting in its place a simple system which will make the charge for water depend entirely on the sources from which it is obtained Land irrigated from a first-class source will then have to pay more than land irrigated from a second-class source and land irrigated from a second-class source more than land irrigated by a third-class source. All attempts to charge water according to the quality of the soil will be abandoned, because in practice it is impossible to carry it out with accuracy or intelligibly to the ryot or satisfactorily to anybody.

"In the Kistna district there are at least 24 rates for which it is proposed to substitute three rates I take the Kistna district, because the Honourable Member belongs to it In Kistna each taram has the wet and dry assessment and the difference between the two forms a fresh rate. It is proposed to do away with all attempts to adjust the water-rate to the soil and to substitute the simple plan of charging for wet crops Rs 6-4-0 for first-class sources, Rs 4-2-0 for second-class and Rs 3-2-0 for third-class sources. In some places it means a decrease in the charge. The highest water-rate in the Kistna district is Rs. 8 and there are rates of Rs. 7-8-0, Rs. 7 and so on. The highest rate under the revised scale will be Rs. 6-4-0. The lowest rate formerly was Rs 5, Rs 4-12-0 and Rs. 4-8-0. Now the lowest rate under group III is Rs. 3-2-0. What the financial effect will be it is impossible to tell. The substantial reason for the change is to simplify the water-rates and to enable the ryot to understand what he has to pay according as his land is in the first, second or in the third class.

"The other system of water-rate which has been tried is the system which is based on the crop. Some crops require more water than other crops and the rate is adjusted to the crop. That also involved complexity, as in different districts different cultivation customs prevail which necessitate a different charge in two different districts for the same crop. It has been thought better on the whole to substitute for that a quite simple plan. I do not know whether it will involve a loss of revenue I believe that in some districts it will involve a reduction in revenue—in Kurnool and also in Ganjam. I do not think that in any case Rs 6-4-0 an acre for a first-class source can be regarded as excessive, Rs. 4-3-0 on the second group is certainly moderate and Rs. 3-2-0 on the third group is actually a reduction. I hope it will be welcomed by the ryot when he comes to understand all the complexities that have been removed.

"It was rather difficult for me to follow the Honourable Member. He seems to advocate the differential system. It is so complicated that no one understands it and its retention cannot be accepted. Primarily the change is not a fiscal one but it is intended to simplify the system. The only area where I think there is any likelihood of hardship is in zamindari lands in Kistna and Gödávari, where a fixed rate has been hitherto in force and not the differential rate. All the lands there pay Rs. 5—now, some of them will have to pay Rs. 6-4-0, while others on the other hand will have to pay Rs 4-3-0 and Rs 3-2-0. Without an elaborate calculation we can hardly tell whether this would mean an increase. I must admit that in zamindari tracts it may probably mean an increase. When representations come in asking the Government to give more time, that will be considered. I am supported by every revenue officer that this change of system is going to prove a great relief to the ryot and village officer and the officers of the Government and I hope the Honourable Member will not press this resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I welcome the change back to the fixed system which was the system in force fifteen years ago I know in Tanjore the differential rates have not been introduced. In my village I have been paying only Rs. 4 an acre. If you add Rs. 6 to the dry rate, which is Rs. 4 an acre, it becomes Rs 10, whereas the wet assessment is Rs. 9 I want to know the principle upon which Rs. 6-4-0 has been fixed Is it a rate fixed without inquiry? To raise the rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-4-0 will be a very heavy charge If the Government will give us time to understand it, we will make representations. Until I saw this resolution, I was not aware that the Government had issued this notification. If these lands have been paying more than Rs 6 as water-rate we would not mind it But we have been paying only Rs. 4. If we are given time, we would make representation either by memorials or deputations."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"My Lord, all that I want the Government to do is to give the persons affected by this notification some time to see how far this would enhance the rate they have been paying, or whether they will have to pay the same amount hereafter or whether this would affect them in any way It is said that it is only dry land in class I that will have to pay Rs. 6-4-0, and those under class II will have to pay Rs. 4-3-0. Almost all the lands in Gödávari delta are classed under group I. That is what the settlement report says. There are no doubt some lands under group II; but under the new grouping system lands under groups I and II will come under group I, so that all these lands will have to pay Rs. 6-4-0 instead of Rs. 5. The Honourable Member has said that some lands in Kistna and Gödávari districts pay very high rates, as much as Rs 8 but I am more concerned with lands charged a fixed water-rate in zamindari and whole inam villages. What about those lands? They will now have to pay Rs. 6-4-0 instead of Rs. 5 as hitherto if they happen to be in group I. Most of these lands will be put under group I. Though people will not have to submit themselves to elaborate calculations of the differential water-rates, they must understand what their position is and they should be given some time

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for that. Twentieth September is fixed as the latest date. I shall be satisfied if six months' time is given, they will then understand the notification and the intention of the Government and make representations if they find it necessary to do so."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, there is some reason in what the Honourable Member asks. Without undertaking anything further, I am prepared to give more time for the representation which he wishes to submit. We will give three more months, and I am prepared to extend the period by three months, i.e., up to the 20th December."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"It would be more advantageous if six months were given. I request that six months' time be given."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"The Honourable Member will try to send his representation before the 20th December."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRANSFER OF THE MALABAR SOAP FACTORY TO A PRIVATE COMPANY.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not wish to move resolution No. XX. I want some information and I will be in a better position to move it at the next meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Gentleman will send in a notice."

Resolution No. XX which was not moved was as follows :—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the business of the Soap Factory attached to the Department of Fisheries in Malabar be handed over to a limited liability company to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the share capital of which to be open to public subscription, the Government retaining a number of shares and a seat or two on the directorate of the company with a provision in the articles of association for affording facilities for the training of apprentices in the art of soap manufacture."

RESOLUTION *RE* DOUBLE TRACK BETWEEN THE BEACH AND PALLAVARAM STATIONS.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I also wish to postpone No. XXII."

The resolution No. XXII ran as follows :—

"XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the South Indian Railway Company be asked to arrange for the laying of a double track between the Beach Station and Pallavaram as soon as the war comes to an end."

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER Mr. LANCHESTER'S REPORT ON THE MADRAS CITY.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur moved resolution No. XXI of which he had given notice and which was as follows :—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of the President, the Engineer and Special Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, the President of the Harbour Trust Board, Sanitary Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Consulting Architect to the Government, Collector of Chingleput and six Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras elected by the Corporation, be formed to consider the suggestions made in the Report on Madras Town by Mr. H. V. Lanchester and to submit proposals, preliminary to the formation of a fuller scheme, for the improvement of the town of Madras, relief of congestion in it and creation of healthy suburbs in the neighbourhood of Madras."

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency has taken personal interest in the matter of town-planning improvement. It was Your Excellency who arranged for the visit of Professor Geddes to this Presidency. He aroused interest of the people in the towns they live in and in

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their surroundings. He opened our eyes to the beauties of nature and art amidst which we lived and moved, but to which we had become insensible and oblivious. He showed us that our forefathers must have possessed æsthetic sense in a high degree to have designed beautiful buildings, constructed imposing temples and mosques, set up towers and minarets, domes and cupolas as to have a pleasing undulated sky line, planned towns and gardens, planted avenues, built tanks, arranged squares and recreation grounds; in short, made a town not only a centre of trade, commerce industry, education and administration, but also a place of abode where a community could live an enlightened and cultured life. We have however degenerated since those good old days. Our æsthetic sense has deteriorated: our arts have lost their vigour and originality; we have become so indifferent to the beauties of art that have been bequeathed to us from past generations that we cover finely chiselled carving with chunam plaster and hang tattered tatties over a highly ornamented façade. Professor Geddes has shaken the people out of their indifference to their surroundings. Efforts are being made here and there to improve towns and surroundings. In anticipation of demand for expert advice about town-planning and improvement, Mr. Lanchester was engaged by Your Excellency. Our grateful thanks are due to Your Excellency for timely action in this matter. Mr Lanchester's report on Madras town is a valuable book. He has wisely abstained from giving us an elaborate scheme. He has made a survey, pointed out defects and shortcomings and suggested lines on which and directions in which improvement is desirable. Modern requirements of life, consideration of sanitation, hygiene and health, passion for artistic and pleasant surroundings, the keen sense of citizenship and pride in one's own native place—all demand the reconstruction and reformation of towns and villages. There is not a single important town in Europe that has not undergone transformation in the last half a century; and India in its onward march of civilization and progress can not afford to lag behind. In point of population and importance, Madras is the third city in India. But in the matter of town improvements, other capitals of minor provinces are making more rapid progress, and if Madras does not look up, it will be as badly beaten in this respect as it is in the race for the Indian War Loan. The Englishmen, who first landed on these shores and asked the Nawab of Carnatic—so goes the story—to give them a piece of land as large as can be encompassed by a skin so that they may carry on their peaceful trade from that encampment were not quite wise in spreading their skin on the particular spot where we are now having our deliberations. Of course, they did not foresee that the small settlement was destined to become one day one of the principal seats of British Government in India. We have some serious natural drawbacks to contend with in this city. One of the formidable drawbacks was the unsuitability of this coast for a safe and useful harbour. The resourceful ingenuity of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has overcome all the adverse elements and has given us a harbour of which any modern town will be proud. The success which has crowned Sir Francis Spring's efforts gives us a hope of equal success in the larger question of the town improvement. The attention of the city fathers has so far been devoted to the provision of the most elementary needs of the town. Our water-works have been completed only recently. If this boon has not done any other good beyond driving away the uncomfortable disease of elephantiasis, we may thank our stars that we are going about our avocations so light-footedly. In my fancy free school days at Aligarh, I used to conjecture as to which place would be the best to settle in. I had a great dread of Madras, for I was told that a large number of people here dragged on their existence with misery, for nature was jealous of the nimbleness of the Madrasees and out of fairness to the less agile dwellers elsewhere, nature started the Madrasees in the race of life with heavy weights. Our Special Engineer Mr. Madeley is still struggling on manfully with the drainage. There was a prospect of Mr. Madeley's career through the gutters of Madras coming to an untimely end at this very sitting of the Council. But the Government, after tantalising the Corporation and leading it to the brink of despair, have sportingly come again to its rescue.

"The work of improvements in other directions has yet to be taken seriously in hand. The Corporation has done a few things here and there spasmodically and in a hap-hazard manner. Some streets have been broadened, some parts of the city opened out, some awkward corners rounded off, some model houses for the poor and model pareheris have been built, and some footpaths laid. But this has been done without any definite plan. It is high time we had a workable plan and a constructive scheme to regulate improvements and extensions in future. Relief of congestion is the principle thing to tackle. Trade and commerce have made long strides during the last two decades. Many a domestic house in Georgetown have been converted into godowns, shops and business premises. Many people who have their business or avocation in Georgetown have been crowded out of it. Expansion of business has naturally increased the number of persons employed therein who are desirous of either living near the businesses or in quarters from which there are convenient means of conveyance to the places of their employment. For want of convenient suburbs, these people are only adding congestion to the already congested parts of Madras. Creation of good healthy suburbs is therefore the second thing that has to be planned out. Madras has plenty of space in its neighbourhood for the development of ideal suburbs. The town itself can also be suitably extended. The Corporation fights shy of the question of extending the limits of the city. It has already to maintain roads, the length of which is in proportion to the population, greater than that of any other town in India and further extension of the town will mean more area to be supplied with roads light and water. This is the third point for the consideration and decision of the proposed committee. Extension of the town and creation of new suburbs will not

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be beneficial and successful unless means of conveyance are also extended and improved. Mr. Lanchester's report contains many useful suggestions for developing tramways and railways. It is already proposed to lay tramway on a part of the Mount Road. The proposed committee might suggest further extension of that line to the toll-gate, even to Saidapet. A new metre-gauge line will enter the town from the north-west near Perambur and will join the South Indian Railway line at the harbour. This will provide through traffic without a break all round the outskirts of the town. The waterways present to us problems of their own. The scavenry Cooum is a big problem by itself. Any other town having a river and a canal meandering through the town, in the way the Cooum and the Buckingham canal do, would have made better use of the waterways and turned them to be the most pleasing and original features of the town. But here these are allowed to be eyesore and sources of danger to the health of the city. A special feature of Madras is the existence of bungalows with large compounds. But the compounds are too big to be kept in good trim and tidy without much expenditure and compound walls are anything but picturesque. It was such a pleasure to see in Colombo, during my recent visit, small houses in the midst of small gardens with verandas, porticos and compound walls overhung with flowering creepers. Why should not each dreary plot of land with one dismal dwelling in its midst be divided into half a dozen plots, each having a snug little human nest in the midst of a garden of its own? New houses are now coming up in all sorts of places, large compounds are being split, vacant lands are being turned into dwelling places, rice fields are being converted into house-sites. In short, there is much building activity in Madras. But there is no town plan, no building rules, no expert guidance. The standing committee has reserved to itself the right of passing the designs of buildings for certain specified localities where it is considered necessary to have buildings possessing good architectural features. But Members of the Standing Committee are all laymen and they do not have the assistance of any architect. I hope I have made it clear how necessary it is that Madras should have a programme and a plan for the improvement of the town. Mr. Lanchester's report bristles with various suggestions that require careful examination by a committee consisting of persons capable of considering a multifaced question from different aspects and capable of giving advice in the formulation of proposals for the improvement of the town. This committee should not be confined only to the Commissioners of the Corporation. Corporation is no doubt the principal body interested in this matter and it should be well represented on the proposed committee. But there are others outside the Corporation who can bring to bear on this question their knowledge and experience, such as the President of the Harbour Trust Board, Sanitary Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Consulting Architect to Government. Some of the executive officers of the Corporation should also be placed on the committee such as the Engineer, Special Engineer, and I would add the Health Officer. The Collector of Chingleput should also be on the committee for his advice and opinion and co-operation is necessary in the matter of suburbs, and I would add the representatives of the tramway and two railway companies. The Corporation has already elected the President and six Commissioners to form a committee. These six Commissioners are to be added to the committee I propose.

"After good deal of hesitation and after trotting out the bogey of war and want of funds, the Corporation has appointed a committee of the President and six Commissioners to consider the report. It is advisable that this committee should be strengthened with the addition of the persons named by me. The rules of the Corporation do not allow of persons other than the Commissioners being put on the committee; nor can the executive officers of the Corporation be placed on it as equal members. Hence I move that the Governor in Council be requested to appoint a committee of which the committee appointed by the Corporation should also form a part."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I second the resolution. It will turn out to be a costly scheme, but let us have a committee to consider the scheme and it will be time enough for the Madras Corporation and for the Government to consider how best it could be carried out. With the additions proposed I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to follow the Honourable Mover in the very interesting remarks he has made about Mr. Lanchester's report on the city of Madras. I will confine myself to this one circumstance. As soon as Mr. Lanchester's report came into our hands, we communicated it to the Corporation in April 1918, and we advised the Corporation to appoint a committee to examine the suggestions made in the report and consider what definite action could be usefully taken on it and to frame a programme for a series of years so that such schemes as might be decided upon might be undertaken after normal conditions are restored and as funds became available. The President of the Corporation was also requested to work out in consultation with the President of the Chingleput District Board for the control over the areas adjoining the city. The President informed us in June last that the Corporation had appointed a committee consisting of himself, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar, Mr. Yaqub Hasan, Sir Gordon Fraser, Mr. A. F. Powell and Rao Bahadur Moparuppa to consider the suggestions made in Mr. Lanchester's report and make a preliminary report to the Corporation as to how best the Corporation could deal with the several matters dealt with in this report. Matters now stand on that footing. I do not think the Government should do anything which would look as if we were taking the matter out of the hands of the Corporation or that we had any want of confidence in the

16TH AUGUST 1918.] *(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Sir Gordon Fraser; Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.)*

Corporation. The very circumstance that this resolution is moved by a member of the Corporation and seconded by another member of the Corporation who represents that body in this Council shows apparently that there is a large volume of opinion in favour of a larger committee being appointed by the Government. I would not commit the Government to any supersession of the premier municipality. The Council would agree that the Corporation is the proper body to look after this matter. We have asked them to look into the matter and they have done so and we should not interfere at this stage. If the Corporation after getting this report ask us to appoint a more comprehensive committee, we can take such action as we may be advised, but at this stage I cannot do anything which will be regarded as a most uncalled for reflexion upon the Corporation in a matter in which it is primarily interested and which by a specific order of the Government has been entrusted to that body."

The Hon'ble Mr T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Why not the Government forward this debate to the Corporation for remarks?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not think we can send the debate to them for their remarks. They will see the debate. We will simply send them a copy of the debate."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I think we all fully sympathize with this resolution, but after the remarks of the Honourable Member for Government, who has put the question rightly to us, we cannot possibly interfere in this matter at this stage after the Corporation have been asked to appoint a committee and after they have actually appointed a committee. I think we must welcome a full report on this matter and bear in mind the possibility of instituting a special institution in this city similar to the City Improvement Trusts which they have in Bombay and Calcutta. I hope Your Excellency's Government will keep this in view. There are many sites for building in this city which it is impossible for a private purchaser to buy on account of the impossibility of getting anything like a good title. The acquisition of land can only be brought about by an Improvement Trust with full powers for the purpose.

"There are many ways in which the town may be improved, the short circuiting of the Cooum and the filling up of the Buckingham canal. Mr Lanchester wants Rs. 15 lakhs for ten years. This is a very large sum of money. A very great advantage of having an Improvement Trust would be that we will be in a position to appreciate how money could be utilized to bring in a good return. As we stand at present, we must accept the remarks made by the Honourable Member for Government."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, when the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar moved that proposition in the Corporation, it occurred to me to add some outside names; but I thought it would not be possible for the Corporation to do that. Therefore I thought that the best course would be to ask the Government to appoint a committee. This Council is for the whole Presidency and therefore it is interested in Madras town also just as much as the Corporation itself. It is also open to this Council to make a recommendation to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee. The Corporation might also ask for such a committee. As suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, the corporation may ask the Government to appoint a larger committee and this Council may also ask for it. This resolution is a recommendation to the Government. It is suggested that that recommendation should come from the Corporation, that I or the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Achariyar may move in the Corporation a resolution that the Government be asked to appoint a committee. I do not think the Government may appoint committee even without a formal application coming from the Corporation. I do not think it would be a reflection upon the Corporation. Now that the Government have chosen to say that that would be the proper course, we will move it there. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said that he would forward the proceedings of this debate to the Corporation; that would also show the Corporation that it is desirable that a larger committee should sit on this subject. As for the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser that there should be an Improvement Trust, this committee will consider that as one of the proposals. It is for such a preliminary consideration that such a committee is proposed. I withdraw this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* STOCK OF FOOD-GRAINS IN NORTHERN CIRCARS.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBBARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU moved the following resolution:—

"XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council

(a) that an inquiry be immediately made as to the condition of stocks of food-grains in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur;

(b) that steps be taken to permit merchants in the Northern Circars to import food-grains from Orissa and Bengal and to afford the necessary railway transport facilities;

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(c) that exports of paddy from the above districts to stations outside the above districts be prohibited if imports of food-grains from Orissa and Bengal is not permitted.'

In doing so he said :—"As regards clause (c) I do not propose to move that part of the resolution. With regard to clause (b) with Your Excellency's permission, I want to move it in an altered form, namely, 'that steps be taken to afford the necessary railway transport facilities to merchants in the Northern Circars to import food-grains from Orissa and Bengal.'

"As regards part (a) that an inquiry be immediately made as to the condition of stock of food-grains, I understand that the Director of Civil Supplies is gathering information regarding stocks of paddy and rice in these districts. But I do not know if the same thing is done with regard to other food-grains. It will be better if that is also done.

"As regards the importation of food-grains from Orissa and Ganjam, at present on account of the difficulty of getting railway wagons very little is coming from those places. Some time back a steamer load of rice and paddy was obtained from Akyab when the prices were going up, but soon after that importation the prices went down. Now to get steamers has become impossible. If we apply for wagons, they are not available and the stocks are small in these districts. Self facilities are given, it would be helpful to import rice from Orissa and from Ganjam where the crops of last year were good and there are large stocks. The stock of ragi in these districts is very small and some people were importing by carts from Vizagapatam and Ganjam to Cocanada and Rajahmundry, paying Re. 1 or 1-8-0 per bag and selling it at ten and ten and a half seers for a rupee. If we can bring that by rail, we can sell it at 14 seers for a rupee. The Relief Committee in Cocanada which was not an official body, will be able to bring ragi from Pervatipur and Bobbili if some facilities are given and that will be helpful to bring down the prices. I hope Your Excellency's Government will find their way to render all necessary help and give the facilities mentioned in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"I beg to second the resolution, and in doing so I wish to lay emphasis on the urgency of making an inquiry into the stock of foodstuffs of each district. Having regard to the threatened scarcity in Tanjore and other districts, we should see that food stocks in each district are not sent out. Already a large stock of paddy has been sent out of the districts and I do not think that the stock remaining is sufficient. I think the circumstances will be worse if the Cauvery continues to behave as it has been doing. We are threatened with scarcity in all the districts. It is a matter of very great importance and we must take steps to see that each district is self-contained especially as railway wagons are not available."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, the position as regards the stocks of food-grains not only in these districts but in other districts has been under the constant examination of the Government for some time past and we have got several estimates of the probable supply as compared with the demand up to the next harvest, and we are advised that on the whole there is probably enough to carry us on till the next harvest. But there is certainly a much smaller surplus than usual, and I cannot avoid the admission that the position is by no means as satisfactory as we would like it to be. There is no restriction on the importation of food-grains from Bengal and Orissa where there are plenty of pulses too. The only difficulty is in getting the wagons. The lines are very much congested by coal traffic and by demands of all kinds. The Director of Civil Supplies issues certificates for grain consignments and they have to be countersigned by the Controller of Supplies in Calcutta. He cannot always do that. Mr. Wood has left Madras to attend a conference in Nagpur which is presided over by Sir Claude Hill, the Revenue Member of the Viceroy's Council. There the Controllers of Prices of all the provinces are to assemble, and the procedure is to be laid down to enable them to adjust the demands of the various provinces in the most economic and efficient way possible. It is also proposed that the Central Board in Simla will have some controlling power, so that it will be in a position to see that no province is unduly deprived of the supply or refuses to pass on its supplies. Until Mr. Wood returns and until we know the rules which the Government of India will impose to regulate these matters, it is impossible to come to any clear conclusions. About two months ago, Your Excellency's Government issued an order prohibiting the export of grain from this Presidency. It was necessary to do that on account of the disturbances that occurred in Kistna, Kurnool and in Nellore. The issue of that order had the effect of bringing down the price of cholam in Bellary ; it arrested the rise in price. But it was keenly objected to by other provinces. The Bombay province strongly objected, and the Government of India also objected and they began to press us, soon after the order was issued, to withdraw it. Your Excellency's Government stood out against the withdrawal as far as we could, and we had a conference with the officer from the Government of India and after talking it over with him a *modus vivendi* was arrived at and we did withdraw the general prohibition as such. We are still uncertain what powers the conference will give us. The Honourable Member may rest assured that the Government are looking into this matter with the greatest possible attention and are most anxious not only to secure imports but protect any district from any undue denudation of food or other supplies, and we will certainly carry out the suggestion that facilities as far as possible for the importation of food-grains from Orissa and Ganjam will be provided—as far as possible to bring in a larger quantity of rice and paddy.

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"As regards stocks we can only take them from time to time and watch the course of prices in the districts. I think that in that part of the country the monsoon is not so bad as it is elsewhere. I do not myself anticipate a serious deficiency in the northern Circars. Elsewhere the season prospects, I am sorry to say, are not very good, though in the last few days the results have been better. The Honourable Member may rest assured that the terms of his resolution will be borne in mind and we will do our best to carry out the intentions behind it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU :—"On the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The following resolutions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu were not moved :—

RESOLUTION *RE* WATER APPLICATIONS IN THE KISTNA AND GODAVARI DELTAS.

XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that water applications should be accepted in the Kistna and Godavari deltas in respect of lands which have been hitherto irrigated with permission either on yearly applications or otherwise and that land so irrigated should be taken into account in the localization of wet areas in the above deltas.

RESOLUTION *RE* IRRIGATION OF LANDS LIABLE TO SUBMERSION IN AND AROUND THE KOLAIR LAKE.

XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that lands liable to submersion in and around the Kolair lake in the Godavari and Kistna deltas should invariably receive water for irrigation for the second crop.

The following resolutions fell through owing to the absence of the Honourable Members who had given notice of them :—

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENTS TO A SECTION OF BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—

XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the immediate repair and bringing into working order of the portion of the Buckingham Canal between Porto Nova and Tranquebar.

RESOLUTION *RE* OPENING UP OF MINOR PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the immediate opening up of as large a number of minor ports as possible in the Presidency.

RESOLUTION *RE* STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU :—

XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a census of the stock of piece-goods and yarn available in the Presidency be taken to regulate the prices of cloth.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"That disposes of the motions on the paper. Honourable non-official members have been good enough to signify to me their wishes in regard to the suggestion I wished to lay before them at the beginning of the meeting. From the particulars that they have been good enough to lay before me, there is no substantial agreement as to whether at the present time such a meeting will serve any useful purpose. I think the matter may be allowed to be dropped. There only remains the last item in the agenda paper, namely, the election of non-official members of the Finance Committee. I propose that the Council shall now adjourn."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 52 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

No. 7 of 1918.

A Bill to Provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mussalman Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mussalmans; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "Registration of Mussalman Marriages and Divorces Act"; and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Moslem Registrar."

"Moslem Registrar" means a person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration." "Registrar."

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District"

"District" means a district formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

"Parda-nishin."

"Parda-nishin" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in public.

Governor in Council may grant licences to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to grant a licence to any person, being a Mussalman authorizing him to register Mussalman marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to revoke or suspend such licence.

Provided that no more than one person of the same sect, Sunni or Shiah, shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits.

And provided further that a licence shall be granted as a matter of course to every Kazi appointed by Government in pursuance of section 2 of the Government of India Act XII of 1880 and to every Naib Kazi appointed by a Kazi in accordance with section 3 of the said Act.

Moslem Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Moslem Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: "The seal of the Moslem Registrar or Kazi or Naib Kazi of . . ."

Government to provide seal and books.

5. The Government shall supply for the office of every Moslem Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Moslem Registrar to keep registers.

6. Every Moslem Registrar shall keep up the following register books: Book 1—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act; Book 2—Register of divorces including those of the kind known as khula, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Entries to be numbered.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Applications to whom to be made.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Moslem Registrar orally as follows:—

If the application be for the registration of a marriage—by the parties to the marriage jointly; provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians; and provided further that if the woman be a parda-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakil.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as khula—by the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as khula—by the parties to the divorce jointly; provided that if the woman be a parda-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakil.

Duties of Moslem Registrar on application being made.

9. On application being made to a Moslem Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee and four annas, the Moslem Registrar shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakil), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Moslem Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register.

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section 10 of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

Entries by whom to be signed.

10. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdanishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakil:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakil, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakil having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Moslem Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce.

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Moslem Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the khula: provided that if the woman be a purdanishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakil:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakil on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakil having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Moslem Registrar.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

11. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Moslem Registrar shall deliver to the party who applies for it an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Index to be kept up.

12. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Moslem Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Particulars to be shown in index.

13. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Governor in Council may direct.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

14. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Moslem Registrar or of the Registrar of the district, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the district under the provisions of section 21 of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the district, under section 21 of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the district or by the Moslem Registrar, as the case may be.

Fees for search and copies.

15. Every Registrar of a district and every Moslem Registrar shall, for the purposes of this Act, be entitled to levy the following fees:—

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section 11 of this Act—one rupee.

Moslem Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

16. Every Moslem Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Moslem Registrar is situate.

In the town of Madras every Moslem Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Madras the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act, or omission of any act, of Moslem Registrar subordinate to him

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise a general superintendence.

17. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Moslem Registrars, and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Moslem Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Rules to be approved by Governor in Council and published in Gazette.

18. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official gazette, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

19. Every Moslem Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Appeal against refusal to register

20. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Moslem Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Moslem Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to Registrar of district.

21. Every Moslem Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section 6 of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections 12 and 13 of this Act, to the Registrar of the district within which such Moslem Registrar has been authorized to act, and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Registers to be given up.

22. Every Moslem Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the district or cease to hold a licence, make over the same to the Registrar of the district for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Governor in Council may prescribe rules.

23. The Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licences under section 3 of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Moslem Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Moslem Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Moslem Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of districts and Moslem Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Governor in Council necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Governor in Council may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Moslem Registrar to be a public officer.

24. Every Moslem Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be, a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Saving clause.

25. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mussalman marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered any Mussalman marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(*c*) authorize the attendance of any Moslem Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(*d*) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of His Majesty's subjects in India;

(*e*) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his or her mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE

(See sections 8 and 18.)

(FORM A.)

Book 1.

Register of marriages (as prescribed by section 8 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces).

1. Consecutive number.
2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.
3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.
4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.
5. Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.
6. Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence, and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.
7. Name of the bride's vakil, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakil stands to the bride.
8. Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakil, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.
9. Date on which the marriage was contracted—to be given according to the English style.
10. Amount of dower.
11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowajjul (deferred).
12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?
13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.
14. Special conditions, if any.
15. Names of village or town, and district in which the marriage took place.
16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.
17. Date of registration to be given according to the English style.

(FORM B.)

Book 2.

Register of divorces and khula.

1. Consecutive number.
2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.
3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.
4. Date of divorce or khula—according to the English style.
5. Amount of dower.
6. Description of divorce.
7. Manner in which the divorce was effected and in case of the khula whether khula was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Moslem Registrar.
8. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Moslem Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.
9. If the khula be acknowledged before the Moslem Registrar, by the wife's vakil, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakil bears to the wife, if any.
10. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakil and those of their fathers, with their residences.
11. Names of the village or town, and district in which the divorce took place.
12. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.

13. Names of witnesses to the divorce or khula, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.

14. Name of party identifying the husband before the Moslem Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.

15. Date of registration to be given according to the English style.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In this Presidency a Moslem marriage is solemnized by a Kazi in the presence of the friends and relations of the contracting parties. One man, usually a relation of the bride, acts as her vakil and obtains her consent to the marriage in the presence of two male witnesses and communicates it to the Kazi. On the bridegroom accepting to take the woman unto himself as his wife, he repeats a formula after the Kazi and the latter afterwards declares the parties to have been duly married. The Kazi receives a fixed fee from the bridegroom and often in addition some presents in accordance with the means of the parties. He notes down in a book or on a piece of paper at the time of the ceremony the names of the parties and of the vakil and the names of their respective fathers. He is supposed to maintain a regular register of the marriages performed by him, but his book is often a flimsy one of which no particular care is taken and which is sometimes not forthcoming when needed for reference.

A divorce and *khula* is also reported to the Kazi of the locality where the party or parties reside, even when it is not actually effected in his presence and under his guidance, and he registers it in his book.

This loose system of registering marriages and divorces is capable of giving room to abuses of gravest nature, and the present Bill is introduced with a view to provide a better regulated system. It is based on Act No. I of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. The present Kazis, Naib Kazis and other persons who act as such and perform marriages and register divorces shall each be given a licence by the Local Government and they shall be known, for the purpose of this Act, as Moslem Registrars. They shall be provided, on payment of fixed charges, with seals, printed registers and other printed forms. The registers and the current indices will be open to inspection by the District Registrars and when completed shall be placed in the custody of the latter.

The registration of marriages and divorces will be absolutely voluntary. It will be open to parties to get married in the simple Islamic manner before any two Musalman witnesses and have their marriage registered, or not registered, as they please, with the Moslem Registrar of the locality in which the ceremony took place. But the Moslem Registrar, when applied to, shall be bound to register a marriage or divorce and grant a certificate subject to the provisions of this Bill.

YAKUB HASAN.

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